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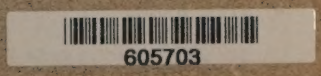
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(19.)—

METROPOLIS.

and

Miscellaneous.

Session

6 *February* —— 7 *August* 1862.

VOL. XLVII.

1862.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

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METROPOLIS

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Session

6 February —— 7 August 1862.

VOL. XLVII.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1862.

THIRTY-EIGHT VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINETEENTH VOLUME.

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CHAMBER OF LONDON.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

OF THE

CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

RELATING TO

Duties and Payments; Coal and Wine Duties; Blackfriars Bridge; Bridge House Estates; Police; Ward Expenses; Sewers; Coal Market Fund; Metropolitan Improvement Fund; City's Duty on Coals, &c.; Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners;—(pursuant to Act).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *June* 1862.

SCHEDULE.

An Account of Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of the City of London, being the Produce and Application of the several Duties, &c., constituting the Improvement Fund, from 5 January 1861 to the period of the closing of this Fund, under 24 & 25 Vict. - p. 3

An Account of the Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of London in respect of the Coal Duties (9 *d.* per Ton) and Wine Duties, from 22 July 1861, the period of passing the Act 24 & 25 Vict., to 31 December 1861 - - - - - - - - - p. 4

An Account of Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of London for Lighting, Watching, &c., Blackfriars Bridge, in respect of the year ending 14 August 1861 - p. 5

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An Account of Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of London in respect of the City Police Superannuation Fund, for one year ending 31 December 1861 - - p. 7

An Account of Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of London in respect of Ward Expenses, pursuant to the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 94 - - - - - - - p. 7

An Account of Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of the City of London in respect of the Consolidated Rate Account, for the year ending 29 September 1861 - p. 8

An Account of Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of the City of London in respect of the Sewers Rate Account, for the year ending 29 September 1861 - - p. 9

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An Account of Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of London in respect of the Coal Market Fund, for the year ending 31 December 1861 - - - - - - p. 10

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An Account of the Monies Received and Paid by the Chamberlain of London in respect of the City's Duty of 4 *d.* per Ton on Coals, &c., from 22 July 1861 to 31 December 1861 p. 11

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LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES OR IMPROVEMENT FUND.

DUTIES AND PAYMENTS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the several DUTIES and PAYMENTS constituting the Fund called the "London Bridge Approaches or Improvement Fund," for effecting Public Works and Improvements in the Metropolis, in pursuance of the Acts of Parliament of 10 Geo. 4; 11 Geo. 4; 1 & 2 Will. 4; 1 & 2 Vict.; 5 & 6 Vict.; 8 & 9 Vict.; 11 & 12 Vict.; 13 & 14 Vict.; and 24 & 25 Vict.; from 5 January 1861 to the period of the closing of this Fund under the last-mentioned Act.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO the duty of 8 *d.* per ton on coals brought into the Port of London	61,825	–	8			
To the said duty on ditto, brought by Grand Junction Canal	323	11	4			
To the said duty on ditto brought by railway conveyance	27,840	2	8			
To the said duty on ditto brought by road traffic	15	18	–			
				90,004	12	8
To the duty on wine				5,389	5	6
To charge on the Revenues of the Corporation				11,500	–	–
To duty on the admission to the Freedom of London				123	5	–
To ditto on the binding of apprentices				43	15	–
To profits of aqueducts				86	11	11
			£.	107,147	10	1

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY drawback on coals, Act 13 & 14 Vict., &c.	8,291	12	–
By charges and expenses of management	1,641	12	8
By interest on loan of 88,000 *l.*, authorised to be raised by Act 13 & 14 Vict., for improvements at Clerkenwell	939	1	5
	10,872	6	1
By amount of surplus of the several duties and payments paid quarterly to the account of the surpluses of the fund to be applied in liquidation of charges authorised to be made on this fund by the Corporation of London, and the Metropolitan Board of Works	96,275	4	–
£.	107,147	10	1

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES OR IMPROVEMENT FUND—*continued.*

SURPLUS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the SURPLUS of the Fund called the "London Bridge Approaches Fund," for effecting Public Works and Improvements in the Metropolis, and the Appropriation of the same in Liquidation of Charges authorised to be made upon the Fund from 5 January 1860 to 22 July 1861, the period of passing of Act 24 & 25 Vict.

Dr

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO transfer from the account of receipt and expenditure the amount of the said Surplus, to 5 January 1861		160,002 – 3
To ditto from ditto the like, to 5 April 1861	42,881 10 6	
To ditto from ditto the balance of the said Surplus at the period of passing of Act 24 & 25 Vict.	53,393 13 6	
		96,275 4 –
	£.	256,277 4 3

Cr

	£. s. d.
BY cash paid Bank of England to the credit of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works, &c., the balance of charges authorised to be made by them on the fund, and interest thereon	30,284 6 2
By cash in discharge of loan of 88,000 *l.* (Clerkenwell Improvement), charged upon the fund	88,000 – –
By cash paid Bank of England to the credit of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the account of the "Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund," pursuant to provisions of above Act	137,992 18 1
£.	256,277 4 3

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

COAL AND WINE DUTIES.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the COAL DUTIES (9*d.* per Ton) and WINE DUTIES, from 22 July 1861, the period of passing the Act 24 & 25 Vict., to 31 December 1861.

Dr

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO the gross amount of the above duty on coals brought into the Port of London	62,640 6 –	
To ditto brought by railway conveyance	25,482 14 3	
To ditto brought by inland navigation	319 6 3	
To ditto brought by road traffic	132 7 6	
		88,574 14 –
To the duty on wine		2,789 14 7
	£.	91,364 8 7

Cr

	£. s. d.
BY drawback allowed on coal duty	8,687 11 9
By charges and expenses of management	1,399 15 10
£.	10,087 7 7
By cash paid Bank of England to the credit of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to account of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, pursuant to the ninth section of above Act	81,277 1 –
£.	91,364 8 7

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of LIGHTING, WATCHING, WATERING, CLEANSING, and REPAIRING BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, pursuant to Acts 7 Geo. 3; 52 Geo. 3; and 4 Will. 4; for the Year ending 14 August 1861.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.
TO rent of ground, embanked under the authority of Act 7 Geo. 3	81	19	11
To amount transferred from the account of the surplus rents and profits of the Bridge House Estates, pursuant to Act 4 Will. 4	1,075	19	1
£.	1,157	19	–

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY expenses of lighting the said Bridge	120	8	–
By expenses of watching the said Bridge	291	10	–
By expenses of watering, cleansing, and spreading gravel on the said Bridge	333	12	2
By expenses of repairs to the said Bridge	409	5	11
By income duty allowed tenants	3	2	11
£.	1,157	19	–

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

BRIDGE HOUSE ESTATES.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the Surplus Rents and Profits of the BRIDGE HOUSE ESTATES (after deducting the Charges and Expenses of Management of the said Estates), pursuant to the Acts 4 Geo. 4; 7 Geo. 4; and 3 & 4 Will. 4; from 14 August 1860 to 14 August 1861.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.
TO cash on account of the surplus rents and profits of the Bridge House Estates for the above period	31,761	14	6
£.	31,761	14	6

Cr

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BY LONDON BRIDGE; viz.:						
Cash paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of the payment of interest and in annual liquidation of the sum of 431,000 *l.* advanced out of the Consolidated Fund on the credit of the aforesaid estates towards the expense of rebuilding London Bridge, pursuant to the directions of the Act 7 Geo. 4				21,550	–	–
By BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE; viz.:						
Transferred to the account for lighting, watching, cleansing, &c., Blackfriars Bridge, the amount expended for the year ending 14 August 1861 beyond the funds provided by the Act 7 Geo. 3, pursuant to Act 4 Will. 4	1,075	19	1			
Transferred to the account for providing for the payment of interest, &c., on monies raised for the permanent repair of the Bridge, pursuant to Act 4 Will. 4	9,135	15	5			
				10,211	14	6
£.				31,761	14	6

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

POLICE.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the Police Fund, pursuant to Act 2 & 3 Vict., for the Year ending 31 December 1861.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand on the account ending 31 December 1860 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons 12 July 1861)	3,312	14	–½
To cash received on account of rate due Christmas 1860 – £. 2,139 6 5½			
To ditto – – – – ditto – – – 1861 – – – 28,368 13 11			
	30,508	–	4½
To amount contributed by the Corporation, one equal fourth part of the expenses of the police, for the year, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act	11,622	17	8
To cash received of the Bridge House Estates, in reimbursement of the expense of watching London Bridge for one year	382	4	–
To ditto from the Blackfriars Bridge Lighting and Watching Fund, in reimbursement of the expense of watching the said bridge for one year	286	–	–
To ditto, in reimbursement for services of extra constables employed in private watching	1,922	1	4
To amount received for fines and penalties imposed under the Act	232	10	–
To casual receipts	2	1	9
£.	53,268	9	2

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY salaries to Commissioner, Superintendent, Surgeon, and other officers	3,155	–	–
By wages to the several Inspectors and Constables of the Force, for 52 weeks, to 25 December 1861, including boot money; viz.:			
1st Division – £. 6,935 5 2			
2d ditto – 5,621 1 8			
3d ditto – 5,704 5 5			
4th ditto – 6,887 1 2			
5th ditto – 6,481 17 4			
6th ditto – 5,586 5 –			
	37,215	15	9
By transfer to the Superannuation Fund the amount of deductions from pay, fines for misconduct, stoppages when sick, pursuant to 11th section of the Act, one year	1,142	1	6
By expenses of clothing, hats, caps, stocks, and accoutrements	2,686	2	–
By ditto of lanterns, one year and a quarter	387	10	–
By ditto of the Chief Office and several Stations, including rents, taxes, repairs, furniture, and bedding	3,267	13	3
By amount paid to Police Constables for extra services, pursuant to 13th section of the Act	52	–	–
By funerals of Constables	7	6	–
By expenses of printing and stationery	224	6	10
By ditto of making the rates, and for sundry incidental expenses	202	14	10
By pensions to Superannuated Watchmen, pursuant to 87th section of the Act	78	4	3
By law charges	34	6	8
By Parliamentary expenses	28	15	2
By expenses of erection of Telegraph	600	–	–
£.	49,081	16	3
By Balance in hand on 31 December 1861	4,186	12	11
£.	53,268	9	2

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the "CITY POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND" (Act 2 & 3 Vict.), for the Payment of Superannuated and Retiring Allowances, for the Year ending 31 December 1861.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.
TO amount of fines for assaults on Police Constables, &c., imposed under the Act	43	14	–
To ditto of deductions or stoppages from the pay of the Police Force, for misconduct, sickness, and in respect of the Superannuation Fund, three quarters	872	15	–
To interest on monies invested pursuant to the provisions of the said Act	862	14	8
To amount realised by the sale of old clothing	272	11	8
To incidental receipts	54	12	–
£.	2,106	7	4
To balance overpaid on 31 December 1861	217	8	8
£.	2,323	16	–

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY pensions to superannuated police constables	2,323	16	–
£.	2,323	16	–

Chamber of London, 31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

WARD EXPENSES.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the WARD RATES levied for defraying the Charges, for the Year 1861, of WARD CLERKS, BEADLES, and other Expenses connected with the holding of WARDMOTES, and for Local Purposes connected therewith, in the several Wards of the City of *London*, pursuant to Act 2 & 3 Vict.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand on 31 December 1860 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, 12 July 1861)				1,889	17	5½
To cash received on account of rate levied in respect of the said expenses incurred in the year 1860	257	14	1½			
To ditto ditto 1861	2,460	17	5½			
				2,718	11	7
£.				4,608	9	–½

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY cash paid to the deputies of the several wards in respect of the above-mentioned charges and expenses, for the year 1861	3,463	18	–
£.	3,463	18	–
By balance in hand on 31 December 1861	1,144	11	–½
£.	4,608	9	–½

Chamber of London, 31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

SEWERS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN of *London*, Treasurer, in Account with the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of *London*, for the Year ending 29 September 1861.

No. 1. CONSOLIDATED RATE ACCOUNT.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand on 29 September 1860 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable House of Commons, 12 July 1861)				6,219	18	11
To cash received on rate made 31 January 1860	1,219	19	10			
To ditto on rate made 24 July 1860	42,707	3	8			
To ditto on rate made 22 January 1861	42,066	14	2			
To ditto on rate made 16 July 1861	150	–	–			
				86,143	17	8
To ditto, compositions for paving, &c.				357	18	2
To ditto, fines, penalties, &c.				62	2	6
To ditto, fees for licenses for hoards, &c.				942	19	2
To ditto, in reimbursement of monies expended for improvements				7,524	13	11
To ditto, in reimbursement in respect of dangerous structures				250	19	5
To ditto, rents and sundry receipts				445	10	5
To ditto, for fees for interments at the City of London Cemetery				4,255	15	1
To ditto, produce of sale of crops, &c. at Cemetery Land				171	2	–
To interest on stock forming sinking fund				151	15	6
To cash, produce of sale of stock forming sinking fund				11,691	8	1
Balance overpaid on 29 September 1861				2,413	12	7
			£.	120,631	13	5

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY cash, paving and repairing pavement	20,623	6	5
By ditto, lighting	12,855	11	10
By ditto, cleansing	10,727	13	6
By ditto, sundry artificers	2,753	10	11
By ditto, salaries	4,876	8	2
By ditto, retiring allowances	375	–	–
By ditto, sanitary expenses	79	2	10
By ditto, in respect of dangerous structures	272	8	6
By ditto, wages to workmen, breaking and dressing stone, men at cemetery, and other disbursements	5,815	3	8
By cash, law expenses	922	16	11
By ditto, purchase of ground for improvements	15,396	3	10
By ditto, life annuity account	1,242	5	–
By ditto, commission on collection of rate	2,209	12	10
By ditto, sundry incidental charges	1,526	6	5
By ditto, City of London Cemetery expenses	3,487	5	5
By ditto, for the purchase of stock to form a Sinking Fund, pursuant to Act of Parliament	3,908	7	5
By cash, survey of the City of London for the purposes of rating	151	4	–
By ditto, in discharge of part of loan raised for Cemetery purposes	30,000	–	–
By ditto, building new offices	3,409	5	9
£.	120,631	13	5

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

THE CHAMBERLAIN of *London*, in Account with the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of *London*, for the Year ending 29 September 1861.

No. 2. SEWERS RATE ACCOUNT.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO balance in hand on 29 September 1860 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable House of Commons, 12 July 1861)				4,990	17	7½
To cash received on rate made 31 January 1860	890	6	1			
To ditto on rate made 22 January 1861	16,229	15	4			
				17,120	1	5
To cash, in reimbursement of the expense of constructing private drains				227	13	3
To ditto, composition for building sewers				15	10	–
			£.	22,354	2	3½

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY cash paid for building new sewers	2,686	16	1
By ditto, bricklayers' work, &c., repairing and cleansing sewers	5,755	7	2
By ditto, making private drains	130	18	10
By ditto, engineers' work, gulley traps, &c.	472	–	9
By ditto, incidental expenses	220	14	1
By law and Parliamentary expenses	1,249	5	1
By cash, contribution towards expenses of Metropolitan Board of Works	6,800	3	2
£.	17,315	5	2
Balance in hand on 29 September 1861	5,038	17	1½
£.	22,354	2	3½

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

THE CHAMBERLAIN of *London*, Treasurer, in Account with the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of *London*, for the Year ending 29 September 1861.

No. 3. METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE RATE ACCOUNT.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.
TO cash received on rate made pursuant to precept of the Metropolitan Board of Works, dated 12 August 1859	292	2	9
To ditto, pursuant to ditto, dated 29 September 1860	16,233	5	7½
£.	16,525	8	4½
Balance overpaid on 29 September 1861	544	18	7½
£.	17,070	7	–

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY balance overpaid on 29 September 1860 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable House of Commons, 12 July 1862)	481	17	5
By cash paid into Bank of England to credit of the Metropolitan Board of Works, pursuant to precept dated 29 September 1860	16,005	10	–
By ditto, commission on collection of rate	415	8	1
By ditto, making out main drainage rate-books	167	11	6
£.	17,070	7	–

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

COAL MARKET FUND.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the Coal Market Fund (Acts 1 & 2 Will. 4; 1 & 2 Vict., and 9 Vict.) for One Year, ending 31 December 1861.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.
TO rents of offices at the Coal Market	1,808	19	2
To rents of property purchased for improvement of site of New Coal Market	291	10	–
£.	2,100	9	2
Balance overpaid on 31 December 1861	4,238	17	8
£.	6,339	6	10

Cr

	£.	s.	d.
BY balance overpaid on 31 December 1860 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable House of Commons, 12 July 1861)	3,342	19	6
By compensation to the late labouring land coal-meters for the City of London, on the abolition of their offices, in pursuance of the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4	289	10	–
By ditto, to the late labouring land coal-meters for the City of Westminster, in pursuance of the said Act	169	–	–
By ditto, to the late labouring land coal-meters for the Counties of Middlesex and Essex, in pursuance of the said Act	80	12	–
By salaries to officers	457	10	–
By pension	100	–	–
By artificers' work in repairs at the Coal Market	548	1	8
By law expenses	26	17	–
By interest on amount overdrawn in the Chamber	134	8	1
By rates, taxes, and tithes	728	10	7
By incidental expenses	461	18	–
£.	6,339	6	10

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the Metropolitan Improvement Fund, arising from the Duty of One Penny per Ton on COALS, CULM, and CINDERS brought into the Port of *London*, &c., in pursuance of the Acts 1 & 2 Will. 4, 8 & 9 Vict., and 9 & 10 Vict., to 22 July 1861, the period of passing of the Act 24 & 25 Vict.

Dr

	£.	s.	d.
TO amount of the above duty on coals brought into the Port of London	7,804	4	11
To ditto, brought by railway conveyance	3,569	19	11
To ditto, brought by canal	40	8	11
To ditto, brought by road traffic	1	19	9
£.	11,416	13	6

Cr

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BY drawback allowed on coal duty				1,036	9	–
By expenses of management				152	6	9
By cash paid into the Bank of England to the account of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Works, &c., pursuant to the authority of Act 9 & 10 Vict.	4,742	16	8			
By ditto to the credit of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to account of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, pursuant to Act 24 & 25 Vict.	5,485	1	1			
				10,227	17	9
			£.	11,416	13	6

Chamber of London,
31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

CITY'S DUTY ON COALS, &c.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the CITY'S DUTY of Four-pence per Ton on COALS, &c., from 22 July 1861 (the date of the passing of the Act 24 & 25 Vict.) to 31 December 1861.

Dr	£.	s.	d.
TO the gross amount of the above duty on coals brought into the Port of London	27,840	2	8
To ditto, brought by inland navigation	141	18	4
To ditto, brought by railway conveyance	11,325	13	–
To ditto, brought by road traffic	58	16	8
£.	39,366	10	8

Cr	£.	s.	d.
BY drawback allowed	3,861	3	–
By proportion of expenses of collection and management	451	3	8
By compensation allowances (deputy sea coal meters, and others)	1,071	13	9
By half a year's interest on loans (540,000 *l.*)	10,640	1	–
By amount transferred to City's Four-penny Coal Duty Surplus Account, to meet bonds falling due	10,000	–	–
£.	26,024	1	5
Balance on 31 December 1861	13,342	9	3
£.	39,366	10	8

Chamber of London, 31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

CLERKENWELL IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN in Account with the Corporation of *London*, in respect of the Improvements authorised to be effected, viz., from Farringdon Street to Coppice Row, Clerkenwell (Acts 13 & 14 Vict., and 14 & 15 Vict.), to complete the Improvements commenced by the Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners, for the Year ending 31 December 1861.

Dr	£.	s.	d.
TO cash received for rent	30	–	–
To ditto, from the Corporation, to meet bonds falling due per order of Coal and Corn Committee, 15 October 1861	30,000	–	–
To balance overpaid 31 December 1861	18,062	10	9
£.	48,092	10	9

Cr	£.	s.	d.
BY balance overpaid 31 December 1860 (as per statement delivered to the Honourable House of Commons, 12 July 1861)	1,295	4	3
By law charges, costs on disputed claims, &c.	200	2	8
By rents, deficiencies of rates, taxes, &c.	1,544	7	11
By salaries and allowances	640	–	–
By expense of making up roads, &c.	616	13	2
By interest on temporary loans	13,454	9	8
By interest on temporary advances in Chamber	338	13	5
By income duty allowed on rent	1	4	2
By incidental expenses	1	15	6
By loan discharged	30,000	–	–
£.	48,092	10	9

Chamber of London, 31 May 1862.

Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain.

CHAMBER OF LONDON.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

OF THE

CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

RELATING TO

Duties and Payments; Coal and Wine Duties; Blackfriars Bridge; Bridge House Estates; Police; Ward Expenses; Sewers; Coal Market Fund; Metropolitan Improvement Fund; City's Duty on Coals, &c.; Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners;—(pursuant to Act).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *June* 1862.

Under 2 *oz.*

GAS (METROPOLIS) ACT.

ACCOUNTS from each METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY, showing the Actual STATE and CONDITION of each COMPANY, as to CAPITAL, REVENUE, and DIVIDENDS, for the Year 1861 (made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, pursuant to the 41st Section of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 125).

(Presented pursuant to Act 23 *&* 24 *Vict. c.* 125, *s.* 41.*)*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *August* 1862.

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ACCOUNTS from each METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY, showing the actual STATE and CONDITION of each COMPANY, as to CAPITAL, REVENUE, and DIVIDENDS, for the Year 1861 (made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, pursuant to the 41st Section of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 125).

CHARTERED GAS COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the GAS LIGHT and COKE COMPANY, for the Twelve Months ended the 25th day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—STATE of the ACCOUNT at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which Raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid-up per Share.	TOTAL Paid-up.	TOTAL CAPITAL.
Shares:		£.	£.	£.	£.
50 Geo. 3, c. 163, s. 2	4,000	50	50	200,000	
56 Geo. 3, c. 87, s. 2	4,000	50	50	200,000	
59 Geo. 3, c. 20, s. 2	4,000	50	50	200,000	
4 Geo. 4, c. 119, s. 1	5,946	50	20	118,920	
4 Geo. 4, c. 119, s. 1	54	50	10	540	
					719,460
			TOTAL CAPITAL - - - £.		719,460

BALANCES brought forward.

	25 December 1860.	25 December 1861.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Reserve Fund	17,732 4 6	18,377 6 10
Revenue Account	650 5 –	413 1 4
Dividend Account	35,772 8 6	34,593 8 11

2. REVENUE.—ACCOUNT of all SUMS actually received and paid during the above Twelve Months, viz., of Assets receivable, and of Liabilities absolutely incurred.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas:		
Common gas, at 4s. per 1,000 feet	26,692 16 3	
Common gas, at 4s. 6d. per 1,000 feet	123,429 4 9	
Cannel gas, at 6s. per 1,000 feet	41,256 15 2	
Public lighting, and under contracts, deducting 4,778l. 14s. 10d. cost of repairing and lighting public lamps	17,945 12 8	
	209,324 8 10	
Less,—Bad debts	1,663 8 8	
		207,661 – 2
Rental of meters		4,366 4 3
Sale of old materials		620 9 11
Sale of Residual Products:		
Coke	35,923 17 7	
Breeze	1,594 16 4	
Tar	4,849 6 3	
Ammoniacal liquor	1,478 3 3	
Other waste products	3,193 17 7	
		47,040 1 –
Miscellaneous Receipts		5,539 6 1
TOTAL RECEIPT - - - £.		265,227 1 5

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management:		
Directors' allowances	2,277 9 –	
Salaries	7,065 9 1	
Collectors' commission	2,932 17 4	
Rents, rates, and taxes of officers (included in manufactory)	—	
Stationery, printing, and general charges	2,575 1 –	
Payment to auditors	162 15 –	
		15,013 11 5
Manufacture of Gas:		
Coals, including carriage dues, &c.	127,387 4 2	
Purifying materials	2,137 9 5	
Supervision and labour	25,517 14 4	
Retorts, tools, and other implements	5,432 – 11	
Ordinary repair, and maintenance of premises	17,247 12 2	
Rent, rates, and taxes of manufactory and offices	8,455 3 9	
		186,177 4 9
Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
Ordinary repair and maintenance	4,951 1 –	
Meters:		
Restoring and replacing	4,858 17 7	
Additional	768 1 –	
		10,577 19 7
Law and Parliamentary charges		1,457 11 4
Interest on payments in anticipation of calls at 4 per cent.		143 12 –
Interest on temporary loan from bankers		1,025 3 9
Reserve fund for contingency, wear and tear, or other purposes		645 2 4
Balance, being shareholders' profit		50,186 16 3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - £.		265,227 1 5

3. DIVIDENDS.—ACCOUNT of all DIVIDENDS actually paid for the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance, being shareholders' profit as above	50,186 16 3	
Interest on call anticipated, profit as above	143 12 –	
		50,330 8 3
Balance		237 3 8
	£.	50,567 11 11

	£. s. d.
Dividends on 660,000l. and 719,460l. Capital Stock, at 6½ and 8¼ per cent., and Interest on calls anticipated at 4 per cent.	50,567 11 11
£.	50,567 11 11

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

S. Adams Beck, Chairman.
John Orwell Phillip, Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the City of London Gas Light and Coke Company for the Twelve Months ended the 24th day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Shares: The City of London Gas Company's Act, 1859 - -	10,000 A's.	20	20	200,000	
	10,000 B's.	10	10	100,000	
	8,000 New	10	8	64,000	
					364,000

	Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
Borrowed Monies:			
Previously to the passing of the above Act to discharge Debts owing by the Company - - - - - - -	£. 5	£. 18,355	
Under the above Act, "Bonds" - - - - - - -	5	25,450	
			43,805
Profits capitalized - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			—
Total Capital - - - £.			407,805

BALANCES.

	Christmas 1860.	Christmas 1861.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Reserve Fund - - - - - - -	8,557 12 –	8,557 12 –
Revenue Account - - - - - -	5,374 3 6	2 9 –
Dividend Account (unpaid) - - - -	480 17 1	750 5 5

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually received and paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balances brought forward:—		
Reserve fund (*see* above).		
Revenue account - - -	5,374 3 6	
Dividend account (*see* above).		
		5,374 3 6
Sale of Gas:		
Common gas, at 4*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 feet - - -	74,853 3 11	
Cannel gas, at 6*s.* per 1,000 feet -	3,817 – 1	
Public lighting, and under contract	3,564 15 –	
£.	82,234 19 –	
Less bad debts, bankrupts' estates, &c. - - - - -	957 14 10	
		81,277 4 2
Rental of meters (none charged).		
Sale of old materials - - -	- - -	998 19 3
Sale of Residual Products:		
Coke - - - - - -	18,941 3 6	
Breeze - - - - - -	658 7 9	
Tar - - - - - -	2,837 13 3	
Ammoniacal liquid - - -	859 11 6	
Other waste products - -	- nil.	
		23,296 16 –
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - - -		11 11 –
Total Receipt - - - £.		110,958 13 11

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management:		
Directors' allowances - - - -	897 15 –	
Salary of secretary and clerks - -	1,245 – –	
Collector's commission and pay - -	610 – –	
Stationery, printing, and general charges	965 14 10	
Rents, rates and taxes of offices (not separated).		
Payment of auditors - - - -	109 4 –	
		3,827 13 10
Manufacture of Gas:		
Coals, including carriage dues, &c. -	46,309 17 11	
Purifying materials - - - -	1,858 3 7	
Supervision and labour - - -	17,712 14 6	
Tools and other implements - -	1,348 12 8	
Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - - - - -	6,038 7 7	
Rents, rates and taxes of manufactory -	1,849 4 10	
Improvements and extension of premises and machinery (out of revenue) -	- nil.	
		75,117 1 1
Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
Ordinary repair and maintenance -	5,365 – 8	
Improvement and extension (out of revenue) - - - - - -	- nil.	
Meters:		
Restoring and replacing - - -	2,144 13 3	
Additional (out of revenue) - -	- nil.	
		7,509 13 11
Law and Parliamentary charges - - -	- -	112 13 3
Interests:		
Paid from profits on 43,805 *l.* borrowed capital, at 5 per cent. - - -	2,154 6 6	
Paid on temporary loans, at 5 per cent.	286 19 5	
		2,441 5 11
Reserve Fund for contingency, wear and tear, or other purposes - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.	
Added to capital (out of revenue) - - - - - -	- nil.	
Balance, for shareholders' profit - - - - - -	21,950 5 11	
Total Expenditure - - - £.		110,958 13 11

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends declared out of the Balance of Profit to 24th December 1861.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above - - -	21,950 5 11	Dividend on 364,000 *l.* capital stock, at 7 and 4 per cent.	21,947 16 11
		Balance to next year's account - - - - - -	2 9 –
£.	21,950 5 11	£.	21,950 5 11

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Rob. Abr. Gray, Chairman.
Rd. Millar, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Commercial Gas Company, for the Twelve Months ended the 30th day of June 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
Shares:		£.		£.	£.
Commercial Gas Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 155	11,704⅔	25	various	289,239	289,239
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
				£.	
Borrowed monies			4½	41,300	41,300
				Total Capital £.	330,539

2. REVENUE.—Account of all the Sums actually received and paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas:—			Management:—		
Common gas, at 4s. per 1,000 feet	80,815 13 3		Directors' allowances	1,500 – –	
Public lighting and under contracts	13,508 17 8		Salaries of secretary and clerks	1,805 13 –	
		94,324 10 11	Collectors' commission and pay	1,167 13 5	
			Rent, rates, and taxes of offices	100 – –	
Sale of Residual Products:—			Stationery, printing, and general charges	1,482 8 1	
Coke	18,355 3 2		Payment to auditors	150 – –	
					6,205 14 6
Breeze	652 3 8		Manufacture of Gas:		
Tar	1,439 19 –		Coals, including carriage, dues, &c.	51,970 6 10	
Ammoniacal liquid	946 4 –		Purifying materials	1,883 12 –	
		21,393 9 10	Supervision and labour	13,695 8 1	
			Tools and other implements	508 17 10	
Miscellaneous receipts		532 13 4	Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises	4,526 7 7	
			Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory	2,384 3 5	
					74,968 15 9
			Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:—		
			Ordinary repair and maintenance	2,057 1 7	
			Meters:—		
			Restoring and replacing	934 – –	
			Additional	1,245 5 –	
					4,236 6 7
			Law and Parliamentary charges	1,241 16 4	
			Interest paid from profits, on borrowed capital (less sums outstanding)	1,700 15 2	
					2,942 11 6
Total Receipts £.		116,250 14 1			
Total Expenditure		115,828 11 3	Balance for shareholders' profit		27,475 2 11
Balance to Revenue next Year £.		422 2 10	Total Expenditure £.		115,828 11 3

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above	27,475 2 11	Dividends on 289,239 *l.* capital stock, at 10 per cent. (less sums remaining outstanding)	27,475 2 11

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Charles Salisbury Butler, Chairman.
George Jaques, Secretary.

EQUITABLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Equitable Gas Light Company, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Shares (5 Vict., Sess. 2, c. 36) -	4,000	50	50	200,000	
	4,000	25	10	40,000	
					240,000

	Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
		£.	
Borrowed Monies on Debentures - - - - - - - -	4	5,600	
	4½	13,700	
	5	21,100	
			40,400
		Total Capital - - - £.	280,400

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually received and paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance brought forward :—		
Revenue Account - - -	2,596 1 –	
Dividend Account - - -	177 15 –	
		2,773 16 –
Sale of Gas:		
Common Gas, at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000 feet - - - - - -	52,746 8 –	
Cannel Gas, at 6 *s.* per 1,000 feet -	6,001 17 4	
Public lighting and under contracts	7,304 5 11	
		66,052 11 3
Rental of meters - - - -	- -	1,470 2 10
Sale of old materials - - - -	- -	219 10 7
Sale of Residual Products :		
Coke - - - - - -	10,470 9 11	
Breeze - - - - - -	504 6 3	
Tar - - - - - - -	2,033 14 1	
Ammoniacal liquid - - -	531 11 3	
		13,540 1 6
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - - - -		3,211 6 2
Total Receipt - - -		87,267 8 4
Total Expenditure - -		80,750 6 6
Balance to Revenue next year - - - £.		6,517 1 10

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management :		
Directors' allowances - - - -	1,000 – –	
Salary of Secretary and Clerks - -	1,437 15 2	
Collectors' commission and pay - -	850 11 9	
Rent, rates and taxes of offices - -	380 12 10	
Stationery, printing and general charges	615 19 8	
Payment to auditors - - - -	60 – –	
		4,344 19 5
Manufacture of Gas :		
Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. -	29,519 11 7	
Purifying materials - - - -	741 2 10	
Supervision of labour - - - -	6,353 12 3	
Tools and other implements - - -	116 17 3	
Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - - - - - -	5,140 4 3	
Rent, rates and taxes of manufactory -	537 16 1	
		42,409 4 3
Distribution, including service mains, pipes, &c. :		
Ordinary repair and maintenance - -	2,899 1 2	
Meters :		
Restoring and replacing - - - -	1,199 – 4	
		4,098 1 6
Law and Parliamentary Charges - - - - - -		324 7 –
Interests paid from profits on borrowed capital, at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. (less sums outstanding) - - - - - -		2,996 17 6
Balance of shareholders' profits - - - - - -		26,576 16 10
Total Expenditure - - - £.		80,750 6 6

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above - - -	26,576 16 10	Dividends on 200,000 *l.* and 17,815 *l.* capital stock, at 7½, 11½, 14½ and 10 per cent. (less sums remaining outstanding) - - - - - - - - -	26,211 14 7
		Balance to next year's account - - - - -	365 2 3
£.	26,576 16 10	£.	26,576 16 10

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

J. Holdship, Chairman.
Samuel Andrews, Secretary.

GREAT CENTRAL GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
		£.		£.	£.
Shares (14 & 15 Vict. c. 69, 1851)	17,216	10	All	172,160	172,160
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
				£.	
Borrowed monies			5	66,000	66,000
Profits capitalized					None.
				Total Capital £.	238,160

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually received and paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balances brought forward:—		
Reserve fund	6,098 – 6	
Revenue Account	1,538 13 4	
Dividend Account	5,164 16 –	
		12,801 9 10
Sale of Gas:		
Common gas, at 4 *s.* and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000 feet	54,075 7 6	
Cannel Gas, at per 1,000 feet	Nil.	
Public lighting and under contracts	7,807 10 10	
		61,882 18 4
Sale of old materials		174 2 2
Sale of Residual Products:		
Coke	17,157 – 9	
Breeze	251 18 8	
Tar	1,998 3 7	
Ammoniacal liquid	1,209 14 3	
Other waste products	8 2 1	
		20,624 19 4
Miscellaneous Receipts		39 7 6
Total Receipt		95,522 17 2
Total Expenditure		93,997 5 7
Balance to Revenue next year £.		1,525 11 7

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management:		
Directors' allowances	1,000 – –	
Salary of Secretary and Clerks	1,045 14 –	
Collectors' commission and pay	611 3 –	
Rent, rates and taxes of offices	291 8 3	
Stationery, printing and general charges	1,267 15 9	
Payment to auditors	83 13 3	
		4,299 14 3
Manufacture of Gas:		
Coals, including carriage, dues, &c.	30,759 13 7	
Purifying materials	726 3 –	
Supervision and labour	10,382 12 5	
Tools and other implements	1,336 13 –	
Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises	2,266 6 11	
Rents, rates and taxes of manufactory	955 1 6	
		46,426 10 5
Distribution, including service mains, pipes, &c.:		
Ordinary repair and maintenance	5,149 18 8	
Restoring and replacing meters	518 14 2	
		5,668 12 10
Law and Parliamentary charges		4,569 14 1
Interests paid from profits, on 66,000 *l.* borrowed capital, at 5 per cent. (less sums outstanding)		3,298 17 5
Wood-street fire, first instalment, on account of damages		2,500 – –
Award, *re* Croll		1,035 1 –
Reserve fund for contingency, wear and tear, or other purposes		10,704 7 7
Balance for shareholders' profit		15,494 8 –
Total Expenditure £.		93,997 5 7

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above	15,494 8 –	Dividends on 172,160 *l.* capital stock, at 6 per cent. (less sums remaining outstanding)	10,329 12 –
		Balance to next year's account	5,164 16 –
£.	15,494 8 –	£.	15,494 8 –

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Thomas Dakin, Chairman.
R. M. Massey, Secretary.

IMPERIAL GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, for the Twelve Months ended the 30th day of June 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which Raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
Shares raised—		£.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.
Under 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 117; 4 Geo. 4, c. 95, and 10 Geo. 4, c. 12	13,000	50	50 – –	650,000	
Under 17 Vict. c. 55 (Act of Company's re-incorporation) – –	13,000	50	32 10 –	422,500	
					1,072,500 – –
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
Borrowed monies under the authority of the above-mentioned Acts – – – – – – –			4	£. 25,300	
			5	98,700	
					124,000 – –
Profits capitalized under 17 Vict. c. 55 – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –					338,402 15 9
Amount received in anticipation of calls on 2,563 shares – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –					44,852 10 –
				Total Capital – – – £.	1,579,755 5 9

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balances brought forward—Revenue account – – – – –	– –	23,655 8 7
Sale of Gas:		
Common gas at maximum of 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000 feet – – – –	291,996 6 1	
Public lighting, and under contracts – – – – – –	64,933 11 7	
		356,929 17 8
Rental of meters – – – –	– –	3,971 11 8
Sale of old materials – – – –	– –	1,377 3 9
Sale of residual products:		
Coke – – – – – – –	69,074 14 6	
Breeze – – – – – –	1,134 1 3	
Tar – – – – – – –	6,691 17 7	
Ammoniacal liquid – – –	2,416 2 9	
		79,316 16 1
Miscellaneous receipts – – – – – –		8,592 14 2
Total Receipt – – –		473,843 11 11
Total Expenditure – –		460,267 16 9
Balance to Revenue next Year – – – £.		13,575 15 2

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management:		
Directors' allowances – – – –	2,492 15 –	
Salary of Secretary and clerks – –	9,957 4 –	
Collectors' commission and pay – –	5,675 18 9	
Rent, rates, and taxes of offices – –	318 19 1	
Stationery, printing and general charges	1,513 9 2	
Payment to auditors – – – –	157 4 2	
		20,115 10 2
Manufacture of Gas:		
Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. –	194,867 18 3	
Oil, tallow, S. gloves, cartage, &c. – –	2,086 9 8	
Purifying materials – – – –	5,209 5 3	
Supervision and labour – – – –	36,997 4 11	
Tools and other implements repaired and replaced, ordinary repair and maintenance of premises – – – –	26,050 4 5	
Stationery, printing, and general charges	1,293 10 –	
Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory –	3,712 4 –	
Improvements and extension of premises and machinery – – – – –	charged to capital.	
		270,216 16 6
Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
Supervision and labour – – – –	13,801 9 10	
Rents, rates, and taxes – – – –	3,359 17 6	
Ordinary repair and maintenance – –	9,157 8 2	
Compensation for damages – – –	10 – –	
Improvement and extension – – –	charged to capital.	
Stationery, printing, and general charges	1,256 – –	
Meters:		
Restoring and replacing – – –	1,523 – 8	
Additional – – – – –	charged to capital.	
		29,107 16 2
Law and Parliamentary charges – – –	– –	5,063 18 8
Interests paid from profits on 124,000 *l.* borrowed capital, at 4 & 5 per cent. (less sums outstanding) – – – – –	6,761 13 11	
On payments in anticipation of call at 5 per cent.	3,399 1 3	
Interest on 338,402 *l.* 18 *s.* capitalized profits	12,526 5 4	
		22,687 – 6
Reserve fund for contingency, wear and tear, or other purposes		3,520 4 6
Balance to shareholders' profit – – – – – – –		109,556 10 3
Total Expenditure – – – £.		460,267 16 9

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above – – –	109,556 10 3	Dividends on 1,007,435 *l.* capital stock at 10 per cent. (less sums remaining outstanding), and 2 per cent. on 812,500 *l.* capitalized stock, to raise the dividends to 31st December 1857 to 9 ½ per cent. – – –	109,556 10 3

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

J. St. Geo. Burke, Chairman.
A. J. Duff Filer, Secretary *pro tem.*

INDEPENDENT GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the Actual State and Condition of the concerns of the Independent Gas-Light and Coke Company, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which Raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
		£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Capital raised under 10 Geo. 4, c. 118	3,000	40	all	120,000	—
Borrowed monies (Debentures)	300	100	all	30,000	150,000 – –
Profits capitalized, and premiums on shares issued	–	–	–	–	36,782 2 1
				Total Capital £.	186,782 2 1

Balances brought forward.

	Christmas 1860.	Christmas 1861.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Reserve fund	915 18 1	980 13 9
Revenue account	1,124 6 8	2,776 1 4

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months, viz.;—of Assets receivable, and of Liabilities absolutely incurred.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas:		
Common gas, at 4 s. 6 d. per 1,000 feet	51,939 18 8	
Public lamps and other contracts	7,262 11 4	
	59,202 10 –	
Less, bad debts and allowances	841 19 1	
		58,360 10 11
Rental of meters	– –	1,699 6 4
Sale of old materials	108 19 5	
Sale of residual products:		
Coke	12,730 4 11	
Breeze	290 5 3	
Tar	1,402 – 6	
Ammonia	516 6 –	
		15,047 16 1
Total Receipts £.		75,107 13 4

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management:		
Directors' Allowances	1,050 – –	
Salaries of Secretary and clerks	1,655 – –	
Collectors' commission and pay	858 – 11	
Rent, rates, and taxes of offices (not separated)	1,488 9 1	
Stationery, printing, and general charges	597 16 3	
Payments to auditors	100 – –	
		5,749 6 3
Manufacture of Gas:		
Coals, including carriage dues, &c.	34,956 8 2	
Purifying materials	545 2 6	
Supervision and labour	8,777 19 6	
Salaries of engineer and superintendents	752 – –	
Tools and other implements, ordinary repair and maintenance of premises	1,431 2 9	
Improvement and extension of premises and machinery (out of revenue)	90 1 9	
		46,552 14 8
Distribution, including Service Pipes, Mains, &c.:		
Ordinary repair and maintenance of the above	3,743 6 8	
Rates on mains and pipes (not separated)	—	
Salaries of inspectors	327 12 –	
Wages of lamplighters	1,035 10 –	
		5,106 8 8
Meters:		
Restoring and replacing	1,699 6 4	
Additional (out of revenue)	nil.	
		1,699 6 4
Law and Parliamentary charges	nil.	
Interest on temporary loans (Debentures)	– –	1,298 2 9
Balance, being shareholders' profit	– –	14,701 14 8
Total Expenditure £.		75,107 13 4

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance, being shareholders' profit as above	14,701 14 8	Dividends on 120,000 *l.* capital stock, at 10 per cent. per annum, less income tax	11,550 – –
		Short paid, 1854	1,500 – –
		Balance	1,651 14 8
£.	14,701 14 8	£.	14,701 14 8

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Joseph Gratton, Chairman.
Robert Laing, Secretary.

LONDON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the London Gas Light Company for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Shares—The London Gas Light Act, 1852	7,673	50	All, except 3,335	380,315	
	5,519	25	25	137,975	
					518,290
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
Borrowed moneys				£. 100,930	100,930
Profits capitalised, "Stock," "London Gas Light Act, 1857"					32,472
			Total Capital £.		651,692

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually received and paid during the above Twelve Months.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas:		
Common gas at 4s. 6d. and 5s. per 1,000 feet	102,855 11 4	
Cannel gas at 6s. per 1,000 feet	6,883 8 8	
Public lighting, and under contracts	17,943 19 9	
		127,682 19 9
Rental of meters		2,120 – –
Sale of old materials		389 17 6
Sale of Residual Products:		
Coke	28,488 17 6	
Breeze	1,209 18 –	
Tar	4,310 11 –	
Ammoniacal liquid	954 14 –	
Other waste products	490 7 –	
		35,454 7 6
Miscellaneous receipts		2,424 19 3
Total Receipt £.		168,072 4 –
Total Expenditure £.		167,605 2 4
Balance to Revenue next Year		467 1 8

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management:		
Directors' Allowances	1,392 18 4	
Salary of secretary and clerks	2,041 18 –	
Collectors' commission and pay	1,872 15 8	
Rent, rates, and taxes of offices	778 8 –	
Stationery, printing, and general charges	2,209 13 5	
Payment to auditors	95 18 9	
		8,391 12 2
Manufacture of Gas:		
Coals, including carriage, dues, &c.	61,525 9 1	
Purifying materials	1,724 12 8	
Supervision and labour	15,760 10 6	
Tools and other implements	483 15 10	
Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises	22,397 14 11	
Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory	4,482 10 3	
		106,374 13 3
Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
Ordinary repair and maintenance	7,902 13 11	
Improvement and extension	3,606 6 2	
Meters:		
Restoring and replacing	3,136 18 11	
Additional	70 5 –	
		14,716 4 –
Law and Parliamentary charges	550 19 10	
Interests paid from profits, on £. 100,930 borrowed capital and liabilities, at 4 to 5 per cent. (less sums outstanding)	4,881 10 4	
		5,432 10 2
Balance for shareholders' profit	37,775 15 2	
Less unpaid	5,082 12 5	
		32,690 2 9
Total Expenditure £.		167,605 2 4

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance for shareholders' profit, as above	37,775 15 2	Dividends on £. 547,427 capital stock, at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. (less sums remaining outstanding)	32,690 2 9
		Balance to next year's account	5,085 12 5
£.	37,775 15 2	£.	37,775 15 2

We have examined the above accounts and certify them to be correct, so far as the form will admit.

Edward Hawkins, jun., Chairman.

Jno. R. Hinde, Secretary.

PHŒNIX GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Phœnix Gas Light and Coke Company, for the Twelve Months ended Christmas-day 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Capital raised under 5 Geo. 4, c. 78	9,000	60	55	495,000	540,000
Borrowed moneys					Nil.
Profits capitalised					Nil.
			Total Capital £.		540,000

Balances brought forward.

	Christmas 1860.	Christmas 1861.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Reserve Fund	4,254 7 1	5,670 12 1
Revenue Account	4,681 5 4	6,889 8 5
Dividend Account	259 12 3	195 10 8

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually received and paid during the above Twelve Months, viz., of Assets receivable, and of Liabilities absolutely incurred.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas:		
Common gas at 4s. 3d. and 4s. 9d. per 1,000 feet	109,915 – 9	
Public lamps, and other contracts	18,173 18 1	
	128,088 18 10	
Less bad debts and allowances	957 12 –	127,131 6 10
Rental of meters (none charged)	Nil.	
Sale of old materials	– –	504 5 1
Sale of Residual Products:		
Coke	28,304 4 6	
Breeze	456 3 8	
Tar	3,625 – 2	
Ammonia	2,170 13 9	34,556 2 1
Total Receipt £.		162,191 14 –

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management:		
Directors' allowances	1,500 – –	
Salaries of secretary and clerks	1,742 – 10	
Collectors' commission and pay	1,762 12 4	
Stationery, printing, and general charges	1,987 15 5	
Payments to auditors	100 – –	7,092 8 7
Manufacture of Gas:		
Coals, including carriage, dues, &c.	57,576 19 6	
Purifying materials	1,119 6 –	
Supervision and labour	12,573 1 7	
Salaries of engineer and superintendents	1,776 7 9	
Tools and other implements	3,260 10 10	
Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises	9,321 9 10	
Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory	3,493 7 4	
Improvement and extension of premises and machinery (out of revenue)	Nil.	89,061 2 10
Distribution, including Service Pipes, Mains, &c.:		
Ordinary repair and maintenance of the above	7,350 2 1	
Rates on mains and pipes	1,527 10 4	
Salaries of inspectors	1,449 4 9	
Wages of lamplighters	2,811 18 –	
Improvement and extension (out of revenue)	Nil.	13,138 15 2
Meters:		
Restoring and replacing	2,420 19 –	
Additional (out of revenue)	Nil.	2,420 19 –
Law and Parliamentary charges		308 8 2
Interest on temporary loans		260 16 9
Balance, being shareholders' profit		49,909 3 6
Total Expenditure £.		162,191 14 –

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance, being shareholders' profit, as above	49,909 3 6	Dividends on 495,000 *l.* capital stock, at 9 and 10 per cent. per annum	47,701 – 5
		Balance	2,208 3 1
£.	49,909 3 6	£.	49,909 3 6

We have examined the above accounts and certify them to be correct.

4 April 1862.

J. E. Johnson, Chairman.
Charles S. Pridden, Secretary.

RATCLIFF GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Ratcliff Gas Light and Coke Company, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which Raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
		£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Shares—4 Geo. 4, c. 98—The Ratcliff Gas Act, 1855	5,000	20	18	90,000	90,000 – –
			Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
			£.	£. s. d.	
Borrowed monies			5	9,096 13 4	9,096 13 4
				Total Capital £.	99,096 13 4

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months, including Assets and Liabilities.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balances brought forward:			Management:		
Revenue Account	863 5 2		Directors' allowances	525 – –	
Sale of Gas:			Salary of secretary and clerks	600 – –	
Common Gas at 4s. and 4s. 6d. per 1,000 feet	23,741 6 4		Collectors' commission and pay	271 18 –	
Public lighting, and under contracts	4,035 5 9		Rent, rates, and taxes of offices [estimated]	100 – –	
	27,776 12 1		Stationery, printing, and general charges	621 3 9	
Less bad debts and allowances	299 7 6		Payment to auditors	20 – –	
		27,477 4 7			2,138 1 9
Rental of meters	– –	12 – 6	Manufacture of Gas:		
Sale of old materials	– –	39 1 7	Coals, including carriage, dues, &c.	15,867 19 10	
Sale of Residual Products:			Purifying materials	647 6 2	
Coke	5,988 8 4		Supervision and labour	5,127 2 9	
Breeze	158 9 7		Tools and other implements	281 18 1	
Tar	683 7 3		Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises	1,297 3 3	
Ammoniacal liquid	209 18 3		Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory	1,071 19 2	
		7,040 3 5			24,293 9 3
Miscellaneous receipts		48 13 3	Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
			Ordinary repair and maintenance	781 5 10	
			Meters:		
			Restoring and replacing	17 16 –	
			Additional	3 4 –	
					802 5 10
			Law and Parliamentary charges		398 8 –
			Interests paid from profits on borrowed capital		728 18 10
Total Receipt £.		34,617 3 4	Shareholders' profit or dividend		5,831 5 –
Total Expenditure £.		34,192 8 8	Total Expenditure £.		34,192 8 8
Balance to Revenue next year £.		424 14 8			

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually Paid in respect of the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Shareholders' profit, as above	5,831 5 –	Dividends on capital stock, at 6l. 17s. 6d. per cent. per annum, and income tax	5,831 5 –
£.	5,831 5 –	£.	5,831 5 –

We have examined the above accounts and certify them to be correct.

22 April 1862.

Samuel Fonlyn, Chairman.
H. J. Baddeley, Secretary.

SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the South Metropolitan Gas Light Company, for the Twelve Months ended the 31st day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which Raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Called up per Share, this Year.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
		£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
Shares—5 Vict. c. 79 - - -	4,000	50	3 but not all paid.	41	163,525 10 –
				Total Capital - - - £.	163,525 10 –

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually Received and Paid during the above Twelve Months, including Claims and Liabilities for the same Period, and exclusive of Receipts and Payments on account of the Year ended 31st December 1860.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances brought forward:			By Management:		
Reserve Fund - - - -	9,465 3 6		Directors' allowances - - - -	1,000 – –	
Revenue Account - - -	12,515 16 7		Salary of secretary and clerks - -	1,877 8 10	
Dividend Account - - -	14 14 4		Collectors' commission and pay - -	723 11 –	
		21,995 14 5	Rent, rates, and taxes of offices - -	459 7 2	
To Sale of Gas:			Stationery, printing, and general charges	1,981 17 9	
Common gas, at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* and 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per 1,000 feet - - - -	46,347 7 11		Payment to auditors - - - -	63 – –	
					6,105 4 9
Public lighting and under contracts, including the amount paid by the Company for lighting and repairing, since discontinued -	11,059 17 2		By Manufacture of Gas:		
		57,407 5 1	Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. -	24,556 8 11	
To rental of meters - - - -	– – –	114 13 9	Purifying materials, and labour for purifying - - - - - - -	833 19 3	
Sale of old materials - - -	– – –	534 8 7	Supervision and labour - - - -	11,347 10 1	
Sale of Residual Products:			Tools and other implements - - -	715 10 3	
Coke - - - - - - -	13,915 14 2		Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises - - - - - -	3,335 – –	
Breeze - - - - - -	355 16 9		Rents, rates, and taxes of manufactory -	1,457 11 2	
Tar - - - - - - -	1,500 14 5				42,245 19 8
Ammoniacal liquid - - -	646 17 6		By Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c. - - - - - -	2,350 16 7	
		16,419 2 10	Ordinary repair and maintenance - -	513 9 –	
To miscellaneous receipts, including 506 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*, interest on Reserve Fund - - - - -		1,001 16 7	Meters:		
			Restoring and replacing - - -	1,650 13 4	
			Additional - - - - - - -	958 8 9	
					5,473 7 8
			By Law and Parliamentary charges - - - - -		44 15 8
			Interests paid from profits on borrowed capital (less sums outstanding) - - - - - - - -		- Nil.
			On payments in anticipation of call, at per cent. -		- Nil.
			By Reserve Fund for contingency, wear and tear, or other purposes, including the balance on the other side, and also the interest of 506 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.* - - - - - - -		18,499 6 5
			Added to capital - - - - - - -		- Nil.
			Balance for shareholders' profit, including the balance on Revenue account on the other side - - - -		25,104 7 1
Total Receipts - - - £.		97,473 1 3	Total Expenditure - - - £.		97,473 1 3

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends actually Paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To balance for shareholders' profit, as above - -	25,104 7 1	By dividends on 152,000 *l.* capital stock, at 10 *l.* per cent. (less sums remaining outstanding) actually paid in the year ended 31 December 1862 - - - - - - -	15,203 6 4
		Balance to next year's account (including unpaid dividend of 11 *l.* 8 *s.*) for the dividend to 31 December 1861, payable in April 1862 - - - - - - - - - -	9,901 – 9
£.	25,104 7 1	£.	25,104 7 1

A further reduction in price of 2 *d.* per thousand has been made from Christmas last.

We have examined the above accounts and certify them to be correct.

Thos. B. Simpson, Chairman.
J. Livesey, Secretary.

SURREY CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY.

STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Surrey Consumers Gas Company, for the Year ending the 31st day of December 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Year.

Statute or Authority under which raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Shares	15,000	10	10	149,994	149,994

	Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
	£.	£.	
Borrowed Monies—17 & 18 Vict. c. 94	5	34,900	34,900
Total Capital £.			184,894

2. REVENUE.—Account during the above Year.

RECEIPT:	£. s. d.	EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sale of Gas:		Management:		
At 4s. 6d. per 1,000 feet, less discount, varying with amount of consumption	36,069 12 11	Directors' allowances	800 – –	
Public lighting, and contracts	10,340 13 5	Salaries of secretary and clerks	1,949 18 9	
Sale of Residuary Products:		Rents and taxes	579 6 3	
Coke	12,940 – 5	Collectors' commission and pay	617 6 8	
Breeze	373 17 8	Stationery, printing, and general charges	333 19 4	
Tar	1,458 2 3	Payments to auditors	31 10 –	
Ammoniacal liquor	720 5 4			4,312 1 –
Miscellaneous receipts	719 8 9	Manufacture of Gas:		
		Coals, including carriage, dues, &c.	22,376 9 1	
		Purifying materials	333 6 –	
		Supervision and labour, &c.	15,194 17 2	
		Ordinary repair, and maintenance of works	4,050 1 6	
		Rents, rates and taxes of manufactory	740 1 10	
		Repair of premises	2 9 –	
				42,697 4 7
		Distribution:		
		Ordinary repair and maintenance	135 9 5	
		Meters:		
		Restoring and replacing	418 8 –	
		Additional	57 17 10	
				611 15 3
		Law and Parliamentary charges		63 15 8
		Interest paid from profits on 34,900*l.* borrowed capital, at 5 per cent.		1,642 15 11
		Balance of shareholders' profit		13,294 8 4
£.	62,622 – 9	£.		62,622 – 9

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of Dividends paid in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance of shareholders' profit, as above	13,294 8 4	Dividend on 149,994*l.* capital stock, at 8 per cent.	11,671 13 11
		Balance to next year's account	1,622 14 5
		£.	13,294 8 4

We have examined the above accounts, and certify them to be correct.

Thos. Pocock; Chairman.
Wm. P. Boddy, Secretary.

WESTERN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of Accounts, showing the Actual State and Condition of the Concerns of the Western Gas Light Company (Limited), for the Twelve Months ended the 30th day of June 1861.

1. CAPITAL.—State of the Account at the end of the above Twelve Months.

Statute or Authority under which Raised.	Number of Shares.	Amount per Share.	Paid up per Share.	Total Paid up.	Total Capital.
Shares:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Joint Stock Companies Acts -	20,000	10	10	200,000	
Regulations of the Company -	10,000	10	1	10,000	
Received on account of 1 *l.* call, due 1 July 1861, on New B. Shares	- -	- -	- -	6,463	
					216,463

	Rate per Cent.	Amount.	
	£.	£.	
Borrowed monies - - - - - - - - - -	4½	18,728	
	4¾	10,000	
	5	20,600	
			49,328
		Total Capital - - - £.	265,791

2. REVENUE.—Account of all Sums actually received and paid, or accrued during the above Twelve Months.

Receipt:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
lances brought forward from June 1860:		
Dividend account - - -	- -	16,217 11 1
le of Gas:		
Cannel gas, at 6*s.* per 1,000 feet -	52,865 3 4	
Public lighting, and under contracts - - - - - -	10,630 11 5	
	63,495 14 9	
Less lamplighting and repairing lamps - - - - -	1,361 10 10	
		62,134 3 11
ental of meters - - - -	- -	1,899 16 3
le of old materials - - - -	- -	72 9 10
le of Residual Products:		
Coke - - - - - -	3,438 16 4	
Breeze - - - - - -	1,192 14 8	
Tar - - - - - -	1,308 15 7	
Ammoniacal liquid - - -	248 17 11	
		6,189 4 6
Total Receipt - - - - - £.		86,513 5 7
Total Expenditure - - - £.		51,664 17 7
Balance - - - £.		34,848 8 –

Expenditure:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Management:		
Directors' allowances - - - -	1,000 – –	
Salaries of secretary and clerks, office keeper, &c. - - - - - -	1,772 – –	
Collectors' commission and pay - -	779 2 8	
Rent, rates, and taxes of offices - -	202 18 7	
Stationery, printing, and general charges	637 2 9	
Payment to auditors - - - -	80 – –	
		4,471 4 –
Manufacture of Gas:		
Coals, including carriage, dues, &c. -	30,877 17 4	
Purifying materials - - - -	255 10 7	
Supervision and labour - - - -	5,820 14 5	
Ordinary repair and maintenance of premises and plant - - - -	3,960 2 3	
Rents, rates and taxes of manufactory -	658 1 11	
		41,572 6 6
Distribution, including Service Mains, Pipes, &c.:		
Ordinary repair and maintenance - -	583 1 7	
Meters:		
Restoring and replacing - - -	400 6 –	
Salaries of inspectors and surveyor -	1,053 3 4	
		2,036 10 11
Law and Parliamentary charges, &c. - -	- -	695 16 –
Interests paid from profits, on borrowed capital and temporary loans - - - -	2,058 14 5	
On payments in anticipation of call at 4½ per cent. - - - - - - - -	442 5 –	
		2,500 19 5
Bad debts - - - - - - - - - -		388 – 9
Total Expenditure - - - £.		51,664 17 7

3. DIVIDENDS.—Account of all Dividends declared in the above Twelve Months.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
lance for shareholders' profit, as above - - -	34,848 8 –	Distribution out of profits earned previously to the passing of the Metropolis Gas Act - - - - - -	5,250 – –
		Dividends on 210,000*l.* capital stock at 9 per cent. and income tax - - - - - - - - -	19,596 9 8
		Balance to next year's account - - - - -	10,001 18 4
£.	34,848 8 –	£.	34,848 8 –

We have examined the above Accounts, and certify them to be correct.

19 December 1861.

Frns. W. Russell, Chairman.
S. Barber, Secretary.

GAS (METROPOLIS) ACT.

ACCOUNTS from each METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY, showing the Actual STATE and CONDITION of each COMPANY, as to CAPITAL, REVENUE, and DIVIDENDS, for the Year 1861 (made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department).

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 23 *&* 24 *Vict. c.* 125, *s.* 41.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *August* 1862.

487.

Under 3 *oz.*

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 March 1862;—*for*,

A "COPY of LETTER from the SECRETARY of the LONDON FIRE BRIGADE, dated the 20th day of February 1862, addressed to the SECRETARY of STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT."

Whitehall, 19 March 1862. } H. WADDINGTON.

COPY of the LETTER from the SECRETARY of the LONDON FIRE BRIGADE, dated the 21st day of February 1862, addressed to the SECRETARY of STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT.

London Fire Engine Establishment, 68, Watling-street,
21 February 1862.

Sir,

I AM requested by the Committee for managing the London Fire Engine Establishment to acquaint you with the result of their deliberations on the question of the future arrangements for the Fire Extinction Service of London, which, by my letter of the 5th November last, I informed you was under their consideration; they have also requested that I will at the same time acquaint you with some of the reasons which have influenced their decision.

You will perceive by one of their resolutions that it was their intention to have made this communication to you by means of a deputation, but Mr. Thompson Hankey having moved for and obtained the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee on the subject, they felt that such a course would have been only an unnecessary intrusion on your valuable time.

In pursuance of the request of the Committee, I have accordingly to inform you that, as far back as the month of July last, they took into their serious consideration the question whether any changes were necessary in the Fire Brigade Service of London, and appointed a Sub-committee fully to consider and to advise with them thereon; the Sub-committee from time to time communicated their views to the General Committee, and in accordance therewith my letter of the 5th November last was addressed to you, in reply to which I was favoured with your letter of the 8th of the same month; since that period the subject has received the most careful consideration of the Committee, who have agreed to the resolutions hereinafter stated.

The Committee are desirous to press upon your attention the fact that the present Association of Fire Insurance Offices, formed in 1832 and 1833 for the maintenance of a London Fire Brigade, under the title of the London Fire Engine Establishment, has no legal status whatever, neither Charter, Act of Parliament, nor Deed of Partnership.

Without any public authority whatever, it has for nearly 30 years extinguished the fires which have occurred in the metropolis and surrounding districts, without inquiry and without charge.

Without receiving pecuniary support of any kind from parochial or public funds, it has year by year sustained a rapidly increasing expenditure, the effect

of which has been to relieve parishes and public bodies from the obligations properly devolving on them, as regards the extinction of fires.

In order to show the progress of the liabilities assumed and expenditure incurred by the Establishment since its formation in 1833, I submit a statement of the number of fires attended by the brigade, and the expenses incurred in maintaining the Establishment during the years 1833 and 1861 respectively.

In 1833 the fires were 458 in number; the expenses incurred, 7,988 *l.*

In 1861 the fires were 1,183 in number; the expenses incurred, 24,494 *l.*

In the opinion of the Committee, such an increase in the number of fires and in the expenditure incurred rendered a re-consideration of the whole subject imperatively necessary, more particularly as they were satisfied that a system for the extinction of fires, which might formerly have been adequate for the metropolis, has now become very insufficient for its present greatly extended limits.

They also observe that there is not any other capital or extensive city in Europe or America where the fire extinction service is not in the hands of the public authorities, and maintained principally by public rates and taxes, and that this observation also applies to most of the large provincial towns of the United Kingdom, viz., Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, &c.

The Committee are desirous, while commenting on this part of the subject, to draw your attention to the system of fire extinction service in operation in Manchester, under the provisions of the "Manchester Police Regulation Act," 7 & 8 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1844, sections 115 to 122 of which relate more particularly to this subject: the principle of that Act, shortly stated, is, "That the public authorities (*i.e.*, the Corporation) maintain out of the police rate what may be called the staff or plant of the Fire Brigade service, but assess rateably upon all parties concerned as proprietors of property damaged by fire the expenses specially incurred in putting out each particular fire."

Where the property is insured, these expenses are borne rateably by the offices concerned, according to their several interests; where uninsured, they are borne by the proprietors.

This system has now been in operation in Manchester since the passing of the Act in 1844, and the Committee fully believe with satisfaction to all parties interested.

As regards the metropolis, the Committee are informed that within the area included in the powers conferred by the Act of 1855 on the "Metropolitan Board of Works" (which area would be nearly described by a circle with a radius of six miles from Charing Cross as a centre), the assessable value of property rateable to the county rate would now amount to nearly, if not quite, 14,000,000 *l.* per annum, upon which amount a rate of one farthing in the pound would yield 15,000 *l.*, a sum sufficient, on the Manchester system, to provide the staff for a Fire Brigade equal to the requirements of the metropolis.

In reference to the only legal provision for the extinction of fires in London, viz., the Act of 14 Geo. 3, c. 78, sections 74, 75, the Committee have only a short comment to make as to its utter inadequacy for the intended purpose.

This Act merely requires certain fire engines to be procured and maintained by the several parishes, without providing for the payment of any competent persons to take charge of and to work them at fires; such a provision is so manifestly defective in all points essential to efficiency for such a service, that it has become, as might have been expected, almost useless, though it is still maintained, according to the best information the Committee can obtain, at a cost of not much less than 5,000 *l.* per annum to the parishes and districts collectively.

The resolutions agreed to by the Committee, after a full consideration, are to the following effect:—

1st. That for the reasons now stated, and especially considering that, under the existing arrangements, the associated Fire Insurance Companies are mainly responsible for the protection from fire of the whole property of the metropolis, whether insured or uninsured, the Government be officially informed, without delay, that the associated Companies feel the necessity of relinquishing at an early date the maintenance of the London Fire Brigade.

2d. That

2d. That this information be communicated to the Home Secretary by means of a deputation of directors and officials of the associated Fire Insurance Companies, to be appointed by their respective Boards.

3d. That the communication be accompanied by an intimation that the associated Companies are prepared, through the Fire Brigade Committee, to furnish the Government with every information in their power respecting the existing Fire Brigade, and to transfer the entire establishment, on liberal terms, to any authority the constitution of which shall be approved by the Government and the Companies.

4th. That it be further intimated to the Government, that in framing any measure for the future fire extinguishment service of the metropolis, the Companies consider that the principle of assessment laid down in the Manchester Act of 1844 may be reasonably adopted.

I have only to add, that any communication you may favour me with on the subjects herein referred to, will receive the most prompt and careful consideration.

I have &c.

(signed) *W. M. Browne,*

Honorary Secretary.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

COPY of Letter from the Secretary of the London Fire Brigade, dated 21 February 1862, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *April* 1862.

159.

Under 1 *oz.*

FIRE ENGINES, &c. (BILLS OF MORTALITY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 March 1862;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Amounts paid by the several PARISHES within the BILLS of MORTALITY for providing FIRE-ENGINES, LADDERS, REWARDS, &c., and charged on POOR RATES for the year ending Lady-day 1861, under the Act 14 Geo. 3, c. 78, exclusive of the City of *London*."

Poor Law Board,
28 April 1862.

H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *April* 1862.

RETURN of the Amounts paid by the several PARISHES within the BILLS of MORTALITY for providing FIRE-ENGINES, LADDERS, REWARDS, &c., and charged on POOR RATES for the Year ending Lady-day 1861, under the Act 14 Geo. 3, c. 78, exclusive of the City of *London*.

NAME OF PARISH.	FIRE-ENGINES.	LADDERS.	REWARDS, ETC.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
St. James, Clerkenwell	- - -	(a) 10 10 –	76 2 –	(a) This sum is paid annually to the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, for the use of their fire-escape ladders.
St. Sepulchre, Middlesex	17 10 –	- - -	35 – –	
St. Mary, Islington	304 14 10	(b) 400 – –	(c) 152 – 6	(b) Paid to the Royal Society for fire-escape ladders. (c) In this parish there is no charge on the poor rate, the payments are made out of "The Churchwarden's Rate," under the Islington Local Act.
Lincoln's Inn	—	—	—	
St. Giles in the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	32 13 6	- - -	57 10 –	£10 10*s.* is paid annually to the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
Liberty of Saffron Hill, &c.	- - -	- - -	28 15 6	
St. Mary-le-bone	97 10 6	(d) 15 15 –	288 11 –	(d) Subscription to the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
Precinct of the Savoy*	- - -	- - -	3 15 –	* The engines, &c., are provided and repaired at the expense of the Duchy of Lancaster.
St. Pancras	7 4 7	Cannot state.	162 16 6	
St. George in the East	23 19 –	- - -	114 15 7	
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	12 16 –	160 – –	243 10 6	
Old Tower, Without	(e) 1 – –	- - -	- - -	(e) Rental per annum for one engine. Engine-keeper's salary 6*l.* per annum.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	28 3 6	- nil -	98 10 7	20 *l.* paid annually to the beadle under a local Act, and 80 *l.* paid annually out of the general rate to a Society for maintaining a fire-escape ladder.
St. Mary, Whitechapel	(f) 10 9 5	(g) 80 – –	(h) 130 2 8	(f) Includes engine-house expenses. (g) Paid annually for fire-escape, with attendant. (h) 19 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* has been recovered from parties where chimneys have taken fire.
Christ Church, Spitalfields	- - -	- - -	22 6 8	190 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.* laid out this year for a site for a new engine-house; 290 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.* paid for erecting same.
St. John, Hackney	- - -	(i) 160 – –	(k) 335 19 9	(i) For two fire-escapes. (k) Including rent, repairs, conveyance, horses, salaries, &c.
Liberty of Norton Folgate	—	—	—	
St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow	(l) - -	- - -	- - -	(l) The overseers state, the parish is not within the bills of mortality.
Old Artillery Ground	- - -	- - -	4 – –	
Precinct of White Friars	(m) - -	2 2 –	2 15 –	(m) Two private engines.
Holy Trinity, Minories	- - -	- - -	(n) 39 5 6	(n) Including engine-keeper's salary.
St. Sepulchre, London	- - -	- - -	- - -	None charged upon poor rates.
St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and the Liberty of Glasshouse-yard.	(o) 5 – –	(p) - -	- - -	(o) 5 *l.* per annum paid to the beadle for keeping the fire-engine in working order. (p) 10 *l.* per annum paid to the Society for Protection of Life from Fire.

NAME OF PARISH.	FIRE-ENGINES.	LADDERS.	REWARDS, ETC.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Bridewell Precinct	- - -	(a) 3 3 -	- - -	(a) Paid annually to the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
St. Bartholomew the Less	—	—	—	
St. Giles, Cripplegate	- - -	- - -	57 7 -	
St. Botolph Without, Bishopgate.	(b) 25 - -	(c) 10 - -	21 6 4	(b) Rent of engine-house - £. 10 Salary engine-keeper - 10 Repairs to engine - - 5 (c) Annual subscription to Society for Protection of Life from Fire.
St. Dunstan in the West	9 - -	10 10 -	11 - -	
St. Bride's	(d) 6 6 -	(e) 10 - -	13 1 -	(d) Engine-keeper. (e) Subscription to Society for Protection of Life from Fire.
Charterhouse, The	—	—	—	
Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.	(f) —	—	—	(f) The Dean and Chapter provide fire-engines and ladders.
St. Anne, Soho	(g) 163 2 -	(h) 10 10 -	40 12 6	(g) New engine, repairs to old one, salary to engine-keeper, rent, &c. (h) Paid to Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire.
St. Clement Danes	(i) 4 4 -	(k) 25 - -	22 15 6	(i) Engine-keeper's salary. (k) Annual payment to the Society for Protection of Life from Fire.
St. George, Hanover square	(l) 7 14 -	(m) 10 10 -	101 7 -	(l) Engine-keeper's salary, &c. (m) Annual subscription to Royal Society for Protection of Life from Fire.
St. James, Westminster	- - -	- - -	33 13 6	
Barnard's Inn	—	—	—	
St. Mary-le-Strand	10 1 -	- - -	10 15 -	
Clement's Inn	For the purpose of this Return, must be taken as part of "St. Clement Danes."			
Furnival's Inn	—	—	—	
Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane.	Is part of "St. Dunstan's in the West."			
Inner Temple	—	—	—	
Middle Temple	Cost not stated	—	—	
Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street	—	—	—	
Thavies Inn	—	—	—	
St. Mary, Lambeth	(n) 39 12 7	- - -	108 12 6	(n) Repair to fire-engine, salary to engine-keepers.
St. Mary, Rotherhithe*	- - -	- - -	8 10 -	* Engine repaired by churchwardens out of church-rate.
Christ Church (Surrey)	- - -	(o) 20 - -	17 15 -	(o) Subscription to Society for Protection of Life from Fire.
St. Mary, Newington	(p) 8 8 -	- - -	42 - -	(p) Repairs, keeper, &c.
St. Olave, Southwark	2 4 9	40 - -	17 - -	
St. George the Martyr, Southwark.	- - -	(q) 20 - -	52 13 -	(q) Fire-escape.
St. John, Southwark	5 3 10	(r) 40 - -	27 19 6	(r) Annual contribution to Royal Society for Preservation of Life from Fire.
St. Saviour's, Southwark	(s) 5 - -	20 - -	36 - -	(s) Salary to engine-keeper.
St. Thomas, Southwark	Not stated -	- - -	2 - -	

NAME OF PARISH.	FIRE-ENGINES.	LADDERS.	REWARDS, ETC.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
St. Luke, Middlesex	(a) 10 – –	(b) 80 – –	35 17 11	(a) Salary of engineer. (b) Subscription to the Fire-escape Society.
Gray's Inn	– nil –	– – –	– – –	All expenses of the kind, defrayed out of the funds of the honourable Society.
Liberty of the Rolls	– – –	– nil.	—	
United parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn-above-the-Bars, and St. George-the-Martyr, Holborn.	– – –	(c) 10 10 –	33 – –	(c) Subscription annually to the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
St. Luke, Chelsea	57 9 2	50 – –	(d) 171 14 6	(d) Rewards – – £. 73 9 6 Salaries – – 94 – – Clothing – – 4 5 –
St. Paul, Shadwell	(e) 3 13 6	– – –	40 – –	(e) Paid for repairs of engine, and hose for same.
St. Anne, Limehouse	– – –	– – –	81 5 8	
Ratcliff (Hamlet of)	4 – –	(f) 80 – –	40 – –	(f) Paid yearly to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
Mile End, Old Town	(g) 4 18 –	(h) 80 – –	(i) 82 – –	(g) Repairs to an engine. (h) Annually for fire-escapes. (i) £. 30 of this to engine-keeper.
Mile End, New Town	– – –	– – –	17 13 4	
St. Bartholomew-the-Great	– – –	– – –	1 10 –	
New Inn (Society of)	– No return to make.			
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	– – –	– – –	47 18 4	
Bermondsey	– – –	(k) 10 – –	19 9 –	(k) This is the contract price for keeping in repair two fire-escape ladders. The keepers are paid 1 *l.* 1 *s.* per week each, for attending them at night. There are two fire-engines in good repair, and the engine-keeper is allowed 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per week in addition to his ordinary wages. These expenses are paid out of the rates raised under the Metropolis Local Management Act.
TOTAL £.	906 18 2	1,358 10 –	2,990 13 4	

THE undermentioned PARISHES or PLACES have not made any RETURN to the above-named Order.

St. Andrew below the Bars.

Staple Inn.

St. Botolph without Aldgate or East Smithfield Liberty.

St. Katherine by the Tower.

St. John, Wapping.

St. Paul, Covent Garden.

St. John the Evangelist, and St. Margaret, Westminster.

All Saints, Poplar.

Clifford's Inn.

Paddington.

FIRE-ENGINES, &c. (BILLS OF MORTALITY).

RETURN of the Amounts paid by the severa PARISHES within the BILLS of MORTALITY for providing FIRE-ENGINES, LADDERS, REWARDS, &c., and charged on POOR RATES for the Year ending Lady-day 1861, under the Act 14 Geo. 3, c. 78, exclusive of the City of *London*.

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *April* 1862.

Under 1 *oz.*

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February 1862;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of RATEPAYERS in each of the Twenty-three Parishes in Schedule (A.) of the METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT; adding, in a separate Column, the Numbers of VESTRYMEN who Voted for the present Members of each Parish as their Representative or Representatives at the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS, distinguishing (if any) those who were elected by Ballot:"

"And, similar RETURNS from the PARISHES united into DISTRICTS under Schedule (B.) of the said Act."

PARISH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Number of Ratepayers.	Names of Representatives at Metropolitan Board of Works.	Number of Vestrymen present at Election of Representatives at the Metropolitan Board of Works.	Whether Elected by Ballot.	DATE.
14,400	Mr. Thomas D'Iffanger -	77	By resolution -	18 June 1859.
	Mr. John A. Nicholay -	109	By ballot -	16 June 1860.

21 March 1862.

W. E. Greenwood,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Number of Ratepayers in the Parish of St. Pancras in Schedule (A.) of the Metropolis Local Management Act - - - - - - 22,000, or thereabouts.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Members representing this parish at the Metropolitan Board of Works:

20 June 1860 - - - - - - 74, by show of hands and division.

12 June 1861 - - - - - - 75, by show of hands.

19 March 1862.

Fras. Plaw,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, LAMBETH.

Number of Ratepayers in the parish - - - - - - 23,356.

Number of Vestrymen who voted, &c. - - - - - 78.

26 March 1862.

Thos Roffey,
Clerk to Vestry.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE.

Number of Ratepayers.	Names of Representatives at Metropolitan Board of Works.	Number of Vestrymen present at Election of Representatives.	Whether Elected by Ballot.	DATE.
About 10,300 -	Mr. Joseph Bennett -	57	By ballot - -	13 June 1861.
	Mr. Henry G. Robinson -	57	By ballot - -	13 June 1861.

26 March 1862.

T. B. Chappell,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 19,924.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Members as their Representatives at the Metropolitan Board of Works:

Mr. John Savage, elected in 1860 unanimously by show of hands; 86 Vestrymen present.

Mr. George Peckett, elected in 1861; present, 97 Vestrymen.

There were two Candidates:—On a division there appeared—

For Mr. Peckett - - - - - - - - - 53
For Mr. C. H. Elt - - - - - - - - 44

The ballot has not been adopted.

12 March 1862.

John Layton,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 12,149.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Members of the parish at the Metropolitan Board of Works:

14 June 1859 - - - Mr. Shepherd - - - - - 36.
14 June 1860 - - - Mr. Ware - - - - - - 31.

(Neither by ballot.)

13 March 1862.

W. G. Davis,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF PADDINGTON.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 8,747.
Number of Vestrymen - - - - - - - - - 48.

7 May 1862.

Fredk. Aveling,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF BETHNAL GREEN.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 5,150.

The present Representative of this parish at the Metropolitan Board of Works was unanimously elected at a meeting of Vestry, at which 42 (out of the 48) members were present.

22 March 1862.

R. Voss,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, NEWINGTON.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - -, - - - 7,654.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Member of the parish as its Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works - 50.

4 April 1862.

H. & F. Chester,
Joint Clerks to the Vestry.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 3,300.

Number of Vestrymen who voted as above stated - - - 40.

19 March 1862.

George Buzzard,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES AND ST. JOHN, CLERKENWELL.

Number of Ratepayers in parish - - - - - - - 5,532.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works - - - - - - 55.

5 April 1862.

Robert Paget,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. LUKE, CHELSEA.

Number of rated Householders in the Parish of Chelsea - - 5,288.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for W. Tite, Esq., M. P., the present Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works representing this Vestry:

In 1858 - - - - - - - - - - 26

In 1861 - - - - - - - - - - 15

7 May 1862.

Chas. Lahee,
Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARY ABBOTTS, KENSINGTON.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 9,600.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works:

The present Member was first elected 8th September 1858, when the seat was contested by two candidates: 28 Vestrymen voted for the present Member, and 24 for the other candidate. Votes taken by ballot. The present Member was re-elected unanimously 9 June 1859: present, 16 Vestrymen.

R. Green,
14 March 1862. Clerk of Vestry.

PARISH OF ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX.

Number of Ratepayers within the parish - - - - - 4,579.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for their present Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works - - - - - 29.

(Elected unanimously, by show of hands.)

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 3,500.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works - - - - - - 27.

Daniel Birt,
12 March 1862. Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF BERMONDSEY.

Number of Ratepayers, as near as can be ascertained - - - 3,205.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Member of the parish as their Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works - - - - - - - - - - - - - 21.

J. J. Riches,
2 April 1862. Assistant Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 2,590.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Representative at Metropolitan Board (unanimous vote) - - - - - 35.

W. L. Howell,
25 March 1862. Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 2,232.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for Mr. Dalton, the Representative of this parish at the Metropolitan Board of Works - 21.

J. Dangerfield,
27 March 1862. Vestry Clerk.

HAMLET OF MILE END OLD TOWN.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - - - 7,180.

The Representative of this Vestry at the Metropolitan Board of Works was unanimously elected, by show of hands, at a meeting of the Vestry, consisting of 60 Members.

Thomas Price,
29 March 1862. Clerk.

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Number of Ratepayers - - - - - - - 2,401.

Number of Members of the Local Board of Health who voted for their present Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works - - - - 21 (the whole Board.)

Andrew C. Reed,
28 March 1862. Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ROTHERHITHE.

This Parish is united with St. Olave's District Board of Works for the purpose of electing one Member to the Metropolitan Board (Schedule B., Part 3, of Metropolis Local Management Act). Mr. Slee, the Clerk of St. Olave's District Board, has made a Return, including therein the particulars as to this Parish.

R. Shafto Hawks,
19 March 1862. Clerk, per *Wm. Burley.*

PARISH OF ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD.

Number of Ratepayers in the parish of St. John, Hampstead - 2,085.

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the present Member of this Parish as their Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17.

The Representative of this parish at the Metropolitan Board of Works was not elected by ballot.

Thos. Toller,
12 April 1862. Vestry Clerk.

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.

The duties connected with the District Board do not afford me an opportunity of personally making the Return you require, and the Resolution of the House, in its present form, is not applicable to District Boards. I have, however, made an application to the Vestry Clerks of the nine several parishes forming the Whitechapel District, and from their Returns to me I find that the total number of the Ratepayers of the District is 4,178.

At the meeting of the Board at which their present Representative at the Metropolitan Board was appointed, 24 Members were present, and the appointment was unanimous.

Alfred Turner,
Clerk.

3 April 1862.

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

Number of Ratepayers in the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster - - - - No information.

Number of Members of the Board who voted for the present Member, as their Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works:—29 Members present,—17 voted for, 10 voted against.

W. F. Jebb,
Clerk.

22 March 1862.

GREENWICH DISTRICT.

No Return.

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

Parishes comprised in the Wandsworth District.	Battersea - - - - - -	1,466 ratepayers.
	Clapham - - - - - -	1,850 „
	Putney - - - - - -	695 „
	Streatham - - - - -	830 „
	Tooting Graveney - - - -	218 „
	Wandsworth - - - - -	844 „
	TOTAL - - -	5,903 „

The District is represented at the Metropolitan Board of Works by one Member only, who was elected unanimously at a meeting of the Board, at which 17 Members were present.

5 April 1862. *Arthur Alexander Corsellis.*

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

No Return.

SAINT GILES DISTRICT.

Number of Ratepayers in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, about 1,800.

Number of Ratepayers in St. George Bloomsbury - - - - 1,800.

Number of Members of the above Board who voted for their Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works elected unanimously 14.

25 March 1862. *Robert Finnis*, Clerk.

HOLBORN DISTRICT.

Parishes - -	The united parishes of St. Andrew Holborn-above-Bars and St. George the Martyr - - - - -	2,660 ratepayers.
	The liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents - - -	794 „
	The parish of St. Sepulchre, Middlesex -	347 „
	The liberty of Glasshouse Yard - -	71 „
	TOTAL - - -	3,872 „

The present Representative of the Holborn District at the Metropolitan Board of Works was elected unanimously.

S. W. Hopwood, Clerk.

STRAND DISTRICT.

No Return.

FULHAM DISTRICT.

THIS Board is formed of the Representatives from the parishes of Fulham and Hammersmith.

The number of Ratepayers in the parish of Fulham is - -	1,209
The number of Ratepayers in the parish of Hammersmith -	2,500
TOTAL - - -	3,709

The election of the Representative from this Board to the Metropolitan Board of Works took place, *nemine contradicente*, on the 20th June 1860, at a special meeting of the Board, 20 Members being present thereat.

28 March 1862. *W. Lovely*, Clerk.

LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT.

Benjamin Dixon, esq., was elected, unanimously, the Representative of the Limehouse District Board on the 8th June 1859, at a meeting of the Board, there being 33 Members present.

This Board has no means of ascertaining the number of Ratepayers in each of the parishes in the district, the rate books being in the hands of the several parochial authorities.

5 May 1862. *Tho. N. Ratcliff*, Clerk.

POPLAR DISTRICT.

Parishes	All Saints, Poplar - - - -	2,337 ratepayers.
	St. Mary Stratford, Bow - - -	1,014 „
	Bromley St. Leonard - - -	1,254 „

Number of Members of District Board voting for Member to Metropolitan Board, 23 (elected by ballot).

10 May 1862. *Charles C. Ceely*, Clerk.

ST. SAVIOUR DISTRICT.

(No Return.)

PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT.

Number of Ratepayers in the District of the Plumstead Board of Works:—

Parishes	Charlton	1,035	ratepayers.
	Eltham	500	„
	Kidbrooke	109	„
	Lee	1,077	„
	Plumstead	1,927	„
	TOTAL	4,648	„

The Districts of Plumstead and Lewisham are united for the purpose of returning one Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works, and at the election of the present Member, 34 Members of the united Boards voted.

2 April 1862.

E. L. Burnett,
Assistant Clerk.

ST. OLAVE DISTRICT, SOUTHWARK.

* Parishes	Rotherhithe Vestry	1,361	ratepayers.
	St. Olave	387	„
	St. John	838	„
	St. Thomas	118	„
	TOTAL	2,704	„

Number of Vestrymen who voted for the Representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works, 61.

* The above parishes are united for the purpose of electing from time to time a Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

S. W. S. Slee, Clerk.

METROPOLIS RATES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 February 1861;—*for*,

"ABSTRACT of RETURN from each VESTRY and DISTRICT BOARD elected under the Provisions of the METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT (1855), setting forth, the Value of Property in each Parish and District as Assessed to the County Rate; the Sum on which the Rates are Assessed for the Relief of the Poor; the Rate in the Pound and the Total Amount levied for each of the several purposes of Poor Relief, County, Police, Baths and Wash-houses, Burial Board, Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing, Local Sewerage, Debt, Payments to Metropolitan Board of Works, and any other Charges; the Gross Total Amount of Money Raised for all the above purposes, and the Total Expended, for the Year ending the 25th day of March 1860:"

"Like RETURN for the City of *London*, and for each Parish therein, as Assessed to the SEWERS RATE in lieu of the COUNTY RATE:"

"RETURNS of the NAMES of all OFFICERS employed as Clerks, Surveyors, Collectors, Health Officers, Inspectors of Nuisances, and other Offices, employed under the Corporation of the City of *London*, and of such Vestry, District Board, Poor Board, or other Boards; setting forth the Offices they severally hold, with the Amount of Salary, Fees, Poundage, Perquisites, Value of House Rent, and other Benefits enjoyed by such Officers under any General or Local Act, or otherwise:"

"And, from the Local Board of Health at *Woolwich*, giving like Information:"

District;

Parishes;

Value of Property in each Parish and District;

Sum on which Rates Assessed for Relief of the Poor;

Rate in the Pound and Amount Raised for each of the following purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
Poor		
County		
Police		
Baths and Wash-houses		
Burial Board		
Paving, Lighting, &c.		
Local Sewerage		
Debt		
Payments to Metropolitan Board		
Other Charges		
GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes		

Total Expended for Year ending the 25th day of March 1860.

Officers Employed.

Name.	Office.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.

(*Sir John Shelley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *February* 1862.

LIST OF PARISHES AND DISTRICTS.

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ABSTRACT of RETURN from each VESTRY and DISTRICT BOARD elected under the Provisions of the METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT (1855), setting forth, the Value of Property in each Parish and District as assessed to the County Rate; the Sum on which the Rates are assessed for the Relief of the Poor; the Rate in the Pound, and the Total Amount levied, for each of the several Purposes of Poor Relief, County, Police, Baths and Washhouses, Burial Board, Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing, Local Sewerage, Debt, Payments to Metropolitan Board of Works, and any other Charges; the Gross Total Amount of Money raised for all the above Purposes, and the Total expended, for the Year ending the 25th day of March 1860:—Of the NAMES of all OFFICERS employed as Clerks, Surveyors, Collectors, Health Officers, Inspectors of Nuisances, and other Offices, employed under the Corporation of the City of *London*, and of such Vestry, District Board, Poor Board, or other Boards; setting forth the Offices they severally hold, with the Amount of Salary, Fees, Poundage, Perquisites, Value of House-rent, and other Benefits enjoyed by such Officers under any General or Local Act, or otherwise:—And, from the Local Board of Health at *Woolwich*, giving like Information.

PARISHES.

PARISH OF CHELSEA.

Value of property - - - - - - - - - - - £. 234,248 – –

Sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor - - - - £. 212,842 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor - - - - - - - - - -	2 9	27,299 6 4
County - - - - - - - - - -		
Police - - - - - - - - - -		
Baths and washhouses - - - - - - - -	nil	nil.
Burial Board - - - - - - - - - -	nil	nil.
Paving, lighting, &c. - - - - - - - -	1 –	10,642 2 –
Local sewerage - - - - - - - - -	nil	nil.
Debt - - - - - - - - - -	– 4	2,708 1 10
For Payments to Metropolitan Board - - - - Whole Parish - -	– 4	3,547 15 7
For Payments to Metropolitan Board - - - - Counter's Creek District	– 4	561 2 3
For Payments to Metropolitan Board - - - - Ranelagh District - -	– 1	746 6 5½
Other charges - - - - - - - - - -	—	—
GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes - - - £.		45,504 14 5½

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Vestry:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Charles Lahee - - -	Clerk to the vestry - -	250 – –		
J. E. Salway - - -	Office clerk - - - -	73 17 –		
J. Nicol - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	65 18 –		
Joseph Pattisson - -	Surveyor - - - - -	250 – –		
A. W. Barclay, M. D. -	Medical officer of health -	150 – –		
Ealand Alder - - -	Inspector of nuisances - -	122 10 –		
William Maddy - -	Messenger - - - - -	54 12 –		
	£.	966 17 –		

PARISH OF CHELSEA—Officers Employed—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Board of Guardians:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
W. L. Diggens	Clerk to the guardians	400 – –	—	—
William Rodger	Relieving officer	140 – –	—	—
W. T. Tubbs	ditto	140 – –	—	—
Daniel Sutton	Master of workhouse	90 – –	– –	35 – –
Charity Sutton	Matron of workhouse	50 – –	– –	35 – –
Mary S. Sutton	Assistant at workhouse	30 – –	– –	35 – –
Rev. R. Wilson, D.D.	Chaplain	50 – –	—	—
Richard Nelson	Messenger	54 12 –	—	—
John Kealy	Superintendent of labour	78 – –	—	—
Timothy Wells	Porter	25 – –	– –	35 – –
Martindale Ward	Medical officer	80 – –	– –	29 9 6
Thomas Keen	ditto	80 – –	– –	41 9 6
Thomas Dickenson	ditto	130 – –	– –	71 13 –
John Parr Scatliffe	ditto	40 – –	– –	61 12 –
George Brown	ditto	30 – –	– –	14 9 –
Edward Basely	Collector	– –	– –	155 14 6
W. T. Mayers	ditto	– –	– –	239 8 10
Charles Symons	ditto	– –	– –	250 – –
Thomas Oughton	ditto	– –	– –	159 9 3
	£.	1,417 12 –	– –	1,163 5 7
To assist the Churchwardens and Overseers:				
Charles Lahee	Vestry clerk £.	20 – –		

10 May 1861. *Chas. Lahee*, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF HAMMERSMITH.

Value of property as assessed to the county rate – – – – £. 77,804 – –

Rateable value—Poor rate – – – – – – £. 82,165
Less—Empty houses – – £. 9,140
Allowed for composition – 6,389
15,529

Net sum on which the rates are assessed for the relief of the poor – £. 66,636 – –

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor	2 7	8,666 4 8
County	– 4*	1,053 11 11
Police	– 7†	1,945 2 6
Paving, &c., general rate	– 9	2,211 11 7½
Lighting (uncollected rate of previous year)	–	1,957 1 –
Ditto	– 9	2,169 13 7½
Payments to Metropolitan Board of Works—Sewers	– 7	1,769 18 6½
Payments to Metropolitan Board of Works—Main Drainage	– 4‡	1,023 2 5
TOTAL £.	5 11	20,796 6 3½

* The county rate is professedly an equal pound rate over the county of 3¼ *d.* in the pound, but as this parish contains a large number of empty and compounded houses, in respect of which no adequate allowance has been made in the county rate valuation, the rate necessary to be made, in order to raise the amount assessed upon the parish, is 4 *d.* in the pound.

† The police rate is professedly an equal pound rate over the Metropolitan Police District of 6 *d.* in the pound, but, for the same reason stated in the case of the county rate, the actual rate levied in this parish is 7 *d.*

‡ The main drainage rate is 4 *d.* instead of 3 *d.*, for the same reason stated in respect to the county and police rates.

PARISH OF HAMMERSMITH—*continued.*

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Alfred James Roberts	Vestry clerk and assistant overseer.	220 – –	—	
Stephen Scarbrow -	Collector - - -	- -	99 10 10	
William Begg - -	ditto - - - -	- -	78 5 7	
Thos. H. Aldridge, sen.	ditto - - - -	- -	92 18 7	

18 April 1861. *Alfred J. Roberts*, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF LAMBETH.

Value of property as assessed to the county rate - - - - £. 637,000 – –

Sum on which rates are assessed to the relief of the poor - - £. 528,078 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount levied for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor - - - - - - - - - -	These are all included and levied in the poor rate, at 2 s. 6 d.	63,931 8 11
County - - - - - - - - -		
Police - - - - - - - - -		
Burial Board - - - - - - - - -		
Lighting - - - - - - - - -	– 5	10,597 5 –¼
General purposes, paving and cleansing - - - -	– 9	19,207 16 8½
Local sewerage - - - - - - - - -	- nil -	- - nil.
Metropolitan Board expenses - - - - -	– 5	10,577 14 10
Payments to Metropolitan Board, Main Drainage - -	– 3	6,360 15 9
GROSS TOTAL Amount levied for the above Purposes - - - £.		110,675 1 2¾

Total Expended for the Year ending 25 March 1860 by the Vestry, £. 52,892. 12. 5., which includes £. 15,336. 11. 5. paid to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Vestry:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Dr. Odling - - -	Medical officer - - -	400 – –		
Thomas Roffey - -	Clerk to vestry - - -	400 – –		
Alfred Warren - -	Assistant clerk and accountant	300 – –		
Hugh M'Intosh - -	Surveyor - - - - -	400 – –		
John Summers - -	Inspectors of nuisances - -	100 – –		
William Coleman - -		100 – –		
Thomas Greathead - -	Office-keeper - - -	25 s. per week	house to live in.	
Charles Sutton - -	Vestry-hall keeper - -	27 s. 6 d. „	- ditto.	

Thos. Roffey, Clerk to the Vestry.

PARISH OF LAMBETH—Officers Employed—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Churchwardens and Overseers:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
John Benjamin Clark	Assistant overseer	200 – –	—	
Hutton Greathead	Collector	– –	187 11 6	
Thomas Wells	ditto	– –	208 17 4	
John Ball	ditto	– –	223 17 1	
William H. Manners	ditto	– –	139 15 4	
Augustus Squire	ditto	– –	169 7 9	
William H. Stratton	ditto	– –	132 7 –	
James Blomfield	ditto	– –	237 7 10	
Richard Turner	ditto	– –	130 11 11	
William C. Sheppard	ditto	– –	265 14 9	
Thomas Corder	ditto	– –	128 – 9	
Charles Field	ditto	– –	197 15 11	
Richard S. Pearce	ditto	– –	183 14 2	
By the Burial Board:				
Charles M. Barker	Clerk	200 – –	—	

W. H. Anderson.

Total Amount Expended by the Board of Guardians in the Maintenance, &c. of the Poor, for the Year ending 25 March 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - £. 46,193. 5. 9.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
In the Service of the Board:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
William Thomas Logan	Clerk to the guardians	350 – –		
John Barnett	Assistant clerk to the guardians	200 – –		
Henry Cooper	Second assistant clerk to the guardians.	100 – –		
Joseph H. Barker	Relieving officer	150 – –		
Arthur Jarrett	ditto	150 – –		
David Fairley	ditto	150 – –		
William L. Cope	ditto	150 – –		
William Dunn	Assistant relieving officer	75 – –		
Thomas Whitlock	ditto	120 – –		
George Day	Master of workhouse	150 – –		
Mary Alice Bonser	Matron of workhouse	70 – –		
Edwin Thomas Ellingham	Porter	35 – –		
George Cole	Storekeeper	40 – –		
Thomas William Neale	Probationary wardsman	30 – –		
Dinah Rowe	Probationary wardswoman	25 – –		
John Hart	Master baker	70 – –		
Edwin James Elliott	Man nurse	40 – –		
Ann Payne	Nurse	30 – –	– –	Board and lodging in the workhouse.
Elizabeth Wilson	Assistant matron	30 – –		
Harriett Hebbet	Cook	20 – –		
Charles Strickland	Ditributor of provisions	40 – –		
James Titchmarsh	Taskmaster	30 – –		
Henry Humby	Master, Norwood house	100 – –		
Ann Smith	Matron, Norwood house	50 – –		
Mary Ann Lloyd	Infant schoolmistress	20 – –		
Ann Lowndy	Seamstress	20 – –		
John Hammond	Schoolmaster	125 – –		
Mary Ann Hammond	Schoolmistress	50 – –		
David Baldock	Miller	90 – –		
Thomas Moody	Assistant schoolmaster	30 – –	– –	Board and lodging in the workhouse.
Henry St. John Bullen	Surgeon of the workhouse	300 – –		
Alexander B. Sharpe	Surgeon of the workhouse at Norwood.	100 – –		
Walter Arthur	Out-door surgeon	315 – –		
Nicholas Miskin	ditto	80 – –		
Robert Christie	ditto	75 – –		
John E. Smyth	ditto	80 – –		
Elijah Dodd	ditto	80 – –		
Theodore Edward Ladd	ditto	75 – –		
George E. Walsh	ditto	70 – –		
Samuel Osborn	ditto	70 – –		
Walter Monday	ditto	80 – –		
John R. Barber, D.D.	Chaplain	100 – –		
J. Lingham, M.A.	Assistant chaplain	50 – –		
J. W. Lester, D.D.	Chaplain of Norwood house	40 – –		

W. T. Logan, Clerk to the Guardians.

HAMLET OF MILE END OLD TOWN.

Value of property in the hamlet as assessed to the county rate - - £.162,388 – –

Sum on which rates assessed for the relief of the poor - - - £.173,539 – –

RATE in the Pound and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor, per quarter 9*d.*, or per year 3*s.* - - - - } County, included in poor at 4*d.* per year - - - } Police - - ditto - at 6*d.* per year - - - }	3 –	24,544 – –
Paving and lighting, &c. - - - - - -	1 4	10,858 – –
Local sewerage - - - - - - - -	– 1	662 – –
Payments to Metropolitan Board - - - - -	– 5½	3,787 – –
GROSS TOTAL raised for the above purposes - - - £.		39,851 – –

Total expended for the year ending 25 March 1860 - - - - £.42,948 – –

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Vestry:				
Thomas Price - - -	Clerk - - - - - -	300*l.* per ann.		
James Knight - - -	Surveyor - - - - -	200*l.* „		
(Vacant) - - - -	Clerk of works - - -	100*l.* „		
John Henry Freeman -	Medical officer - - -	150*l.* „		
John Stevens - - -	Inspector of nuisances - -	78*l.* „		
Henry Coningham - -	Messenger - - - -	78*l.* „		

PARISH OF PADDINGTON.

Value of property in Paddington assessed to county rate - - - £.526,420 – –

Sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor - - - - £.588,382 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount levied for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Levied.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor - - - - - - - - - - } County - - - - - - - - - - } Police - - - - - - - - - - } Burial Board - - - - - - - - - - }	1 1	32,805 4 1
Lighting - - - - - - - - - -	– 3	7,560 11 6
Local sewerage and payments to Metropolitan Board -	– 6	15,122 14 –
Other charges, included in general rate - - - -	– 8	20,187 4 4
GROSS TOTAL levied for above purposes - - - £.		75,675 13 11

Total expended for the year ending the 25th day of March 1860 - £.87,857 16 3

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Frederick Aveling -	Vestry clerk - - - -	450 – – per ann.	– – –	50 – –
Henry Aveling -	First assistant - - -	200 – – „		
William Davison -	Second assistant - - -	100 – – „		
Frederick Wallis -	Third assistant - - -	60 – – „		
John Burdon Sanderson	Medical officer of health -	300 – – „		
William Merry - -	Surveyor - - - -	300 – – „		
Rimell Gadsden -	Surveyor's assistant - -	100 – – „		

PARISH OF PADDINGTON—Officers Employed—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
George Frederick Stevens.	Assistant surveyor - -	250 – – per ann.	- - -	Residence rent free, estimated at 50*l.*
James Stevens - -	Clerk of the yard - - -	100 – – „		
Thomas Rowell -	Inspector of nuisances - -	100 – – „		
James Pursey - -	Assistant overseer - - -	40 – – „		
John Barrable - -	Collector of rates, Ward 4 -	- - - -	391 17 9	
Robert Jenkins - -	Collector of rates, Ward 3 -	- - - -	420 – –	
John Gordon - -	Collector of rates, Ward 2 -	- - - -	273 4 2	
Robert Cheadle - -	Collector of rates, Ward 1 -	- - - -	177 1 10	
Samuel Hardy - -	Vestry hall keeper - - -	1 10 – per week.	- - -	Residence at vestry hall, coals, candles and livery.
George Fleming -	Engine keeper - - - -	1 – – „	- - -	Residence at engine-house and livery.
Thomas Wilson -	- ditto - - - -	7 – – per ann.		
Thomas Southern -	Beadle - - - - -	1 7 6 per week.		
James Gill - -	- ditto - - - -	1 7 6 „	- - -	and Livery.
Joseph Drake - -	- ditto - - - -	1 7 6 „		
William Porter - -	- ditto - - - -	1 7 6 „		

Fredk. Aveling, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST.

Value of property in parish assessed to county rate, which assessment is exclusive of the precinct of Wellclose - - - - - £. 167,468 – –

Sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor - - - - £. 167,718 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor, 3*s.* 0¾*d.* - - - - - - - -	3 10	27,769 4 5
County, 3¼*d.* - - - - - - - -		
Police, 6*d.* - - - - - - - -		
Baths and washhouses - - - - - - -	—	—
Burial Board - - - - - - - -	—	—
Paving, lighting, &c. - - - - - - -	1 5	11,282 6 7½
Local sewerage - - - - - - - -	– 2	1,314 18 –
Debt - - - - - - - - -		
Payments to Metropolitan Board - - - - -		
Other charges (Main Drainage Rate) - - - -	– 3½	2,302 16 9½
GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes - - - £.		42,669 5 10

Total expended for year ending the 25th day of March 1860 - - £. 45,025 12 11½

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By Vestry:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
W. L. Howell - - -	Clerk - - - - - -	400 – –		
A. Wilson - - -	Surveyor - - - - -	250 – –		
R. Wilson - - -	Medical officer of health -	100 – –		
T. Overton - - -	Inspector of nuisances - -	150 – –		
W. Lee - - - -	Inspector of pavements, lamps, and scavengers.	80 – –	- -	20 – –
By Trustees under Local Act (46 Geo. 3, c. 77):				
W. L. Howell - - -	Clerk - - - - - -	180 – –		
W. Hasted - - -	Collector of rates - - -	- -	205 13 1	
J. Butler - - -	- - ditto - - - -	- -	205 13 1	
W. Foulger - - -	- - ditto - - - -	- -	205 13 1	
J. Button - - -	Beadle - - - - - -	60 – –	- -	12 18 6

7 March 1861.

W. L. Howell, Vestry Clerk, &c.

PARISH OF ST GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.

Value of property as assessed to county rate - - - - - £. 943,696 – –

Sum on which the rate was assessed for the relief of the poor (1859) - £. 766,358 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	s. *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Poor, including poor, county, police, baths and wash-houses, and Burial Board - - - - - - -	1 8	60,714 5 6½
General rate, including paving, cleansing, watering, and lighting rate - - - - - - - - -	– 10	28,016 4 6¼
Debt rate on late Grosvenor-place district - - -	– 1	906 6 7
Local sewerage - - - - - - - - -	– 1	3,035 12 –½
Hanover-square embellishing rate - - - - -	– 2	60 – –
	£.	92,732 8 8¼

Total expended for the above purposes for the year ending Lady-day 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 97,465 14 3

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Vestry:		£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
Thos. Bainard Chappell -	Vestry clerk (finds his own assistants) - - - -	450 – –		
Chas. Jas. B. Aldis, M.D. -	Medical officer of health -	250 – –		
Robert Druitt, M.D. - -	- - ditto - - - - -	250 – –		
Alfred Butt - - -	Clerk to the Committee of Works and Sanitary Committee - - - -	250 – –		
Edmund Chas. Richman -	Surveyor - - - -	450 – –	- -	With residence.
—— Pinnock - - -	Surveyor's clerk - - -	100 – –		
George Goodwin - -	- ditto - - - -	109 4 –		
James Grant - - -	Inspector of nuisances - -	100 – –		
William S. Keates - -	Clerk of works for pavements	120 – –		
Frederick Beeseley - -	Clerk of works for sewers -	150 – –		
William Burnett - -	Foreman, stone-yard - -	54 12 –	- -	With residence.
John Covington - -	Messenger, engine-keeper, &c.	70 4 –	- -	10 *s.* per week in lieu of residence.
Edwin Covington - -	Wharf clerk - - - -	78 – –		
W. Warner - - -	Horse-keeper - - -	72 16 –		
Richard Pugh - -	Office boy - - - -	18 4 –		
There are assistants, foremen, and workmen, at weekly wages, employed in addition to the above.				
William Paulbney - -	Collector of rates - - -	- -	209 13 8	These sums were the amounts paid out of the rates for collecting the year's rates, made at Lady-day 1859, and ending Lady-day 1860.
James Hatchard - -	- ditto - - - -	- -	215 17 10	
George Frederick Knox -	- ditto - - - -	- -	151 7 7	
Alfred A. Lambert - -	- ditto - - - -	- -	270 – –	
George Duke - - -	- ditto - - - -	- -	300 – –	
Robert Wm. Jearrad -	Assessor - - - -	50 – –		
By the Governors and Directors of the Poor:				
Rev. Henry R. Blacket -	Chaplain - - - -	250 – –		
Thos. Bainard Chappell -	Clerk - - - - -	366 – –	- -	With residence; finds his own assistants.
Edmund S. Symes, M.D. -	Medical officer to in-door and out-door poor, in-wards -	205 – –		
William Bloxam, M.D. -	- ditto - - - -	205 – –		
Francis Godrich - -	Medical officer to workhouse at Chelsea - - - -	100 – –	- -	Find drugs and medicines.
David Davies - - -	Medical officer to out-door poor of the out-wards -	80 – –		
William Griffith - -	- ditto - - - -	80 – –		

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE—Officers Employed—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Governors and Directors of the Poor—*cont^d.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Henry Elkerton	Master of Mount-street workhouse	110 – –		
Emma Elkerton	Matron of Mount-street workhouse	65 – –		
John Badderly	Master of the workhouse at Little Chelsea	110 – –		
Emma Badderly	Matron of the workhouse at Little Chelsea	65 – –	– –	With board and lodging.
Miss Graham	Nurse, Mount-street workhouse	50 – –		
Mr. Simmons	Schoolmaster	60 – –		
Mrs. Simmons	Schoolmistress	40 – –		
Robert Plawright	Porter, Mount-street workhouse	40 – –		
William Linney	Taskmaster	52 – –		
David Watts	Baker	46 16 –		
E. S. Olifant	Assistant matron	20 – –	– –	With lodgings and rations.
Frederick A. Rogers	Inquiring and removing officer	130 – –		
George Badderly	Assistant overseer and relieving officer	140 – –		
William Reader Turner	Messenger and engine-keeper	89 4 –	– –	With unfurnished apartments.
James Ince	Beadle and messenger	60 – –		
George E. Matthews	ditto	60 – –		
Thomas Alder	Hall porter, Board room	46 16 –		
Thomas Thornicroft	Porter, Chelsea workhouse	4 – –	– –	Pauper in the workhouse.
John Sillick	Engineer, Chelsea workhouse	93 12 –	– –	With residence.
William Pretty	Master tailor	78 – –		
John Duffin	Master shoemaker	62 8 –		
By the Commissioners for Public Baths and Washhouses:				
William Henry Banister	Clerk for both establishments	60 – –		
		Wages per Week.		
Establishment in Davies-street:				
Mr. and Mrs. Lewin	Superintendent and matron	1 18 6	– –	With residence.
John Wright	Engineer	2 – –		
George King	Fireman	1 4 –		
George Pochetty	First class bath attendant	1 1 –		
Thomas Parker	First class money-taker	1 – –		
William Crow	Second class money-taker	1 – –		
John Wharton	Second class bath attendant	1 – –		
John Henshaw	Towel washer	1 – –		
Thomas Bell	Swimming-bath attendant	1 – –	– –	Employed during summer months only.
Mary Littlewood	Laundry money-taker	– 16 –		
Annie Gatehouse	First class women's bath attendant	– 16 –		
Elizabeth Falkner	Second class women's bath attendant	– 14 –		
Rhoda Turnbull	Laundry woman	– 14 –		
Establishment at Lower Belgrave-place:				
Thos. and Mary Englefield	Superintendent and matron	1 18 6	– –	With residence.
James Tindall	Engineer	2 – –		
William Mitchell	Fireman	1 6 –		
Henry Ellis	First class money-taker	1 – –		
James Hodgson	Second class money-taker	1 – –		
Thomas Miller	First class men's bath attendant	1 1 –		
Thomas Goodwill	Second class men's bath attendant	1 – –		
Thomas Whetstone	Swimming-bath attendant	1 – –	– –	Employed during summer months only.
John Lewis	Towel washer	1 – –		
Sarah Young	First class women's bath attendant	– 16 –		
Elizabeth S. Sayers	Second class women's bath attendant	– 14 –		
Mrs. Holt	Laundry woman	– 14 –		
Mrs. Viney	ditto	– 14 –		
Mary Englefield	Laundry money-taker	– 16 –		

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE—Officers Employed—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Burial Board:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Thomas Bainard Chappell	Clerk	60 – –		
Thomas Scarman	Resident sexton at the cemetery at Hanwell, including fees	100 – –	–	With residence.
George Mattam	Non-resident sexton; office, South Audley-street, London, including fees	50 – –		
John Lane	In charge of the old burial-ground, in the Bayswater-road	26 – –	–	With residence.
Labourer	Employed at the burial-ground at Hanwell, at 18 *s.* per week	46 16 –		

17 June 1861. *T. B. Chappell*, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

Value of property in each parish and district - - - - - - —

Sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor - - - - —

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor	Not in the department of the vestry clerk.	
County		
Police		
Baths and washhouses	No rates for these purposes.	
Burial Board		
Paving, lighting, &c.	– 1 9	10,500 – –
Local sewerage	–	400 5 7
Debt	– – 9	
Payments to Metropolitan Board	–	3,899 14 5
Other charges	—	
GROSS TOTAL raised for above Purposes - - - £.		14,800 – –

Total expended for the year ending the 25th March 1860 - - - £. 15,697. 0. 11.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
By the Vestry:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Daniel Birt	Vestry clerk	400 – –		
Henry Bateson, Esq.	Medical officer	120 – –		
Mr. George Wellman	Surveyor of roads and inspector of nuisances	160 – –		
Mr. James Smith	Surveyor of sewers and inspector of nuisances	160 – –		
Walter Collett	Messenger	70 – –		
Mr. David Stroud	Collector of rates	– –	6*d.* in £., or about 185 *l.* per annum.	
Mr. John Bulstrode	ditto	– –		

PARISH OF ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD.

Value of property in the parish of St. John, Hampstead, as assessed to the county rate - - - - - - - - - - £. 104,156 – –

Sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor - - - - £. 114,112 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount raised.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor - - - - - - - - - -		
County - - - - - - - - - -	2 –	9,985 7 8
Police - - - - - - - - - -		
Baths and washhouses - - - - - - - -	nil	nil.
Burial Board - - - - - - - - -	nil	nil.
Paving, lighting, &c. - - - - - - -		
Local sewerage - - - - - - - -		
Debt - - - - - - - - - -	2 11	14,187 3 3
Payments to Metropolitan Board - - - - -		
Other charges - - - - - - - - -		
TOTAL raised by above Rates - - - £.		24,172 10 11

Raised also by Mortgage on Rates for Sewerage Works - - - £. 4,500 – –

Total expended for the year ending 25th March 1860 - - - £. 26,801. 2. 3½.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
Edwin Richard Bremridge	Collector of the poor rates, and collector of the rates made for the purposes of the Metropolis Local Management Act, District No. 1.	- -	5*d.* in the £. on all rates collected and paid to the overseers.	208*l.* 5. 7. from poor rates; 165*l.* 6. 9. from rates made for the purposes of the Metropolis Local Management Act.
Christopher Joseph Coates	Collector of the rates made for the purposes of the Metropolis Local Management Act, District No. 2.	- -	The like -	139*l.* 4. 5. from rates made for the purposes of the Metropolis Local Management Act.
Edward Elliott - -	Relieving officer - - -	100*l.* per annum and apartments.	- -	20*l.* (apartments).
Charles Francis James Lord	Medical officer of the parish -	100*l.* per annum	- -	22*l.* (extra medical fees.)
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - of the workhouse	40*l.* per annum	- -	
Ditto - - - - -	Public Vaccinator - -	3*s.* for every case of successful vaccination.		55*l.* 19*s.* (vaccination fees).
Rev. Hen. Fred. Mallet, M.A.	Chaplain of the workhouse -	35*l.* per annum	- -	- - nil.
Samuel Aldrich - -	Master of the workhouse -	70*l.* per annum, with rations and apartments.		19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (rations); 24*l.* (apartments).
Elizabeth Aldrich - -	Matron of the workhouse -	35*l.* per annum, with rations.	- -	19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (rations).
Mary Ann Felgate - -	Assistant to the matron of the workhouse.	20*l.* per annum, with rations.	- -	19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (rations).
William Burges - -	Porter at the workhouse -	20*l.* per annum, with rations.	- -	19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (rations).
Thomas Toller - - -	Clerk to guardians of the poor	175*l.* per annum	- -	- - nil.
Ditto - - - - -	Superintendent registrar -	No fixed salary	- -	14*l.* 3*s.* (fees).
Ditto - - - - -	Vestry clerk - - - -	350*l.* per annum	- -	- - nil.
Charles F. J. Lord - -	Medical officer of health and sanitary inspector.	75*l.* per annum	- -	- - nil.
John Douglas - - -	Surveyor and inspector of nuisances.	300*l.* per annum	- -	- - nil.
John William Hudson -	Clerk to the surveyor - -	78*l.* per annum	- -	- - nil.
John Beeforth - - -	Messenger to the vestry -	31*l.* 4*s.* per an.	- -	- - nil.

29 June 1861.

Thos. Toller, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

Value of property assessed to the county rate - - - - £. 265,772 – –

Sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor - - - £. 267,088 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.			Amount Raised.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Poor	–	3	2	48,172	5	11
County		—		—		
Police		—		—		
Baths and Washhouses		—		—		
Burial Board		—		—		
Paving, Lighting, &c.	–	1	8½	23,393	19	4
Local Sewerage	–	–	5	6,276	8	5
Debt	-		-	1,059	15	–
Payments to Metropolitan Board		—		—		
Other charges	-		-	622	14	5
GROSS TOTAL raised for above Purposes - - - £.				79,525	3	1

Total expended for year ending the 25th day of March 1860 - - £. 74,382 7. 7.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary. £. s. d.	Amount of Poundage. £. s. d.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c. £. s. d.
William Golding Davis	Clerk	287 10 –		
William Yates Freebody	Chief Surveyor	300 – –		
Robert Barnes, M. D.	Medical Officer	200 – –		
Henry Avery	Accountant Examiner	300 – –		
George Charles Perrett	Assistant Surveyor	120 – –		
Henry Cartledge Bennett	Assistant Clerk	112 10 –		
William Elias Cole	Rate Clerk	80 – –		
John Drake	- ditto	80 – –		
Robert Lock	- ditto	75 – –		
James Godfrey	Messenger	1 10 – per week.		
Thomas Booth	Office-keeper	– 15 – per week.		
David Dawkes	Collector	- -	154 3 –	
William Samuel Avill	ditto	- -	138 18 5	
George Pearce	ditto	- -	170 11 9	
Joseph Riley	ditto	- -	152 15 –	
Edwin Adolphus Masterman	ditto	- -	145 3 6	
Benjamin Linsey	ditto	- -	151 10 6	
William Hautford Read	ditto	- -	146 4 5	
Henry William Hart	ditto	- -	217 16 7	
Charles Bowring	ditto	- -	116 12 5	
John Coste	ditto	- -	155 1 5	
John Norman	ditto	- -	115 1 10	

21 March 1861.

W. G. Davis, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARY ABBOTTS, KENSINGTON.

Value of property in the parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, assessed to the county rate - £. 319,924.

Sum on which the rates are assessed for the relief of the poor - - - - - - £. 366,107.

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Total Amount Levied.	Amount Raised.	Amount Expended.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor Relief	– 1 – ¾	20,731 8 3	18,922 1 8	17,631 2 4
County	– – 3 ¼	4,332 6 –	4,332 6 –	4,332 6 –
Police	– – 6	7,998 3 –	7,998 3 –	7,998 3 –
Burial Board	—	—	—	—
Baths and washhouses	—	—	—	—
Paving, lighting, &c.	– – 11 ½	14,450 12 10	14,432 7 11	16,553 14 8
Local sewerage	- - -	- - -	196 13 11	934 10 –
Debt (Local):				
Norland Estate Act, 6 Vict. c. 33	– – 4	275 13 –	266 7 –	297 – –
Ditto - - - ditto - - -	– – 2	137 16 6	129 11 7	203 2 10
Edwardes-square Act, 59 Geo. 3, c. 120	– – 5	81 11 8	76 9 7	72 2 9
Payments to the Metropolitan Board of Works.	– – 7 ½	9,636 17 3	9,637 10 3	8,605 11 –
Gardens (Local):				
Edwardes-square	– – 11	179 9 8	168 8 7	164 10 –
Kensington-square	– – 5 ½	69 6 –	69 – 4	61 18 –
Brompton-square	– – 4	63 2 8	65 14 1	61 10 11
Norland-square	– – 5	48 7 1	47 10 2	44 8 8
St. James's-square	– – 6	27 7 –	23 9 1	22 – 2
Royal Crescent	– – 6	51 4 –	51 10 –	49 – –
£.	– 7 5 ½	58,083 4 11		
GROSS TOTAL raised for the above Purposes - - - £.			56,417 3 2	
TOTAL Expended - - - - £.				57,031 – 4

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
Salaries paid out of the Poor Rates:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barton Robert Hall	Vestry clerk	200 – –		
Ditto	Clerk to the Trustees of the Poor	200 – –		
Samuel Charles Kingston	Collector of Poor's-rate	- -	151 1 5	
Walter Samuel Mayers	ditto	- -	146 19 –	
John Manchester	ditto	- -	144 2 7	
Philip Kirke	ditto	- -	143 17 1	
Samuel Pummell	Messenger	65 – –		
By the Vestry:				
Reuben Green	Clerk of the Vestry	200 – –		
James Broadbridge	Surveyor	350 – –		
Hopkinson & Co.	Treasurers	—		
Francis Godrich	Medical Officer of Health	200 – –		
Robert Robinson	Office clerk	125 – –		
Charles Jennings	ditto	125 – –		
George C. Harding	ditto	105 – –		
William Perkins	Clerk of works	150 – –		
Giles Lovett	Inspector of nuisances	109 4 –		
Geo. H. Wood	ditto	78 – –		
Samuel Pummell	Vestry-hall keeper and messenger	52 – –	- -	18 – –
Philip Kirke	Collector of rates	- -	151 10 2	
John Manchester	ditto	- -	160 – 8	
Samuel C. Kingston	ditto	- -	150 6 6	
Walter S. Mayers	ditto	- -	163 9 11	

25 March 1861.

R. Green, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.

Value of property as assessed to the county rate - - - - - - - £. 548,572 - -

The sum on which the rates are assessed for the relief of the poor - - - - £. 575,846 - -

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

		Rate in the £.	Amount raised.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor - - - - - -	All included in the poor-rate, amounting to 2s. 1d. in the £.; we have no baths, &c.; the printed estimate of the trustees gives particulars as to poor - - - - - -	2 1	54,770 - 7
County - - - - -			
Police - - - - -			
Burial Board - - - -			
Paving, lighting, &c. - - -	Lighting rate - - - - - - -	- 5½	26,686 14 8
	General rate, including paving and highways -	- 6½	
Local sewerage - - - -	Sewers' rate - - - - - - - -	- 3½	5,980 4 7¼
Debt - - - - - -	Burial Board debt, 14,000*l.*, and 8,500*l.* for building infant poor-house, included in amount raised for poor. Balance of 9,000*l.* debt for building vestry hall included in general rate; one-twentieth paid annually, with interest -	—	—
Payments to Metropolitan Board	Main drainage; general expenses of that Board paid out of sewers' rate - - -	- 3½	8,089 7 -½
Other charges - - - -	To pay monies borrowed for building three district churches (under Local Act) - -	- -¼	637 3 7½
	Churchwardens' rate for churchwardens' expenses - - - - - - -	- -¾	1,606 5 2
	GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes - - - £.		97,769 15 8¼
	Total expended for the year ending 25th March 1860 - - -		£. 90,493 19 9

AN ESTIMATE of the Sums of Money necessary to be raised for the Half-year ensuing, ending Michaelmas 1859, for the Payment of the respective Annuities, and the several other purposes provided for by the Local Act, 5 Geo. 4, c. 125.

POOR ACCOUNT.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Amount due upon requisition to the vestry, dated 6th April 1859 - -	9,755 8 5	Balance overdrawn - - - -	4 - 11
		Tradesmen's bills due Lady-day -	2,000 - -
		Maintenance of lunatics - - -	900 - -
		Annuities - - - - -	70 17 6
		Police rate - - - - -	3,428 17 9
Amount to be received from the vestry for broken granite to Lady-day -	663 10 4	County rate - - - - -	1,714 5 9
		Unbroken granite - - - -	300 - -
		Rent - - - - - -	13 - -
		Burial of the poor - - - -	12 - -
		Master of the workhouse (for weekly disbursements) - - - -	1,300 - -
		Vaccination fees - - - -	60 - -
		Burial Board:	
		St. Pancras for half-year's proportion of ⅜ths of the cost of the two chapels, &c., and interest thereon - -	181 3 11
		Additional drainage, repair of main roads, and six garden chairs at cemetery - - - - -	105 - -
		Probable balance - - - -	329 12 11
£.	10,418 18 9	£.	10,418 18 9

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON—POOR ACCOUNT—*continued.*

ESTIMATE of the Amount necessary to be raised for the Half-year.

TO RECEIVE.	£.	s.	d.
Probable balance	329	12	11
Maintenance of paupers, lunatics, &c. belonging to other parishes	350	–	–
Broken granite	500	–	–
Work to be done by the poor in the house	30	–	–
Parliamentary grant (in repayment of a moiety of the salaries of the medical officers, and a portion of the salaries of the schoolmaster and schoolmistresses)	400	–	–
Amount necessary to be raised for the half-year	21,901	17	1
Carried forward	23,511	10	–

LIABILITIES.	£.	s.	d.
Meat, bread, flour, butter, cheese, beer, milk, vegetables, &c.	2,370	–	–
Clothing	320	–	–
House expenses—Coals, gas, soap, candles, water, &c.	325	–	–
Repairs, furniture, ironmongery, &c.	263	–	–
Allowance to poor in the house for slop-work, assisting in the domestic department, &c.	85	–	–
Lunatics—Maintenance of, at Hanwell, Colney Hatch, &c.	1,800	–	–
Out-door relief to aged and infirm poor, non-settled, irremovable and casual poor, stone breakers, &c.	2,820	–	–
Rent of infant poor establishment	25	–	–
Medical expenses—Salaries to medical officers, drugs, wine, &c. for the sick, vaccinators' fees, midwife, fever hospital, &c.	944	–	–
Burials of the poor	250	–	–
Removal of paupers, lunatics, and Irish poor	176	–	–
Prosecuting appeals and supporting orders appealed against	100	–	–
Unbroken granite for the employment of the poor	600	–	–
Miscellaneous expenses—Apprenticing poor children, advertisements, insurances, printing, stationery, &c.	210	–	–

Salaries:	£.	s.	d.			
Solicitor	50	–	–			
Clerk	125	–	–			
Clerks in parochial offices	63	–	–			
				238	–	–
Surveyor	12	10	–			
Master of workhouse and allowance for assistants	90	–	–			
Matron of workhouse	25	–	–			
Chaplain of workhouse	25	–	–			
Relieving officer	100	–	–			
Assistant officer	52	–	–			
Superintendent of stone-yard	39	–	–			
Lodgekeeper	20	–	–			
				363	10	–
Infant Poor House:						
Matron	25	–	–			
Medical officer	25	–	–			
Chaplain	25	–	–			
Schoolmaster	22	10	–			
Schoolmistress	15	–	–			
Infant Schoolmistress	10	–	–			
Lodgekeeper	10	–	–			
Servants	54	–	–			
				186	10	–
			£.	11,076	–	–

Charges to be paid out of the Poor Rate under several Acts of Parliament, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.			
Annuitants	47	5	–			
Police rates	6,858	–	–			
County rates	3,429	–	–			
Borough registration	190	–	–			
County registration	50	–	–			
Inspectors of weights and measures	40	–	–			
Registrars of births and deaths	200	–	–			
				10,814	5	–
Carried forward			£.	21,890	5	–

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ISLINGTON—POOR ACCOUNT—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	LIABILITIES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	23,511 10 –	Brought forward - - -		21,890 5 –
		Burial Board:		
		Six months' interest on 15,000*l* to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company - -	375 – –	
		Infant Poor House Building:		
		Three months' interest on 8,500*l*.	106 5 –	
		Three months' interest on 8,000*l*.	100 – –	
		One-twentieth of the principal money borrowed to be repaid -	500 – –	
			706 5 –	
				1,081 5 –
		Poundage to collectors - - - -		540 – –
£.	23,511 10 –		£.	23,511 10 –

ESTIMATE of the Amount necessary for the Payment of the Interest of the Money borrowed for Building Three District Churches.

TO RECEIVE.	£. s. d.	LIABILITIES.	£. s. d.
Amount necessary to be raised for the half-year, including poundage to the collectors to be paid by the vestry - -	246 – –	Interest on 12,000*l*. for building the district churches - - - - -	240 – –
		Poundage - - - - - -	6 – –
£.	246 – –	£.	246 – –

ESTIMATE of the Sums of Money required by the Trustees for the Half-year ensuing (ending Lady-day 1860) for the Relief of the Poor, the Payment of Annuity and Interest, and the several other purposes provided for by the Local Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 125, and the Charges to be Paid out of the Poor Rate under several other Acts of Parliament.

POOR ACCOUNT.

	£. s. d.	Debts due, viz.:—	£. s. d.
Balance - - - - - - -	1,539 17 6	Tradesmen's bills - - - -	1,740 – –
		Drugs - - - - - -	115 – –
Amount due upon requisition to the vestry, dated 5th October 1859 - - -	5,361 17 1	Maintenance of lunatics - - -	1,050 – –
		Annuity - - - - - -	23 12 6
		County rate - - - - -	1,714 5 9
Probable balance overdrawn - - -	22 3 9	Unbroken granite - - - -	729 4 –
		Burial of the poor - - - -	80 – –
		Registrars of births and deaths - -	110 – –
		Borough registration - - - -	146 15 5
		Disbursements by the master of the workhouse - - - - -	900 – –
		Vaccination fees - - - - -	30 – –
		Rent - - - - - - -	25 – –
		Stone-breakers - - - - -	80 – –
		Burial Board:	
		St. Pancras, for half-year's proportion of $\frac{3}{8}$ths of the cost of the two chapels, &c., and interest thereon - - - -	180 – –
£.	6,923 18 4	£.	6,923 18 4

PARISH OF ST. MARY ISLINGTON—POOR ACCOUNT—*continued.*

ESTIMATE of the Amount required for the Half-year.

To Receive.	£.	s.	d.
Maintenance of paupers, lunatics, &c.	250	–	–
Broken granite	750	–	–
Work to be done by the poor	30	–	–
Amount required by the trustees for the half-year, to be paid by the vestry out of the poor rate	24,877	8	9
Poundage to collectors to be provided for by the vestry	—		

	£.	s.	d.
Amount to be paid as above	24,877	8	9
Amount of requisition, dated 7 Dec. 1859	16,000	–	–
Balance	8,877	8	9
Ditto, dated 4 April 1860	8,877	8	9

Liabilities.	£.	s.	d.
Probable balance overdrawn	22	3	0
Meat, bread, flour, butter, cheese, beer, milk, vegetables, &c.	2,515	–	–
Clothing	360	–	–
House expenses—Gas, soap, candles, water, &c.	172	–	–
Repairs, furniture, ironmongery, &c.	263	–	–
Allowance to poor in the house for slop work, assisting in the domestic department, &c.	85	–	–
Lunatics.—Maintenance of, at Hanwell, Colney Hatch, &c.	1,790	–	–
Out-door relief to aged and infirm poor, non-settled, irremovable and casual poor, stone breakers, &c.	3,320	–	–
Rent of infant poor house	25	–	–
Medical expenses—Salaries to medical officers, drugs, wine, &c. for the sick, vaccinators' fees, midwife, fever hospital, &c.	830	–	–
Burials of the poor	250	–	–
Removal of paupers, lunatics, and Irish poor	150	–	–
Prosecuting appeals and supporting orders appealed against	40	–	–
Granite for the employment of the poor	1,100	–	–
Miscellaneous expenses—Apprenticing poor children, advertisements, insurances, printing, stationery, &c.	190	–	–
Salaries:			
Solicitor	50	–	–
Clerk	125	–	–
Clerks in parochial office	63	–	–
	238	–	–
Surveyor	12	10	–
Master of workhouse and assistants	90	–	–
Matron of workhouse	25	–	–
Chaplain of workhouse	25	–	–
Relieving officer	100	–	–
Assistant relieving officer	62	–	–
Superintendent of stone yard	39	–	–
Lodgekeeper	20	–	–
	373	10	–
Infant Poor House:			
Matron	25	–	–
Medical officer	25	–	–
Chaplain	25	–	–
Schoolmaster	22	10	–
Schoolmistress	10	–	–
Lodgekeeper	10	–	–
Servants	54	–	–
	171	10	–
£.	11,895	3	9
Charges to be paid out of the Poor Rate, under several Acts of Parliament, viz.:			
Annuity	47	5	–
Police rate	6,858	–	–
County rates	4,572	–	–
Borough registration	220	–	–
Inspectors of weights and measures	40	–	–
Registrars of births and deaths	200	–	–
	11,937	5	–
Carried forward £.	25,907	8	9
Carried forward £.	23,832	8	9

PARISH OF ST. MARY ISLINGTON—POOR ACCOUNT—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	25,907	8	9	Brought forward - - -				28,832	8	9
				Burial Board:						
				Six months' interest on 15,000*l.* to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company - -	375	–	–			
				One-twentieth of the principal money borrowed to be repaid	1,000	–	–			
								1,375	–	–
				Infant Poor House Building:						
				Six months' interest on 8,000*l.*	200	–	–			
				One-twentieth of the principal money borrowed to be repaid	500	–	–			
								700	–	–
£.	25,907	8	9	£.				25,907	8	9

DISTRICT CHURCHES' ACCOUNT.

AMOUNT required for the Half-year.

TO RECEIVE.	£.	s.	d.	LIABILITIES.	£.	s.	d.
Amount required by the trustees for the half-year, to be paid by the vestry -	240	–	–	Interest on 12,000*l.* for building the three district churches - - - -	240	–	–
Poundage to collectors to be provided for by the vestry - - - - - -	—						
Amount paid under requisition dated 4th April 1860 - - - - - -	240	–	–	£.	240	–	–

29 October 1859.

G. A. Cooper, Clerk to the Trustees.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
John Layton - - -	Vestry clerk and solicitor to vestry - - - - -	£. s. d. 500 – –	£. s. d. - nil -	£. s. d. - - nil.
Adam John Berry - -	Chief clerk - - - - -	200 – –	- nil -	50 – –
George Tucker - -	Accountant - - - - -	250 – –	- nil -	- - nil.
Edward Ballard, M.D. -	Medical officer of health -	250 – –	- nil -	- - nil.
Charles Higgins - -	Surveyor of sewers - -	250 – –	- nil -	25 – –
William Lawrence - -	Clerk in surveyor of sewers office	100 – –	- nil -	- - nil.
George Pratt - - -	Surveyor of roads - - -	250 – –	- nil -	- - nil.
Alfred Thain - - -	Clerk in office of surveyor of roads	104 – –	- nil -	- - nil.
William Armstead - -	Collector of rates - - -	- nil -	276 8 9	30 – –
Thomas Reynolds - -	- - ditto - - - - -	- nil -	214 12 5	30 – –
George Thain - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	- nil -	277 11 8	30 – –
John Thomas Tipple -	- - ditto - - - - -	- nil -	207 1 11	30 – –
William Henry Cook -	- - ditto - - - - -	- nil -	275 6 1	30 – –
John Purdy - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	- nil -	244 12 3	30 – –
Joseph Warr - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	- nil -	204 10 8	30 – –
Richard Pritchard Davis -	- - ditto - - - - -	- nil -	237 – 6	30 – –
Five writing clerks in vestry offices, whose united salary amounts to - -	- - - - - - - - -	395 8 9	- nil -	- - nil.
John Bullworthy - -	Inspector of nuisances - -	40*s.* per week	- nil -	- - nil.
James Tubby - - -	- - ditto - - - - -	30*s.* per week	- nil -	- - nil.
Ward Stanwell - -	Inspector of lamps - - -	30*s.* per week	- nil -	- - nil.
John Tutton - - -	Street-keeper - - -	25*s.* per week	- nil -	House rent, coals and candles, about 30*l.* per annum; clothes about 8*l.*
Richard Thomas Tubbs -	Beadle - - - - -	100*l.* per ann.	- nil -	Clothes about 10*l.* per annum.

Sixty trustees appointed under the Local Act have the management of the affairs of the poor; Mr. G. A. Cooper is their clerk, at parochial offices, Liverpool Road.

John Layton, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, ROTHERHITHE.

Assessment to county rate - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 64,000 – –

Assessment for relief of the poor - - - - - - - - - - - £. 76,017 10 –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount levied for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.	Amount Expended.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor relief - - - - - - - - - - -	3 3	12,262 19 8	13,084 13 11
County - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Police - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Baths and wash-houses - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—
Burial Board - - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—
Paving, lighting, cleansing, and general purposes - - -	1 1	4,048 9 1½	4,369 2 7
Local sewerage - - - - - - - - - - -	1 4	4,744 9 10½	3,606 16 5
Debt - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Payment to Metropolitan Board - - - - - -			
Other charges - - - - - - - - - - -			
GROSS TOTAL levied and expended for above purposes - - - £.		21,055 18 8	21,060 12 11

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
Officers connected with the Guardians of the Poor:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Robert Shafto Hawks	Clerk - - - - - -	210 – –		
Rev. Robert Jones - -	Chaplain - - - - -	40 – –		
George W. Nichols - -	Medical officer for West District and workhouse - - -	95 – –		
William S. Wallen - -	Medical officer of East District	65 – –		
George H. Clark - -	Collector - - - - -	- -	2½ per cent. 327 13 4	
John George Bayley -	Relieving officer - - -	160 – –		
Joseph John Sanders -	Assistant relieving officer -	42 – –		
Henry Gardener - -	Messenger - - - - -	10 – –		
John Jethro Sandwell -	Master - - - - - -	100 – –		
Mary Ann Sandwell -	Matron - - - - - -	40 – –		
James Kneen - - -	Porter - - - - - -	20 – –		
William Robson - -	Assistant porter and night watchman - - - - -	4 – –		
John Stonehouse - -	- - ditto - ditto - -	8 – –		
John Bever - - -	Baker - - - - - -	31 4 –	- -	With rations.
James Boulding - -	Assistant baker - - - -	31 4 –		
Henry Wilson - - -	Shoemaker - - - - -	36 8 –		
John Roach - - -	Gardener - - - - -	15 12 –		
William Mace - - -	Cook - - - - - -	3 – –		
Sarah Wrench - -	Servant - - - - -	3 3 –		
John Eastwood - -	Messenger - - - - -	2 12 –		
Vestry Officers:				
Robert Shafto Hawks -	Clerk - - - - - -	300 – –		
William Murdoch - -	Medical officer of health -	150 – –		
George Legg - - -	Surveyor of sewers - -	250 – –		
John Kelsey - - -	Surveyor of pavements - -	130 – –		
Charles R. Westlotorn -	Collector - - - - -	- -	2½ per cent. 244 14 9	
Joseph Bishop - -	Clerk of the works - -	109 4 –		
Joseph John Sanders -	Street-keeper and inspector of nuisances - - - - -	73 – –		

17 April 1861.

R. Shafto Hawks, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Value of property in the parish as assessed to the county rate - - £.976,820 – –

Sum on which the rate was assessed for the relief of the poor (1859) - £.946,263 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised (including Arrears from the previous Year), for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount raised.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor rate, including poor relief, county, police, baths and washhouses, and Burial Board	2 3	102,743 11 5
General rate, including paving, cleansing, lighting, watering, and debt	1 3 where streets watered; 1 1 where streets unwatered.	53,513 13 3
Sewers rate, for local sewerage	– 1	3,795 10 5
Church rate, including debt	– 1	3,795 11 –
Sewers rate, made 22d January 1859, to raise sum charged in precept of Metropolitan Board of Works	– 1	*2,719 12 7
Metropolis main drainage rate, made 22 January 1859	– 3½	*9,518 13 11
Sewers rate, made 3d December 1859, to raise sums charged in precepts of Metropolitan Board of Works:—		
On Ranelagh district	– 2¼	*563 – –
On Western Westminster district	– 1	*1,203 – –
Metropolis main drainage rate, made 3d December 1859	– 3½	*6,722 – –
Cavendish-square beautifying rate	– 1⅛	70 10 1
GROSS TOTAL raised for the above purposes - - - £.		184,645 2 8

Total expended for the above purposes in year ending 25th day of March 1860 - £.186,399. 1. 4.

* These sums are only the portions of these rates collected between 26th March 1859 and 25th March 1860, the other portions being collected before or after those dates.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED (1861).

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Walpole Eyre Greenwell	Vestry clerk	504 – –		
Henry Watts	Senior clerk	150 – –		
Joseph Bedford	Clerk	150 – –		
John T. Timothy	ditto	90 – –		
William G. Beesley	ditto	120 – –		
Robert Scace	Surveyor of paving and sewers	400 – –	– – –	House at stone-yard, of estimated value of 30*l.* per annum.
Thomas Gaul Browning	Clerk of works	200 – –		
Charles H. Lowe	Sewers office clerk	100 – –		
E. Woods	Surveyor's assistant	91 – –		
(Assistants, foremen, and workmen, at weekly wages, in addition to the above.)				
Robert D. Thomson, M.D.	Medical officer of health	400 – –		
Jonathan Porter	Inspector of nuisances	104 – –		
George Windle	ditto	104 – –		

PARISH OF ST. MARYLEBONE—Officers Employed—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d. For Year ending 25 March 1861.	£. s. d.
Thomas Panchaud	Collector of rates	- -	228 15 7	
John Knight	ditto	- -	233 5 5	
Charles Brotherton	ditto	- -	236 3 10	
Goodwin Marriner	ditto	- -	234 - 11	
Henry Cooke	ditto	- -	232 4 1	
George Earle	ditto	- -	225 7 2	
Thomas Head	ditto	- -	231 13 9	
Samuel S. Tripp	ditto	- -	216 8 2	
James Rankley and Wife	Porter and housekeeper	120 - - which includes allowance for servant.		
William Boyls	Beadle	78 - -	- -	With uniform annually.
Kenneth M'Kenzie	ditto	78 - -		
Benjamin Tebbutt	ditto	78 - -		
William Sharwood	ditto	78 - -		
James Blake	ditto	78 - -		
Thomas Bridge and Assistant.	Engine keeper	65 - -		
Thomas Hutchings	Stamper of weights and measures.	20 - -		

Seven churches are under the control of the Vestry. The organists, &c., who are in their employ, are not inserted in the above Return; and in the before-mentioned salaries of vestry clerk, surveyor, clerks, &c., their duties relative to church matters are included, and a proportion thereof is charged on the church rate.

W. E. Greenwell, Vestry Clerk.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Value of property—Gross estimated rental - - - - £.994,354 - -

Sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor—Rateable value - £.864,656 - -

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised, for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount received.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor	1 3	48,892 6 3
County	- 4½	14,667 13 10½
Police	- 6½	21,186 13 4½
Baths and Washhouses	—	—
Burial Board	- 1	3,259 9 9
Paving, lighting, &c.	1 3½	50,937 6 7
Local sewerage	- 1	3,379 18 2
Debt	*see* below -	7,820 1 11 *
Payments to Metropolitan Board	- 6	19,089 4 8
Other charges or receipts	- -	17,051 5 4
GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes	£.	186,283 19 11

TOTAL expended for year ending the 25th day of March 1860 - £.161,802. 16. 1.

* This sum is raised from 16 rates, varying from 1 *d.* to 1 *s.* 7 *d.* in the pound.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS—*continued.*

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary. £. s. d.	Amount of Poundage. £. s. d.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c. £. s. d.
Francis Plaw	Vestry clerk, and clerk to the directors of the poor	300 – –		
Wm. Durrant Cooper	Solicitor to the vestry and directors of the poor	150 – –		
Wm. Frederick Bellamy	Accountant to the vestry	250 – –		
Robert Alfred Burrows	Senior assistant clerk	130 – –		
John Seton	Assistant clerk	120 – –		
Frederick Nixon Burrows	ditto	80 – –		
John Trimmer	ditto	80 – –		
William Booth Scott	Chief surveyor	400 – –		
Robert Cunningham	Assistant surveyor	125 – –		
William Wread	ditto	125 – –		
James Judd	ditto	125 – –		
Thomas George Beck	ditto	125 – –		
Charles Worrell	Chief clerk	130 – –		
Alexander Elliott	Assistant clerk	70 – –		
Daniel Turner	ditto	60 – –		
William John Leach	ditto	12 *s.* per week.		
Thomas Hillier, M.D.	Medical officer of health	250 – –		
James Newman	Inspector of nuisances	99 – –		
Thomas Curtis	ditto	99 – –		
John Yarnold	Collector of poor, lighting, general sewers, and main drainage rates	– –	172 10 1	
Richard Westbrook	ditto – ditto	– –	141 4 3	
Robert Marley	ditto – ditto	– –	260 17 5	
George Murphy	ditto – ditto	– –	314 9 3	
Edward Frederick Brown	ditto – ditto	– –	208 17 6	
Frederick Webb	ditto – ditto	– –	269 8 –	
William Hopkins	ditto – ditto	– –	326 1 10	
Charles James Lorant	Collector of rates	– –	335 17 5	
Charles Burns	Arrear rate collector	– –	77 8 3	
William Tyeth Coster	Surgeon to workhouse and infirmary	180 – –		
Horatio C Skinner	Assistant surgeon to workhouse and infirmary	75 – –		
Joseph Ingall	Dispenser	80 – –		
Maurice Davis, M.D.	District medical officer	140 – –		
Henry Sutherin	ditto	130 – –		
William Edward Jefferys	ditto	130 – –		
Daniel H. G. Wildbore, M.D.	ditto	140 – –		
W. Reynolds Hayne, M.D.	ditto	130 – –		
Samuel Winwould	Assistant clerk to the directors of the poor	120 – –		
William Jaques	Accountant to the directors of the poor	200 – –		
John Parsons	Clerk to the accountant	52 – –		
Henry Kingston	Settlement agent	150 – –		
Joseph Henry Clark	Relieving officer	140 – –		
Stephen Sadler	Visiting officer	78 – –		
George Gardner Neales	ditto	78 – –		
Thomas Robert Warren	ditto	78 – –		
Thomas Tiffin	ditto	78 – –		
Charles Henry Greene	ditto	78 – –		
Rev. James Knight Jennings	Chaplain	150 – –		
George William Winlo	Master of the workhouse	150 – –	– –	With board and residence in the workhouse.
Ann Neal Winlo	Matron of the workhouse	70 – –		
Richard Ryan	Storekeeper	70 – –		
Mary Ann Ryan	Superintendent of needle room	20 – –		

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS—Officers Employed—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Henry Goodson	Clerk to the master	52 – –		
G. H. Cole	Cook at the workhouse	40 – –		
Richard Blomfield Clarke	Superintendent of labour	14 *s.* per week		
John Davy	Superintendent of wards for male lunatics	25 – –		
Bridget Fitzpatrick	Superintendent of female lunatics	18 – –		
Margaret Richardson	ditto	18 – –		
Harriet Coster	Superintendent nurse, infirmary	25 – –		
Susan Sansom	Resident midwife	25 – –		
Maria Blyth	Superintendent of laundry	7 *s.* per week	– –	With board and residence in the workhouse.
Charlotte Clarke	Superintendent of women's infirm wards	10 *s.* „		
Jemima Warren	Superintendent of men's infirm wards	8 *s.* „		
Louisa Gailey	Nurse	6 *s.* „		
Elizabeth Williams	ditto	5 *s.* „		
Sarah Toms	ditto	5 *s.* „		
Mary Neville	ditto	5 *s.* „		
Bridget Grady	ditto	5 *s.* „		
Harriet Gettings	ditto	5 *s.* „		
Miriam Littleford	ditto	4 *s.* „		
Joseph Vince	Master shoemaker	26 *s.* „		
Owen Day	Master tailor	26 *s.* „		
Alfred E. Ward	Engineer	42 *s.* „		
Charles Carter	Stoker in the engine house	10 *s.* „		
Thomas Drinkwater	Assistant storekeeper, and keeper of the fire engine	14 *s.* „	– –	With board and residence in the workhouse; and rewards.
James Magee	Superintendent of machinery in the laundry	28 *s.* „		
Walter C. Campbell	Superintendent of out-door labour	25 *s.* „	– –	And residence.
Thomas Goodman	Gate porter	22 *s.* „		
Patrick James Clancey	ditto	22 *s.* „		
William Wool	ditto	22 *s.* „		
George Loader	Beadle	30 *s.* „	– –	With uniform.
George Hubbard	ditto	30 *s.* „		
Henry John Adams	ditto	30 *s.* „		
John Hartley	ditto	30 *s.* „		
Emma Lyes	Midwife	– –	– –	19 5 – at 5 *s.* per case.
Mary Gray	ditto	– –	– –	17 10 – at 5 *s.* per case.
Elizabeth Clark	ditto	– –	– –	13 15 – at 5 *s.* per case.
William Gribble	Engine-keeper, Kentish town	10 – –	– –	With fire rewards.

DISTRICTS.

HACKNEY DISTRICT.

PARISH OF HACKNEY.

Value of Property	£.326,275 – –
Sum on which rates were assessed for relief of the poor	£.279,665 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	s. d.	£. *s. d.*
Poor	– –	17,678 17 3
County	2 2	4,481 13 8
Police	– –	5,511 16 4
Baths and washhouses	—	—
Burial Board	—	—
Paving, lighting, &c.	1 2	13,988 9 1
Local sewerage	– 4	4,176 5 8
Debt	– –	21,659 17 2
Payment to Metropolitan Board	—	—
Other charges	– –	435 16 8
GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes	£.	67,932 15 10

Total expended for the year ending 25th March 1860 £.47,784 9 –

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
Richard Ellis	Clerk	400 – –		
To the various Clerks in the Chief Clerk's office		400 – –		
John William Tripe, M.D.	Medical officer	250 – –		
James Lovegrove	Surveyor	250 – –		
John Lloyd	Assistant surveyor	125 – –		
Robert Horwood Valentine	Inspector of nuisances	2*l.* 2*s.* weekly.		
Thomas Sharmen	Clerk of works	1*l.* 10*s.* „		
John Fugill	ditto	1*l.* 10*s.* „		
John Topping Selliss	Messenger	1*l.* 18*s.* „		
Richard Mitchell	Collector	– – –	1¼ per cent. for poor rate; 2 per cent. for other rates	253 8 9
Francis Dalton	ditto	– – –	ditto	276 16 4
John Alexis Thomas	ditto	– – –	ditto	243 3 1

Town Hall, Hackney,
20 July 1861.

Richard Ellis,
Clerk to the Board of Works.

HACKNEY DISTRICT—*continued.*

PARISH OF STOKE NEWINGTON.

Value of Property - - - - - - - - - - - £. 47,552 – –

Sum on which rate assessed for relief of poor - - - - - £. 39,624 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
	s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,365 – –
County - - - - - - - - - -	1 7	560 – –
Police - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,033 – –
Baths and Washhouses - - - - - - - -	—	—
Burial Board - - - - - - - -	—	—
Paving, lighting, &c. - - - - - - -	1 1	1,829 18 7
Local sewerage - - - - - - - -	– 6	737 – –
Debt - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	3,094 5 4
Payment to Metropolitan Board - - - - -	- - -	516 19 –
Other charges - - - - - - - - -	- - -	164 17 –
GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes - - - £.		9,300 19 11

Total amount expended in year ending Lady-day 1860 - - - £. 7,746 18 3

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
William Yardley - - -	Vestry clerk - - - -	100 – –		
Charles Miller - - -	Collector - - - -	- - -	3*d.* in the £. on poor rate; 2½ per cent. for other rates.	71 2 10

20 July 1861.

Richard Ellis,
Clerk to the Board of Works.

HOLBORN DISTRICT.

	The United Parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George-the-Martyr.	The Liberty of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Ely-rents, and Ely-place.	The Parish of St. Sepulchre, Middlesex.	The Liberty of Glasshouse-yard.
Sum on which rates assessed to the county rate, and for relief of the poor - - - - - -	£. s. d. 122,078 – –	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 17,349 – –	£. s. d. —
Poor - - - - - -				
County - - - - - -	2 *s.* 4 *d.* in the £. -	- - -	4 *s.* in the £. - -	—
Police - - - - - -				
Baths and washhouses - - -	- - none - -	- - -	- - none - -	—
Burial Board - - - - -	- - none - -	- - -	- - none - -	—
Paving, lighting and cleansing -	11 *d.* in the £. - -	- - -	1 *s.* 4 *d.* in the £. -	—
Local sewerage - - - - -	2 *d.* in the £. - -	- - -	3 *d.* in the £. - -	—
Debt - - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Payments to the Metropolitan Board of Works, main drainage rate -	1,577 13 –	- - -	Main drainage, 204*l.* 1*s.* Metropolitan Board expenses, 6*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*	—
Gross total amount of money raised for all the above purposes - -	21,282 2 1	- - -	3,961 19 1	—
Total expended for the year ending 25th March 1860 - - -	The whole amount raised.	- - -	The whole amount raised.	—

HOLBORN DISTRICT—*continued.*

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

	NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Board of Works for the Holborn District.	Samuel Weymouth Hopwood.	Clerk - - - -	250 – –		
	Septimus Gibbons -	Medical officer of health -	200 – –		
	Lewis Henry Isaacs -	Surveyor - - -	250 – –		
	Charles Henry Brown	Inspector of nuisances -	105 – –		
	John Price - -	Messenger - - -	25 – –		
Board of Governors and Directors of the United Parishes.	Frederick Talbot -	Clerk - - - -	225 – –		
	John Price - -	Messenger - - -	54 12 –		
	George Street - -	Collector - - -	- -	3 *d.* in the £.	
	Christian Wm. Weston	Ditto - - - -	- -	3 *d.* in the £.	
Vestry of St. Andrew, Holborn-above-Bars.	Samuel Weymouth Hopwood.	Clerk - - - -	10 10 –		
	John Price - -	Messenger - - -	2 – –		
Vestry of St. George-the-Martyr.	Henry Francis Church	Clerk - - - -	10 10 –		
Vestry of St. Sepulchre, Middlesex.	Charles Howting -	Collector - - -	- -	97 15 8	

PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT.

ALTHOUGH this district comprises five parishes, viz., Charlton, Eltham, Kidbrooke, Lee, and Plumstead, under the Metropolis Local Management Act, the Board do not interfere directly in the collection or control of the parochial rates, their ordinary functions as to raising funds being confined to calls upon the overseers of the poor of the several parishes for specific sums from time to time according to the exigencies of the service.

As the Metropolis Local Management Act requires the accounts of the Board to be made up annually to the 25th March, and printed for general information, I feel that I cannot do better than send herewith a copy of the Annual Report of the Accounts and Transactions of this Board for the year ended 25th March 1860, in the beginning of which will be found the several financial statements which contain all the information in the power of the Board to supply under the several heads of receipt and expenditure.

Croom's Hill, Greenwich, S. E.,
16 March 1861.

Chas. Aug. Smith,
Clerk to the Board.

RECEIPTS for Financial Year from 26th March 1859 to 25th March 1860.

Rates.	Heads of Receipts.	Charlton.	Eltham.	Kidbrooke.	Lee.	Plumstead.	TOTALS.
	Metropolitan Board of Works.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1. Precepts:						
	General purposes - -	- -	- -	73 9 3	- -	- -	73 9 3
	Main drainage - - -	368 15 –	186 5 –	107 10 –	293 15 –	355 7 6	1,311 12 6
	Ravensbourne district -	203 9 3	27 4 9	161 19 3	949 5 5	- -	1,341 18 8
	Greenwich district - -	- -	- -	13 5 11	- -	- -	13 5 11
		572 4 3	213 9 9	356 4 5	1,243 – 5	355 7 6	2,740 6 4
Sewers - -	*Plumstead Board of Works.*						
	2. Sewerage Works:						
	Precepts.—New and ordinary works.	- -	2 17 8	6 2 5	25 – –	300 – –	334 – 1
	Precepts for interest on and repayment of loans.	60 – –	- -	81 6 1	155 – –	- -	296 6 1
	New loans - - - -	- -	- -	- -	1,600 – –	- -	1,600 – –
	Extras - - - -	- -	12 15 –	- -	223 16 3	67 15 4	314 6 7
		60 – –	15 12 8	87 8 6	2,013 16 3	367 15 4	2,544 12 9
Lighting -	3. Lighting Account (parish of Lee only).—Under 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 90.	- -	- -	- -	995 – –	- -	995 – –
General -	4. Establishment.—Precepts -	1,428 15 –	638 19 8	317 1 6	1,754 7 8	1,840 9 5	5,979 13 3
	5. Roads and Paving.—Extras -	- -	72 – 6	- -	48 10 –	1 13 –	122 3 6
	6. Lighting - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7. Miscellaneous - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS - - - £.	2,060 19 3	940 2 7	760 14 5	6,054 14 4	2,565 5 3	12,381 15 10

PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE for Financial Year from 26th March 1859 to 25th March 1860.

Rates.	Heads of Expenditure.	Charlton.	Eltham.	Kidbrooke.	Lee.	Plumstead.	TOTALS.
	Metropolitan Board of Works.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sewers	1. Precepts:						
	Main drainage	368 15 –	186 5 –	107 10 –	293 15 –	355 7 6	1,311 12 6
	Ravensbourne district	427 5 2	27 4 9	119 1 8	949 5 5	– –	1,522 17 –
	Greenwich district	– –	– –	57 11 9	– –	– –	57 11 9
		796 – 2	213 9 9	284 3 5	1,243 – 5	355 7 6	2,892 1 3
	Plumstead Board of Works.						
	2. Sewerage Works:						
	Ordinary expenditure	– –	– –	– –	3 6 6	145 6 4	148 12 10
	New works	58 12 9	– –	– –	1,465 5 4	103 – 6	1,626 18 7
	Interest on and repayment of loans.	59 12 6	– –	29 16 3	199 5 –	– –	288 13 9
	Expenses in raising loans	12 – 9	– –	12 – 9	32 14 2	– –	56 15 8
		130 6 –	– –	41 17 –	1,700 11 –	248 6 10	2,121 – 10
Lighting	3. Lighting Account (parish of Lee only).—Under 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 90	– –	– –	– –	1,118 15 9	– –	1,118 15 9
General	4. Establishment:						
	Rent	5 – 1½	2 10 –	1 7 1½	3 12 7½	5 – 1½	17 10 –
	Stationery, messenger, and sundries.	17 16 6¼	9 13 3½	7 5 8	33 4 9½	21 6 8½	89 7 –
	Clerk to Board	60 – –	30 – –	16 7 2	43 12 10	60 – –	210 – –
	Medical officers	50 – –	40 – –	16 7 4	43 12 8	75 – –	225 – –
	Surveyors	75 – –	50 – –	20 9 2	54 10 10	100 – –	300 – –
	Inspector of nuisances	50 – –	30 – –	13 12 10	36 7 2	70 – –	200 – –
	Annual reports and new office books.	13 2 1	6 11 1	3 11 5	9 10 8	13 2 1	45 17 4
		270 18 9	168 14 4½	79 – 8½	224 11 7	344 8 11	1,087 14 4
	5. Roads and Paving:						
	Materials	280 13 3	123 3 11	– 5 4	289 4 4	419 8 10	1,112 15 8
	Labour	145 16 –	50 – –	25 13 4	159 16 10	475 – –	856 6 2
	Watering	10 15 5	– –	5 8 1	269 16 8	107 15 2	393 15 4
	Scavenging and dust collecting.	85 7 –	12 1 6	44 15 –	158 5 2	115 6 10	415 15 6
	Law	– –	– –	– –	7 5 –	– –	7 5 –
		522 11 8	185 5 5	76 1 9	884 8 –	1,117 10 10	2,785 17 8
	6. Lighting:						
	Gas and lamp lighting	415 7 6	49 13 7	45 18 9	– –	409 15 9	920 15 7
	Repairs and new lamps	16 – 2	– 8 –	– –	– –	20 14 6	37 2 8
	Law	– –	– –	1 11 4	– –	– –	1 11 4
		431 7 8	50 1 7	47 10 1	– –	430 10 3	950 9 7
	7. Miscellaneous:						
	Committee expenses	19 7 1	22 10 6	7 1 –½	18 16 2½	9 3 –	76 17 10
	Vestry	49 15 –	19 16 –	– –	146 13 –	– –	216 4 –
	Contingencies	13 15 –	– –	– –	12 10 –	13 15 –	40 – –
	Law	11 11 –	– 12 6	– –	– –	– –	12 3 6
		94 8 1	42 19 –	7 1 –½	177 19 2½	22 18 –	345 5 4
	TOTALS £.	2,245 12 4	660 10 1½	535 14 –	5,349 5 11½	2,519 2 4	11,310 4 9

SUMMARY.

Dr.	£. s. d.	*Cr.*	£. s. d.
Balance in the Bank of England, 25th March 1859	512 9 7	By amounts paid to Metropolitan Board	2,692 1 3
To amount received from overseers to pay precepts from Metropolitan Board.	2,740 6 4	By amounts expended for sewerage works and charges	2,121 – 10
To amount received by Plumstead Board for sewerage works and charges.	2,544 12 9	By amounts expended for general purposes of Plumstead Board.	5,178 6 11
To amount received by Plumstead Board for general purposes.	6,101 16 9	By amounts expended by Plumstead Board for lighting purposes, under statute.	1,118 15 9
To amount received by Plumstead Board for lighting purposes, under statute.	995 – –	*N.B.*—This item belongs to the parish of Lee only, the expenses for lighting being in the other parishes defrayed out of the sums received for general purposes.	
N.B.—This item belongs to the parish of Lee only, the amount required for lighting being in the other parishes included in the sums received for general purposes.		Balance in the Bank of England, 25th March 1860	1,584 – 8
£.	12,894 5 5	£.	12,894 5 5

PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT—*continued.*

CONTRACTS entered into by the Board during the year ending 25 March 1860.

No.	Date of Contract.	Names of Contractors.	Addresses.	Articles Contracted for.	For what Period.	Prices.	Amount of Security.	Names and Descriptions of Sureties.
	1859:					£. s. d.	£.	
1	8 April -	Richard Goodison	1, Ravensbourne-terrace, Lewisham-road, Lewisham.	Construction of sewers in Lee.	4 months from the date of order.	876 - -	1,752	Benjamin Parks, Brickmaker, Lewisham, and William Brown, Farmer, Mottingham.
2	15 August -	Robert Hartland	Hornsey - road, Holloway.	Construction of sewers in Lee.	3 months from the date of order.	283 - -	566	William Northen, Pipe Merchant, Vauxhall Wharf, Lambeth, and Stanley Wood, Cement Merchant, Great Scotland-yard, Westminster.
3	5 October	Eltham Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited.	Eltham - -	Supplying pipes, burners, &c., and cleaning ditto; also supply of gas.	3 years from 1 October 1859.	5*l.* 5*s.* for supply of gas per lamp per annum, and 9*s.* per week for cleansing.	—	—
	1860:							
4	21 March -	William Harding Bensted.	Maidstone, Kent	Supplying kerbing and channelling.	Running contract, determinable on 1 Jan. 1861, or by two months' notice afterwards.	Headers, 4*d.* per foot run. Channelling, 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton.	—	—

MONIES owing to the PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT BOARD of WORKS to 25 March 1860.

Rates.		Charlton.	Eltham.	Kidbrooke.	Lee.	Plumstead.	TOTALS.
	Metropolitan Board of Works:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sewers -	1. Precepts on Overseers—Main Drainage - - - -	368 15 -	186 5 -	107 10 -	293 15 -	355 7 6	1,311 12 6
	Plumstead Board of Works:						
	2. Sewerage Works — Sewer Frontages - - - -	- -	- -	- -	27 11 5	- -	27 11 5
Lighting -	3. Lighting Account—(Parish of Lee only) - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
General -	4. Establishment - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5. Roads and Paving: Labour for cleaning road drains.	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1 8	2 1 8
	Sale of dust and ashes -	- -	- -	16 9 2	43 17 6	- -	60 6 8
	Road scrapings - - -	- -	7 10 -	- -	- -	- -	7 10 -
		—	7 10 -	16 9 2	43 17 6	2 1 8	69 18 4
	6. Lighting - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7. Miscellaneous - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS - - - £.	368 15 -	193 15 -	123 19 2	365 3 11	357 9 2	1,409 2 3

In addition to the Precepts remaining unpaid, amounting to 1,311*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, there appears, according to the Surveyor's statements, to be an amount of 97*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* due to the Board on the 25th March 1860.

PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT—*continued.*

DEBTS and LIABILITIES owing by the PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT BOARD of WORKS on the 25th March 1860.

Rates.		Charlton.	Eltham.	Kidbrooke.	Lee.	Plumstead.	TOTALS.
	Metropolitan Board of Works:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1. Precepts—Main Drainage -	368 15 –	186 5 –	107 10 –	293 15 –	355 7 6	1,311 12 6
	Plumstead Board of Works:						
Sewers -	2. Sewerage Works:						
	Ordinary expenditure -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 15 7	19 15 7
	New works - - - -	- -	- -	- -	115 - -	103 18 1½	218 18 1½
	Loans - - - - -	570 - -	- -	285 - -	2,700 - -	- -	3,555 - -
		570 - -	- -	285 - -	2,815 - -	123 13 8½	3,793 13 8½
Lighting -	3. Lighting Account—(Parish of Lee only)—Under 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 90 - - -	- -	- -	- -	293 11 3	- -	293 11 3
	4. Establishment:						
	Rent - - - - -	2 - -½	- 19 11½	- 10 10	1 9 1½	2 - -½	7 - -
	Stationery, &c. - - -	- -	- -	1 17 2	7 3 7	- -	9 - 9
	Clerk to Board - - -	15 - -	7 10 -	4 1 9½	10 18 2½	15 - -	52 10 -
	Medical officers - - -	12 10 -	10 - -	4 1 10	10 18 2	18 15 -	56 5 -
	Surveyors - - - -	18 15 -	12 10 -	5 2 3½	13 12 8½	25 - -	75 - -
	Inspector of nuisances -	12 10 -	7 10 -	3 8 2½	9 1 9½	17 10 -	50 - -
		60 15 -½	38 9 11½	19 2 1½	53 3 7	78 5 -½	249 15 9
General -	5. Roads and Paving:						
	Materials - - - -	173 13 3½	101 1 7	- -	262 18 3	295 12 1½	833 5 3
	Watering - - - -	- -	- -	- -	3 10 -	60 - -	63 10 -
	Scavenging and dust collecting.	- -	2 - -	8 - -	30 15 -	- -	40 15 -
		173 13 3½	103 1 7	8 - -	297 3 3	355 12 1½	937 10 3
	6. Lighting—Gas and lamplighting - - - -	283 2 11	66 13 10	15 6 3	- -	- -	365 3 -
	7. Miscellaneous:						
	Committee expenses - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 11 -	20 11 -
	Contingencies - - -	- -	15 10 -	- -	12 10 -	- -	28 - -
	Law charges - - -	6 2 -	9 5 2	1 13 -	54 10 4	6 2 -	77 12 6
		6 2 -	24 15 2	1 13 -	67 - 4	26 13 -	126 3 6
	TOTALS - - - £.	1,462 8 3	419 5 6½	436 11 4½	3,819 13 5	939 11 4½	7,077 9 11½

According to the statements laid before the Auditors the Liabilities of the Board on the 25th March 1860 appeared to be, as above, 7,077 *l.* 9 *s.* 11½ *d.*

Fredk. Jno. Evans,
C. R. Binney,
John Keith,
} Auditors.

ST. GILES' DISTRICT.

PARISHES OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY.

Value of property in the district assessed for the county rate - - £. 261,696 – –

Sums on which rates assessed for relief of the poor - - - - £. 247,442 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.		Amount Raised.		
	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Poor rate, county, police, baths and washhouses - - -	2	2	26,630	9	10
General rate - - - - - - - - - -	1	–	12,616	12	6
Sewer - - - - - - - - - - -	–	2	2,122	10	5
Metropolitan Main Drainage - - - - - -	–	8	6,613	–	–
Foundling Estate debt, estate rate - - - - -	–	3	217	10	3
Brunswick-square - - - - - - - - -	–	6	26	–	–
GROSS TOTAL raised for the above Purposes - - - £.			48,226	3	–

Total Expenditure for the year ended 25th March 1860, for poor, police, county, and baths and washhouses, &c. from poor rate - £. 27,307 7 4

Total Expenditure for the year ended 25th March 1860, for paving, lighting and cleansing, local sewerage, debt, payments to Metropolitan Board of Works, and other charges - - - - - £. 18,200 10 3

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.			Amount of Poundage.			Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rev. J. Swayne - -	Chaplain - - - -	105	–	–						
Mr. Robinson - - -	Vestry clerk - - - -	600	–	–						
Five clerks in vestry clerk's office - - - -	- - - - - -	450	–	–						
Mr. Bennett - - -	Surgeon - - - -	250	–	–	-		-	And apartments.		
Mr. Taylor - - -	Assistant surgeon - - -	100	–	–	-		-	- - ditto.		
Mr. Rankley - - -	Master - - - - -	100	–	–	-		-	Rations and apartments.		
Mrs. Bailey - - -	Matron - - - - -	40	–	–	-		-	- - ditto.		
Mrs. Cheny - - -	Assistant Matron - - -	30	–	–	-		-	- - ditto.		
Mr. Feathers - - -	Master (School) - - -	40	–	–	-		-	Rations and apartments, and gratuity, 20 *l.*		
Miss Siggers - - -	Schoolmistress - - -	35	–	–	-		-	Rations and apartments, and gratuity, 10 *l.*		
Mrs. Richards - - -	Midwife - - - -	40	–	–	-		-	Rations and apartments.		
Mrs. Elson - - -	Head nurse - - - -	20	–	–	-		-	- - ditto.		
Mr. Frewer - - -	Paymaster - - - -	20	–	–						
Mr. Riley - - -	Inquiring officer - - -	80	–	–						
Mr. Kingsley - - -	Assistant overseer - - -	140	–	–						
Mr. Kuthen - - -	- - ditto - - - -	110	–	–						
J. Hine - - - -	Beadle - - - - -	70	–	–	-		-	And uniform.		
J. Blake - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	70	–	–	-		-	- ditto.		
Mr. Taylor - - -										
Mr. Yardley - - -										
Mr. Frewer - - -	Collectors - - - -	4*d.* in the £. on the amount collected.								
Mr. Merryweather - -										
Mr. Hodgkinson - -										
Mr. Selfe - - -										
Rev. B. Trimmer - -	Chaplain of Infant Establishment, Heston - - -	25	–	–						
Messrs. Frogley - -	Surgeons of Infant Establishment, Heston - - -	40	–	–						
Miss Simmons - - -	Matron of Infant Establishment, Heston - - -	40	–	–	-		-	Rations and apartments.		
Miss Cowling - - -	Schoolmistress of Infant Establishment, Heston - -	20	–	–	-		-	Rations and apartments, and gratuity, 7 *l.* 10 *s.*		

PARISHES OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY—Officers Employed—*cont^d.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
Baths and Washhouses:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. Robinson	Clerk	50 – –		
Mr. Hooper Mrs. Hooper	Superintendent Matron	100 – –	– –	Apartments.
Board of Works, St. Giles' District:				
Mr. Finnis	Clerk	300 – –		
Mr. Trehearne	Surveyor	250 – –		
Dr. Buchanan	Medical officer of health	150 – –		
Mr. Braddick	Inspector of nuisances	100 – –		
Mr. Mayes	ditto	100 – –		
Mr. Webb	Sanitary inspector	78 – –		
Mr. Abbott	Surveyor's clerk	78 – –	– –	Apartments.

9 July 1861. *Robert Finnis*, Clerk.

ST. OLAVE DISTRICT, SOUTHWARK.

PARISHES OF ST. OLAVE, ST. JOHN, AND ST. THOMAS.

	St. Olave.	St. John.	St. Thomas.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The value of property as assessed to the county rate	58,000 – –	48,000 – –	4,506 – –	110,506 – –
The sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor	57,402 – –	37,380 10 –	4,594 – –	99,376 10 –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.			Amount raised.		
	St. Olave.	St. John.	St. Thomas.	St. Olave.	St. John.	St. Thomas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor relief County Police	1 11	3 1	2 11	5,403 3 4	5,702 18 –	620 2 1
Paving, lighting, cleansing, watering, and improving; also the precept of the Metropolitan Board of Works, for their expenses in execution of the Act	1 5	2 –	1 8	3,897 18 1	3,776 3 –	390 19 1
Local sewerage	– 4	– 2	– 5	903 15 11	319 3 2	93 6 6
Metropolis Main Drainage rate	– 3	– 4	– 3	690 16 –	659 – 6	56 6 6

GROSS TOTAL raised for the above Purposes – – – – – £. 22,613. 18. –

Total Expended for the year ending 25th March 1860 – – – £. 24,180 7. 7.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

AUTHORITIES.	NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Parish of St. Olave	Mr. Corner	Vestry clerk	150 – –		
	John Squire	Messenger	40 – –		
	Mrs. Palmer	Vestry-hall keeper	7 – –		
	Mr. Yearron	Collector	– –	90 11 10	
	Mr. Thies	ditto	– –	117 19 9	

St. Olave District, Southwark—Officers Employed—*continued.*

AUTHORITIES.	NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Parish of St. John	Mr. Slee	Vestry clerk (including solicitor's charges)	183 15 –		
	Ditto	Clerk to the governors and directors (ditto)	60 – –		
	Mr. Powell	Collector	– –	172 9 8	
	Mr. Thies	ditto	– –	153 10 3	
	Mr. Storey	Beadle	54 10 –		
Parish of St. Thomas	Mr. Stainer	Vestry clerk	10 – –		
	Mr. Thies	Collector	– –	33 2 4	
The Union	Mr. Corner	Clerk	210 – –		
	Rev. John Davis	Chaplain	50 – –		
	Mrs. Woodbine	Matron	70 – –		
	Dr. James Mackintosh	Resident medical officer (half)	60 – –		
	Mr. Hilton	Schoolmaster (ditto)	15 – –	– –	Maintenance of Union officers, 263 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.*
	Mrs. Rushmer	Schoolmistress (ditto)	15 – –		
	Mr. Joshua Howes	Master	80 – –		
	Mr. W. B. Hurst	Relieving officer	150 – –		
		Porter	25 – –		
District Board of Works	Mr. Slee	Clerk (including charges as a solicitor)	400 – –		
	Mr. Newman	Surveyor	200 – –		
	Mr. Evans	Superintendent of works	200 – –		
	Dr. Vinen	Medical officer	100 – –		
	Mr. Munro	Inspector of nuisances	80 – –		

19 March 1861. *Robert Slee*, Clerk.

ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT.

PARISHES OF ST. SAVIOUR (including the Liberty of the Clink), AND CHRIST CHURCH.

		£.	£.
Value of Property in	St. Saviour's	76,534	126,034
	Christ Church	49,500	

Rate in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

		Rate in the £.	Amount Raised.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Poor	all incorporated in poor rate — St. Saviour	3 7	13,089 4 8
County	all incorporated in poor rate — St. Saviour	3 7	13,089 4 8
Police	all incorporated in poor rate — Christ Church	4 –	9,900 – –
Baths and washhouses	all incorporated in poor rate — Christ Church	4 –	9,900 – –
Burial Board		– –	none.
Paving, lighting, &c.		– –	7,179 9 1
Local sewerage		– –	575 18 9
Debt		– –	951 8 5
Payments to Metropolitan Board		– –	4,797 7 6
Other charges		– –	1,327 6 1
Gross Total raised for above Purposes		£.	37,820 14 5

ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT—*continued.*

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Herbert Sturmy	Clerk	350 – –		
Robert Beamin	Medical officer	150 – –		
John Howe	Surveyor	200 – –		
T. S. Sharp	Clerk of the works	100 – –		
John Errington	Inspector of nuisances	90 – –		
J. Wight	Clockmaker	2 2 –		

Herbert Sturmy, Clerk.

STRAND DISTRICT.

PARISHES OF ST. ANNE, SOHO; ST. CLEMENT DANES; ST. MARY-LE-STRAND; ST. PAUL, COVENT GARDEN; LIBERTY OF THE ROLLS; AND PRECINCT OF THE SAVOY.

No rates are made or assessed by the Board of Works for the district, but by the Overseers of the several parishes, to raise sufficient to pay the calls made upon them by this Board.

AMOUNT raised for each of the following Purposes:

		£. s. d.
Poor, county, police, baths and washhouses, and Burial Board	Under control of the Guardians of Strand Union.	
Paving, lighting, and general expenses (including 200 *l.*, being second instalment of loan of 4,000 *l.* borrowed for building offices)		10,107 14 3
Other charges; special expenditure of vestries in district, &c.		1,353 16 10
Payments to Metropolitan Board; main drainage		3,354 7 –
Local sewerage (including share of general expenses of Metropolitan Board)		2,112 15 –
GROSS TOTAL raised for above Purposes	£.	16,928 3 1

Total expended for the Year ending 25 March 1860 - - - £. 17,283. 14. 2.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
James H. F. Lewis	Clerk	300 – –		
Henry New	Assistant clerk	110 – –		
Dr. Conway Evans	Medical officer of health	150 – –		
Thomas Paice	Inspector of nuisances and messenger	65 – –	- -	Apartments, coals, gas, and livery.
George F. Fry	Surveyor and chief inspector	275 – –		
Robert Pickering	Clerk of paving works	98 – –		
Richardson Butler	Clerk of sewer works	78 – –		
William Herbert	Inspector of cleansing	65 – –		
Frederick Taylor	ditto	65 – –		

3 April 1861.

James H. F. Lewis, Clerk.

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

PARISHES.	Value according to County Rate in 1859.	Value according to the Poor Rate in 1859.	Amount called for by the Board during the Year ended 25 March 1860.	Expenditure for Year ended 25 March 1860.					Amount of Debt 25 March 1860.
				Lighting.	Sewerage.	Payments to Metropolitan Board of Works.	Highways, &c. — General Rate.	Total Expenditure.	
	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Battersea - -	79,100	86,851	6,988 15 –	1,804 1 8	656 6 8	2,474 9 8	3,617 13 1	8,552 11 1	
Clapham - -	82,500	88,873	7,131 5 –	2,311 5 9	618 16 4	2,580 16 7	2,869 2 2	8,380 – 10	
Putney - - -	35,000	34,645	3,387 10 –	836 2 3	385 13 1	437 10 –	1,496 19 4	3,156 4 8	1,950 – –
Streatham - -	48,700	53,237	3,008 15 –	1,435 17 8	321 – 8	1,481 – –	1,322 6 11	4,560 6 1	
Tooting Graveney -	9,819	7,930	522 14 9	157 1 10	243 8 –	208 – 3	140 16 10	749 6 11	1,466 13 4
Wandsworth - -	43,900	44,231	2,348 15 –	1,192 5 –	447 7 4	774 13 5	1,994 9 1	4,408 14 10	
Total - £.	299,019	315,767	23,387 14 9	7,736 14 2	2,672 12 1	7,956 9 11	11,441 7 5	29,807 4 5	3,416 13 4

Officers Employed.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Arthur Alexander Corsellis -	Clerk - - - - - -	400 – – (including professional services).		
Charles Estlin - - -	Assistant clerk - - - -	150 – –		
David William Young -	Surveyor and inspector of nuisances for Battersea -	200 – –		
Charles William Johnson -	- - ditto - - Clapham -	200 – –		
Joseph Niblett - - -	- - ditto - - Putney -	125 – –	- -	And a residence, rent free.
James Barber - - -	- - ditto - - Streatham and Tooting -	150 – –		
Lewis Angell - - -	- - ditto - - Wandsworth -	200 – –		
William Connor - -	Medical officer of health for - - Battersea -	50 – –		
John M'Donogh - -	- - ditto - - Clapham -	50 – –		
Robert Harland Whiteman	- - ditto - - Putney -	50 – –		
D. C. Noel - - -	- - ditto - - Streatham and Tooting -	50 – –		
George Edward Nicholas -	- - ditto - - Wandsworth -	50 – –		
John Wood - - -	Messenger - - - - -	67 12 –	- -	With gas, firing, and residence, at the offices of the Board.

This Board have nothing whatever to do with poor relief, or police, county, baths and washhouses, or Burial Board expenses; the expenses of paving are included under the head of Highways, &c.: General rate.

14 March 1861. *Arthur Alexander Corsellis*, Clerk.

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

PARISHES OF ST. MARGARET AND ST. JOHN-THE-EVANGELIST.

Value of property in each parish and district - - } This information I am unable to
Sum on which rates assessed for relief of the poor - - } furnish.

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount raised. £. s. d.
Poor	This information I am unable to furnish.	
County		
Police		
Baths and washhouses		
Burial Board		
Paving, lighting, &c.	- -	14,962 11 4
Local sewerage	- -	1,668 5 8
Debt	- -	272 8 10
Payments to Metropolitan Board of Works	- -	6,363 9 7
Other charges	—	
GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes - - - £.		23,266 15 5

Total expended for year ending 25 March 1860 - - - - - £. 21,080 15 –

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary. £. s. d.	Amount of Poundage. £. s. d.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
W. F. Jebb - -	Clerk - - - -	200 – –		
Edward Hollis - -	Assistant clerk - -	100 – –		
R. R. Arntz - -	Surveyor - - -	300 – –		
James Rogers - -	Solicitor - - -	140 – –		
Barnard Holt - -	Officer of health - -	130 – –		
William Crow - -	Inspector of nuisances, &c.	90 – –		
J. M. Wood - -	- ditto - - - -	90 – –		
Samuel Smith - -	- ditto - - - -	80 – –		
Henry Herbert - -	Messenger - - -	80 – –		

25 March 1861. *W. F. Jebb*, Clerk.

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT.

Value of property in each parish and district as assessed to the county rate:
The District Board has nothing to do with the county rate.

Sums on which the Rates are assessed for the Relief of the Poor.

	£. s. d.
St. Mary, Whitechapel - - - -	116,647 10 –
Christ Church, Spitalfields - - - -	38,667 – –
St. Botolph-without-Aldgate - - - -	34,452 – –
Holy Trinity, Minories - - - - -	5,947 – –
Precinct of St. Katherine - - - -	15,649 – –
Hamlet of Mile End New Town - - -	15,397 10 –
Liberty of Norton Folgate - - - -	7,560 – –
Old Artillery Ground - - - - -	4,059 – –
District of the Tower - - - - -	3,261 – –
Total - - - £.	241,640 – –

WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT—*continued.*

Total Amount levied:

The District Board levies no rate; the amount of the several contribution orders for the purposes of the Board, from the 26th March 1859 to 25th March 1860, amounted to the following sums:

	£.	s.	d.
General rate	16,353	16	2
Sewer rate	6,143	11	5
Total £.	22,497	7	7

Rate in the pound levied for each of the several purposes of county, police, poor, baths and washhouses, Burial Board, paving, lighting and cleansing, local sewerage, debt, payments to Metropolitan Board of Works, and any other charges:

No means of ascertaining; the District Board levies no rate.

Amount Expended by the Board of Works.

	£.	s.	d.
Paving	2,772	12	4
Lighting	6,024	6	6
Watering	645	9	1
Cleansing	3,588	3	–
Improving	276	4	2
Removal of nuisances	12	1	3
Sewer works	2,821	10	–
Metropolitan Board of Works	4,441	11	5
Salaries	1,713	13	4
Rent, taxes, &c.	155	9	6
Office repairs, &c.	51	12	3
Books, stationery, printing, &c.	142	9	11
Legal disbursements	314	15	–
Bonds	250	–	–
Interest	803	14	5
Annuities	347	13	1
Compensations	293	5	–
Miscellaneous expenses	128	4	6
Total £.	24,782	14	9

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary. £.	s.	d.	Amount of Poundage. £.	s.	d.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
Alfred Turner	Clerk	600	–	–				
Henry Robinson Fricker	Surveyor	300	–	–				
John Liddle	Medical officer of health	250	–	–				
William Mundy	Assistant surveyor	130	–	–				
Samuel William Iron	Clerk to surveyor	104	–	–				
James Coward	Inspector of nuisances	100	–	–				
Charles James	ditto	100	–	–				
Thomas Wrack	Messenger	78	–	–	–	–		20*l.* per annum, as office-keeper.

Alfred Turner, Clerk.

WOOLWICH LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Value of property	£. 73,596 – –
Sum on which rates are assessed for the relief of the poor	£. 73,596 – –

RATE in the Pound, and Amount raised for each of the following Purposes:

	Rate in the £.	Amount raised.
	s. d.	£. *s. d.*
Poor, which includes county, police, and Burial Board	3 –	10,294 8 2
Baths and washhouses	nil.	—
Paving, lighting, &c.	1 6	4,958 6 11
Local sewerage (repayment of loans)	– 4	1,049 1 6
Payments to Metropolitan Board	—	—
Other charges		154 12 2
GROSS TOTAL raised for above purposes	£.	16,456 8 9

Total expended for the year ending 31 March 1860	£. 16,907 2 –
Balance, 31 March 1859	£. 547 13 6
„ „ 1860	97 – 3

OFFICERS EMPLOYED.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Amount of Salary.	Amount of Poundage.	Annual Value of Fees, Payments, &c.
		£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
William Nokes	Solicitor	150 – –		
Edward Sargent	Clerk	150 – –		
John Barnett	Surveyor and inspector of nuisances.	200 – –	– –	25 – – house and fuel, &c.
Andrew C. Reed	Assistant clerk	120 – –		
Charles Sargent	Collector	– –	317 10 10	
James Blest	ditto	– –		

12 March 1861. *Edward Sargent*, Clerk.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 June 1861;—*for*,

A "RETURN giving the Particulars of all MONEYS borrowed by the METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS on MORTGAGE in each of the Years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, in pursuance of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, and of all MONEYS set aside by that Board in pursuance of the same Act for providing a FUND for Paying off such MORTGAGES, with the Dates when each Sum was so set aside."

RETURN, giving the Particulars of all MONEYS Borrowed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, on Mortgage, in each of the Years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, in pursuance of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
A Loan of 400,000 *l.*, at the rate of 4½ per cent. interest per annum, from the Bank of England, which has been applied as follows, viz.:							
For the purposes of— £.							
Covent Garden Approach - 90,000	- -	- -	150,000	250,000	- -	- -	400,000
Southwark and Westminster Communication - - 310,000							
£ 400,000							
A Loan of 42,000 *l.* at the rate of 3⅞ per cent. interest per annum, from the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, which has been applied to the purposes of the Victoria Park Approach - -	- -	- -	42,000	- -	- -	- -	42,000
			192,000	250,000			442,000

RETURN of all MONEYS set aside by that Board in pursuance of the Act for providing a Fund for paying off such Mortgages, with the Dates when each Sum was so set aside.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	TOTAL.
						£.	£.
On the 7th June 1861, in respect of the Loan of 400,000 *l.* from the Bank of England - - - - £. 19,000							
In respect of the Loan of 42,000 *l.* from the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society - - - 2,520	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,520	21,520
£. 21,520							

By order of the Board,

Office of the Board, Spring Gardens, 1 November 1861.

John Pollard, Clerk.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

RETURN giving the particulars of all MONEYS borrowed by the METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS on MORTGAGE in each of the Years 1856 to 1861, in pursuance of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120; and of all MONEYS set aside by that Board in pursuance of the Act for providing a Fund for paying off such Mortgages, with the Dates when each Sum was so set aside.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *February* 1862.

REPORT of the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS, pursuant to 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 200.—(Presented to the Board, 9th August 1861.)

Spring Gardens, 9 August 1861.

THE Board, in compliance with the provisions contained in the 200th section of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, for the better Local Management of the Metropolis, have now to report their proceedings, in exercise of the powers confided to them by the above-mentioned Act, the Metropolitan Buildings Act, and the several other statutes under which they exercise their functions.

Main Drainage of the Metropolis.

Amongst the more important of the works to which the Board have devoted much time and consideration, are those connected with the Main Drainage of the Metropolis.

The several works of Main Drainage which were in the course of execution at the date of the last Report were,—on the Northern side of the Thames, the Northern High Level Sewer, the Acton Branch of the Western Sewers, and the Middle Level Sewer; and on the South side of the Thames, the Southern High Level Sewer, a portion of the Southern Low Level Sewer, and the Southern Outfall Sewer. The Board have now to report the completion of three of these works, viz., the Northern High Level Sewer, the Acton Branch of the Western Drainage, and the portion of the Southern Low Level Sewer.

It may be convenient here to state briefly the nature of these works, and some of the objects contemplated by their construction.

It will be remembered that the Northern High Level Sewer commences at Mansfield-road, near the foot of Hampstead-hill, and extends to a point near the River Lea, at Old Ford. The length of sewer in connexion with this work is about eight miles; the size at Mansfield-road is four feet in diameter, and at the outlet portion, 9½ feet by 12 feet, the fall varying from 1 in 71 to 1 in 1,320.

In connexion with these works was the formation of the double Storm Outlet Channel, and part of the Northern Outfall Sewer, from the River Lea to the divergence of the High and Middle Level Sewers at Hackney, and the double Overflow Chamber for relieving the High and Middle Level Sewers when overcharged. The completion of these works has accomplished two objects; it has afforded the means of diverting the waters descending from the high grounds of Hampstead and Highgate, from the Fleet and other sewers, and which, discharging through the low-lying districts into the Thames, have caused so much nuisance and damage to property by frequent floodings; and, whilst effecting a general improvement in the local drainage throughout its entire length, it has also enabled the Board to fill up the open Hackney Brook, for so many years a cause of much complaint from the inhabitants of the localities through which it passed, and a continual expense in keeping up the campshedding and clearing the watercourse.

The contract for these works also included the formation of the retaining wall along the western bank of the River Lea. In the execution of the work in connexion with this wall and the outlet portion of the High Level Sewer, many local difficulties had to be overcome; the substratum, composed of peat saturated with water, was entirely removed, and a solid concrete foundation formed, and the works being in close contiguity to the River Lea, and below the bed of that river, coffer-dams were constructed, and powerful steam-engines erected, to enable the contractor to execute successfully these important works. In order to carry on the work it became necessary to divert, temporarily, the New River, near Highbury Vale. This was effected by means of iron pipes. At Old Ford the sewer was carried under the North London Railway, and at the Holloway-

road under the Great Northern Railway embankment; and in both cases, from the careful measures adopted, no stoppage of the traffic took place, although it may be said to be almost continuous and exceedingly heavy. Another portion of the work calling for special mention is that part executed under the high lands lying between Tufnell Park and the Highgate-road, extending for a length of about half a mile. This portion is of an average depth of 40 feet below the surface, and was tunnelled. The engineer's estimate for the works was 179,086*l.*; the contract was taken at 152,430*l.*

The second work for Main Drainage, completed since the date of the last Report, is the Acton branch of the Western Sewers. This sewer is about 7,350 feet in length, and the sizes, 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches, and 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, the average depth being about 15 feet from the surface of the ground, and the fall 4 feet per mile. It extends from Notting Dale, westward, along the Uxbridge-road to Acton Bottom, passing through the low and flat grounds of that locality.

It was designed principally with the view of intercepting the sewage from the eastern branch of the Main Stamford Brook Sewer, and from the area northward to its point of outfall in the Main Counter's Creek Sewer.

The varying character of the soils, the large quantities of water, and quick-sands, entailed a very considerable amount of extra appliances and special precaution.

Throughout the whole period of the execution of the works a large amount of steam-power was constantly in requisition for the purpose of raising and discharging the great volumes of water which continued to be met with as the works progressed.

In addition to difficulties of this character, which interfered with and materially affected the prosecution of the works, bad weather in 1860 often set in, and at some periods the waters from the higher lands came into the trenches, and the completed portions of the works in such large quantities as to create considerable delay in their progress.

The engineer's estimate for the works was 8,500 *l.*, the contract was 8,850 *l.*, and the work was executed for 9,820 *l.* 11 *s.* 9¾ *d.*

The work of Main Drainage remaining to be mentioned as completed during the past year is that portion of the Low Level Sewer, South of the Thames, passing through the Surrey Gas Consumers' premises at Deptford. This work comprised the construction of about 132 feet of double sewer of 7 feet internal diameter. It was commenced in consequence of the company being about to erect a gas holder of large dimensions over the line of sewers, the foundations for which would have been close upon the crown of the arch. Extraordinary difficulties were encountered in executing the work from the enormous quantity of water which was unexpectedly met with. A fault occurs in the chalk at this point, and there is a depth of about 100 feet of sand and gravel resting upon the chalk.

Pumping engines had to be erected of sufficient power to throw off a volume of water equal to 8,000 gallons per minute, being about double the supply of the Kent Water Company; from these and other causes the progress of the works was much retarded. These difficulties were, however, eventually overcome, and the work completed at a cost of about 15,650*l.*

The works in course of construction at the date of the last Report, and not yet completed, are,—on the North side, the Ranelagh Storm Overflow and the Middle Level Sewer; and on the South side, the Southern Outfall Sewer, Southern High Level Sewer, and the Engines for the Deptford Pumping Station.

The first of these works, viz., the Ranelagh Overflow Sewer, passes through Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, between Knightsbridge and Bayswater; the length is 5,700 feet, with a fall of 12½ feet per mile, and it will be constructed at depths varying from 11 to 44 feet below the surface, the sizes being 8 feet 6 inches and 9 feet barrels.

The

The engineer's estimate for this work was 24,640 *l.*; the contract was let for 23,500 *l.*; the value of the work executed up to the end of June was 15,500 *l.*, and it is expected that the whole will be completed in the month of November next.

The object of this work is principally to divert from the Serpentine the overflow sewage which discharges into that ornamental piece of water at Bayswater, during periods of heavy storms, when the upland waters are greatly charged with foul and offensive matters; the nuisance will wholly cease on the completion of the works. This sewer will be connected with the Middle Level Sewer, and will form a storm overflow at the point of junction with the Ranelagh, at Knightsbridge; and, as it will also afford means of drainage for property belonging to the Crown, the Government have agreed to contribute the sum of 2,000 *l.* towards the cost of the work.

The Middle Level Sewer, North of the Thames, comprises the construction of about twelve and one-fifth miles of sewers, varying in size from 4 feet by 2 feet 8 inches to 9½ feet by 12 feet, at depths varying from 10 feet to 60 feet, the fall ranging between 25 feet and 2 feet per mile; 33,862 feet, being more than half the work, will have to be executed by tunnelling. It will extend from the Northern High Level Sewer, East of Sir George Duckett's Canal at Old Ford, to the western arm of the Counter's Creek Main Sewer, near Kensal Green. For more than two miles the sewer will pass under houses and other private property, and for the remainder of its length through the public streets and roads, nearly all of which are crowded thoroughfares, and some of them the most important in the Metropolis.

The works were originally contracted for in March 1860, and were commenced on the 4th of April following. In consequence of the failure of the contractor, the Board were compelled to stop the works, after about 12,451 *l.* had been expended, and again to submit the work to public competition. It was accordingly relet, and the contract is now in active operation at Old Ford and Bayswater; and from the arrangements made by the contractors the Board confidently anticipate that the works will now progress satisfactorily. The amount of the contract is 329,800 *l.*, and the value of the work executed up to the end of June was 39,000 *l.*

The Southern Outfall Sewer comprises the construction of about 7 miles 2,240 feet of sewer, 11½ feet in diameter, with a fall of 2 feet per mile, between Erith Marshes and Deptford, where it will be connected with the Deptford Pumping Station, and after receiving the contents of the High Level Sewer at Deptford Creek by gravitation, and those of the Low Level Sewer through the Deptford pumping engines, will convey the whole of the southern drainage through Greenwich, under Woolwich, and across the Erith Marshes to Halfway Reach, at a point about 12 miles below London-bridge. The sewage will there be raised by pumping engines into reservoirs, and discharged at the bottom of the river during the first two hours of ebb tide only, so that whilst it will there be diluted by about a hundred times greater volume of river water than at present, it will also be carried by the ebb tide to a point 24 miles below London-bridge.

At Woolwich the sewer has been constructed by tunnel, for about a mile in length, at depths varying from 45 feet to 75 feet. The engineer's estimate for this work was 291,000 *l.*; the contract price 300,000 *l.*; and the amount of work executed up to the end of June was 174,000 *l.*

The Southern High Level Sewer comprises the construction of about 9 miles 2,940 feet of sewer, and varies in size from 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet to 10 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, the fall varying from 53 feet to 2½ feet per mile. It commences at High-street, Clapham, and extends to Deptford Creek. The engineer's estimate was 212,457 *l.*; the contract price 217,000 *l.* The value of the work executed up to the end of June is estimated at 92,000 *l.*

Since the date of the last Report, the Board have caused to be prepared specifications and working drawings, and have entered into contracts for the construction of the Northern Outfall Sewer and the Deptford Pumping Station.

The first of these works comprises about five and a quarter miles of double and treble sewer, 9 feet in diameter, and extends from the River Lea, near Old Ford, to Barking Creek. The extensive character of this contract will be apparent, when it is stated that the whole length of the sewers will be carried in an embankment to be formed of concrete and earth. At the River Lea the sewers will be formed of iron tubes, supported by iron girders, forming a bridge. The sewers will cross six other streams by means of bridges, and will pass under one and over two lines of railway. The engineer's estimate for the work was 635,000 *l.*, and the contract has been taken at 625,000 *l.* The arrangements made by the contractor for laying down a temporary railway some miles in length, for the employment of locomotive engines, and the formation of coffer-dams, &c. &c., lead to the expectation that this work, the most extensive yet let of the Main Drainage Works, will be carried on with speed, and in a satisfactory manner. The amount of work done up to the end of June last was about 39,000 *l.*

The works at the Deptford Pumping Station embrace two contracts; one for the pumping engines, of 500 horse-power collectively, with the necessary boilers, pumps, and other machinery, the engineer's estimate for which was 22,000 *l.*, and the contract taken at 22,300 *l.* This work, as already stated, was in progress at the date of the last Report, and is now nearly completed. The other contract is for the engine and boiler houses for the above, including furnaces, chimney-shaft, coal-sheds, &c.; also for a wharf wall in front of the works next Deptford Creek, and for a few short lengths of sewers, some of which serve to connect the Low Level Sewers with the pump well, and to deliver the sewage, when lifted, into the Outfall Sewer, and others to connect the High Level Sewer, from Clapham and Dulwich, directly with the Outfall Sewer. The engineer's estimate was 115,000 *l.*, and the contract was taken at 113,136 *l.* The works hitherto carried out are of a preliminary character.

The Board have investigated claims arising out of the purchase of property required for Main Drainage purposes, the aggregate of which was 66,287 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*; but by negotiation that amount has been reduced to 46,737 *l.* 2 *s.*, at which sum they have been settled.

Value of Works executed.

The total value of the works executed by the Board during the year ending the 25th March 1861, amounts to the sum of 474,582 *l.*

This includes the laying down of 18 miles 1,830 feet of brick sewers, and 3 miles 1,090 feet of pipe sewer, and the cleansing and repairing of about 165 miles of main sewers, with 167 flaps, penstocks, and outlets into the River Thames. The works are more particularly described in the schedule accompanying the Engineer's Report appended. Up to the end of June about 25 miles of Main Intercepting Sewers were completed, at a cost of about 436,000 *l.*

Local Drainage.

In addition to the above, the Board have, under the provisions contained in the 136th section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, had submitted to them by the various Vestries and District Boards plans for the construction of 25 miles 392 feet of local sewers, all of which have been carefully examined and reported upon by the Engineer, and, after modifications where necessary to insure the proper connection and intercommunication of the sewers, have been approved by the Board. The particulars of these works are given in the schedules attached.

Subterranean Survey.

The Engineering department has also been engaged during the past year in reproducing about 90 sheets of that valuable work, "The Subterranean Survey," which, from constant use, had been nearly worn out.

Loans

Loans by Vestries and District Boards.

Applications under the 183d section of the Metropolis Local Management Act have been received from the under-mentioned Vestries and District Boards, for the sanction of the Board to the borrowing of the following sums, viz.—

	£.	
Clerkenwell - - - - - -	2,500	for Paving.
Limehouse - - - - - -	2,200	„ New Offices.
Mile End Old Town - - - -	4,000	„ Vestry Hall, &c.
St. Pancras - - - - -	30,000	„ Paving.
Shoreditch - - - - - -	20,000	„ Paving.
Chelsea - - - - - -	2,000	for Vestry Hall, in addition to 10,000 *l.* already sanctioned for that purpose.
Lambeth - - - - - -	5,500	for Paving.
Ditto - - - - - -	1,500	„ Vestry Hall.
Hampstead - - - - - -	4,600	„ Sewerage.
Ditto - - - - - -	3,000	„ Ditto.
St. James, Westminster - - -	6,000	„ Vestry Hall.

The Board having carefully considered the several works upon which it was proposed to expend the funds, and the financial condition of the parishes the rates of which it was proposed to mortgage, have granted the several applications, with the exception of that of Chelsea; and, after fully investigating that case, they did not consider themselves justified in authorising the loan of a larger sum than 1,000 *l.*

The Thames and the Deodorization of Sewage.

In reference to the condition of the River Thames, it may be stated that, owing to the large amount of rainfall during the past year, and the consequent cleansing of the river, and the low temperature, it has not been found necessary to apply any deodorizing agent to the sewage, and thus a large expenditure under that head has been saved.

Utilization of the Sewage.

Applications have been received from several parties since the date of the last Report, in reference to the utilization of the sewage, which the Board have now under their consideration. The subject, however, is one of considerable difficulty; for whilst the Board are most anxious to afford every facility for the carrying out of any scheme which may appear to promise a solution of the question of the commercial value of the sewage, and at the same time to offer the prospect of some remuneration to the ratepayers, they feel bound to guard against the possibility of nuisance or injury to health, and will therefore reserve to themselves the power of determining any arrangements with such parties.

Thames Embankment and Low Level Sewer.

With regard to the construction of the Low Level Sewer, it will be remembered that the Board, in their Report presented to Parliament last year, referred to the necessity of a speedy solution of the important subject of the embankment of the Thames.

During the Session of 1860, the House of Commons appointed a Committee "to consider the best means of providing for the increasing Traffic of the Metropolis, by the Embankment of the Thames."

The Committee was presided over by Sir Joseph Paxton, and towards the close of the Session, the valuable and elaborate evidence taken, together with the Report of the Committee, was presented to Parliament.

The following are the conclusions arrived at by the Committee:—

"That the embankment of the North side of the Thames, from Westminster Bridge to, or nearly to, Southwark Bridge, would afford a desirable mode of improving the banks and bed of the river, and facilitate the

construction of the Low Level Sewer along the foreshore, while a roadway on the embankment would greatly relieve the crowded thoroughfares.

"That, by the construction of docks inside the embankment wall, wharfingers and other persons engaged in business along the river would, in most cases, derive increased facilities for conducting their various trades and occupations.

"That the statements made to the Committee with regard to the probable cost of the proposed embankment vary considerably, ranging from a minimum of 400,000 *l.* to a maximum of 1,500,000 *l.*, according to the nature and extent of the plan; but these estimates include the cost of the Low Level Sewer, and there is reason to expect that a large proportion of the total first cost would be repaid by works of a productive character.

"That, as in 1861, the 8 *d.* and 1 *d.* duties upon coal, and the ½ *d.* duty upon wine, which were imposed and continued by Parliament for the purpose of public improvements in the Metropolis, will cease, your Committee recommend that they be renewed for a limited period, and that the whole, or part, of the cost of the Thames Embankment be made a first charge upon them.

"The Legislature having already entrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works the Main Drainage of the Metropolis, and armed them with powers to deal with the foreshore of the river in connection therewith, your Committee recommend that the construction of the embankment be also confided to them.

"For this purpose, your Committee suggest that the above-mentioned duties be placed at the disposal of that Board for a limited period, and that the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury be likewise afforded them, according to the provisions contained in the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, s. 6.

"Your Committee are of opinion that it would be most difficult to estimate, before the works are completed, the amount of damage that might be occasioned; they therefore recommend that power be given to ascertain, after the completion of the works, the amount of compensation that may be due.

"That, while your Committee consider the embankment of the south side of the Thames forms a necessary part of any complete scheme for the improvement of the river and the metropolis, yet it is of less urgent necessity than that of the northern side."

It will be observed that the recommendation of the Committee for confiding to this Board the construction of the Thames Embankment, is in accordance with the views entertained by Parliament, which, by the 2d sec. of the 21 & 22 Vict. (1858), c. 104, authorises the Board to construct any work through, over, and along the bed, soil, banks, and shores of the River Thames, making compensation in respect of property damaged by the works.

It may be convenient here to state, that the Government have obtained, during the past Session, an Act for providing the necessary funds for the formation of the embankment. It continues the coal duties of 8 *d.*, 4 *d.*, and 1 *d.* per ton on coals, culm, and cinders, and 4 *s.* per tun on wines, until 1872. The 8 *d.* duty, and the 1 *d.* duty on coals, &c., and the 4 *s.* duty on wines, after satisfying the charges on the London Bridge Approaches Fund, are to be paid to an account to be opened in the name of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at the Bank of England, to be intituled "The Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund," and are to be appropriated to the improvement of the metropolis in such manner as may hereafter be determined by Parliament. The remaining portion of the duty on coals, &c., viz., the 4 *d.*, is to be applied in liquidation of the expenses incurred in carrying out certain improvements in the City of London. This Act received the Royal assent on the 22d July last; and on the 26th of that month the Board, at a meeting specially convened, directed their engineer forthwith to prepare for their consideration the requisite plans for a Thames Embankment, in order that the necessary Parliamentary notices might be given, and steps taken for obtaining, in the ensuing Session, the adequate powers for the execution of the work.

Metropolitan

Metropolitan Improvements.

Early in March last, the new Covent Garden Approach, between Long-acre and King-street, was opened for public traffic. In the line of this street the freehold of one large property was acquired, but the claim of the lessee for the goodwill of the business and for the lease of a nearly expired term, was found to be of such an excessive character as to induce the Board to await its expiration: subsequent negotiations have enabled the Board to obtain the property for a reasonable sum, and arrangements are being made to remove the property. The new line of thoroughfare has been named King-street, it being a continuation of the old street known by that name, and is 140 yards in length and 50 feet wide. The formation of this street involved the settlement of 88 claims for freehold, leasehold, and trade interests. The aggregate amount of the claims received was 164,887 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.*, which were settled at 97,687 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.*; this amount includes some houses not required for the street, but necessary to be purchased, and which will have to be resold, and the proceeds will go in liquidation of the cost. Along the entire length of the street there have been constructed an efficient sewer, and a subway for conveying gas and water-pipes, telegraph wires, &c., thus obviating the great expense of breaking up the road and footways, and the consequent interference with the traffic. Vaults and cellars have been built, the roadway and pavements formed, lamps fixed, and the whole line fenced for the protection of the public: the cost of these works amounted to 4,391 *l.* The line of building frontage and vacant ground has been carefully plotted, and submitted to public competition, and several offers are now under consideration.

With reference to the Southwark and Westminster communication, the Board are obtaining, as rapidly as the nature of the claims will admit, the several remaining properties required for the improvement. The Board have dealt with 131 claims for freehold, leasehold, and trade interests. The total amount claimed for these properties was 554,533 *l.*, and the amount paid or agreed to be paid, 357,517 *l.* Nearly the whole of the interests of that part of the line between High-street and Southwark Bridge-road having been purchased, and possession of the land obtained, the greater portion of the property has been pulled down. The Board have determined to construct a subway in the line of the street, similar to that in King-street, Covent-garden, and tenders have been received for the execution of that work, together with the necessary sewers, vaults, and drains, and the formation of the carriage and footways, with a view to the land being let upon building leases. Agreements are entered into with persons for four plots of the land at the eastern end of the line of street, and the houses are now being erected thereon.

At two points, railways will cross the line of street under statutory powers, and some of the property will be interfered with. Care, however, has been taken by the Board that the public interests shall in no way be damnified, special provisions having been inserted in the Companies' Acts as to height of bridges, and guarding the Board against pecuniary loss.

The third line of thoroughfare being carried out by the Board is that of the Victoria Park Approach. This line extends from the East India Dock-road, Limehouse, to Grove-road, leading to the south end of the Victoria Park, and is in length about 1,682 yards, the width being 70 feet. Forty-one claims for freehold, leasehold, trade, and other interests have been dealt with, the amount of the claims for which was 34,343 *l.* 15 *s.* 11 *d.* These were settled at 27,814 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* The whole length of the roadway and sewer is in course of completion, and this line of thoroughfare will be open for public traffic in the course of the autumn.

Improvements promoted by Local Authorities.

The Board have contributed, up to the end of June, towards the purchase of property for effecting improvements in the following localities, viz., Aldgate; Bishopsgate-street Without; Little Trinity-lane; Basinghall-street; Cow-alley, Bermondsey; Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey; Upper and Lower Mall, Hammersmith;

smith; Lothbury; and Rochester-row, Westminster. And they have now under their consideration applications for contributions towards improvements in Fleet-street; Leadenhall-street; Newgate-street; William-street, Westminster; Princes-street, Lambeth; and Watling-street.

Buildings beyond the regular Line.

The applications made, under the Local Management Act and the Building Act, for the consent of the Board to the erection of shops, or additions to buildings on gardens or forecourts within 30 feet of the margin of streets, or the projection of porticoes, balconies, verandahs, &c., were 289 in number. Of these applications, 182 were granted and 83 refused. Twenty-four other cases were withdrawn, or remain in progress.

Naming of Streets and Numbering of Houses.

Seventy-five applications for the alteration of names of streets, and the numbering of houses, have been made. Of these, 23 were granted and 7 refused, 45 being still pending in various stages of progress.

In all cases of the re-naming of streets, a careful register is kept of such alterations, in the manner ordered by the 142d section of the Metropolis Local Management Act.

Formation of New Streets.

Plans for the formation of new streets were submitted to the Board, under their bye-law, in 60 cases, of which 51 were approved and 9 disapproved.

Iron Buildings, Sheds, &c.

The applications under the Building Act, in certain special instances requiring the approval of the Board in regard to the construction or materials of buildings, were the following:—

For furnace chimney-shafts for manufactories—79 granted, 4 refused.

For open sheds, wooden buildings, and drying sheds, requiring a large extent of open work—76 granted, 15 refused.

For iron buildings for temporary and other purposes—16 granted, 3 refused.

For the materials of overhanging eaves to dwelling-houses—27 granted.

For materials of inclosures and thickness of walls of stone—9 granted and 4 refused.

All these cases have been reported on by the Superintending Architect, and a detail of the circumstances, sometimes accompanied by a survey in regard to the site and use of special buildings, given, in order to guide the Board in arriving at a proper decision.

Fees in respect of Dangerous Structures.

The second part of the Building Act provides for the appointment of fees in respect of the survey and other proceedings in securing dangerous structures under the directions of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police and of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. Such accounts, to the number of 699, were passed by the Board. The Metropolitan Commissioners of Police having found that the amounts authorized by the Board to be received did not reimburse the amount expended, and that an annual deficit took place, which fell upon the Police Rate, represented to this Board the state of the accounts, and requested that higher fees might be allowed.

The Board, after much consideration, revised the schedule of fees, and made such additions as would, in their judgment, meet the justice of the case.

District

District Surveyors.

The Fifth Annual Report by the Superintending Architect, on the examination of the monthly returns made by District Surveyors under the control of the Board, shows a total of 22,791 *l.* received by them as fees for the supervision of 15,030 buildings and works during 1860, and that there remained due for arrears for past years the sum of 13,946 *l.* The sum abated and lost was 1,555 *l.*, and the office expenses paid by the District Surveyors amounted to 4,879 *l.*

The fees are shown in detail for each of the 55 districts, with the totals, under the following heads :—

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
New buildings in 1860, in respect of which fees were received	4,765	9,039	6	8
Additions, alterations, and other works in respect of which fees were received	5,610	6,087	–	8
Arrears of former years received :—				
New buildings	2,615	5,443	7	8
Additions and alterations, &c.	2,040	2,221	7	3
TOTAL Works, and Fees thereon, during 1860	15,030	22,791	2	3

In 28 districts the gross fees vary from 27 *l.* to 368 *l.*, 11 being under 200 *l.*, 11 under 300 *l.*, and six above 300 *l.*, while in 27 districts they rise from 400 *l.* o 1,093 *l.*

Special Surveyors.

In 23 cases the Board have appointed Special Surveyors to superintend the works upon which the District Surveyors were professionally employed, as provided by the 37th section of the Metropolitan Building Act.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts of the Board during the year ending the 25th March 1861, amounted to 469,092 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.*; that is to say,—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
General Account	141,581	16	8
Covent Garden Approach	636	18	4
Southwark and Westminster Communication	8,577	2	11
Victoria Park Approach	1,844	4	6
Metropolis Main Drainage	300,567	19	6
Main Drainage Rate Collection	15,884	6	6
£.	469,092	8	5

The payments of the Board during the same period amounted to 737,423 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*; that is to say,—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
General Account	138,746	14	1
Covent Garden Approach	24,945	18	6
Southwark and Westminster Communication	174,641	9	2
Victoria Park Approach	24,229	4	6
Metropolis Main Drainage	348,754	7	11
Main Drainage Rate Collection	26,105	16	6
£.	737,423	10	8

The balance in hand on the 25th March 1860 was 388,144 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.*, and at the same date in 1861, 119,813 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.* The sums owing to the Board at the last-mentioned date in respect of assessments on Vestries and District Boards, improvement rates, &c., amounted to 176,996 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the

amount invested in the New Three per Cents., for the repayment of mortgage debts, was 31,862 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

In addition to the above, the following receipts and expenditure have occurred during the year in connexion with the public account at the Bank of England known as the "Metropolis Main Drainage Account;" viz.—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts, from Rates and Assessments, &c. - -	178,583	5	9
Payments—Interest on Bonds - - - - -	6,089	–	8
Redemption of Bonds - - - -	230,000	–	–
The balance in hand on this account, on the 25th March 1860, was - - - - - - - -	86,062	–	–
And at the same date in 1861 - - - - -	28,556	5	1

Also, in connexion with the Sinking Fund for repayment of mortgage debts incurred by the Metropolitan and former Commissioners of Sewers, there were received and disbursed—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts from Assessments - - - - -	16,567	13	10
Payments—Redemption of Mortgage Debts - -	23,500	–	–

The balance in hand on this account, invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities, was at the above-mentioned periods 38,794 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* and 31,862 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* respectively.

The mortgage debts and outstanding liabilities of the Board on the 25th March last amounted to 2,177,812 *l.* 3 *s.*; that is to say,—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
On General Account (including 359,184 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* Mortgage Debts of the Metropolitan and former Commissioners of Sewers) - - - - - -	374,829	–	9
Special Accounts, comprising the Covent Garden Approach, Southwark and Westminster Communication, Victoria Park Approach, and Metropolis Main Drainage - - - - - - - - -	1,802,983	2	3
£.	2,177,812	3	–

The Board have also set aside and invested, in New Three per Cent. Annuities, the sum of 21,520 *l.*, for the repayment of mortgages effected by them.

The account in abstract which accompanies this Report contains full particulars of the receipts and expenditure, and of the obligations of the Board, and also furnishes particulars of the contracts into which they have entered during the year.

Board and Committee Meetings.

The Board held meetings on 50 different days, and the committee meetings amounted to 102. The average number of members present at each Board meeting during the year was over 30.

Appeals.

Under the 211th section of the Metropolis Local Management Act there have been seven appeals against the proceedings of Vestries and District Boards. In five of these the orders were quashed, and in two the appeals were dismissed.

Metropolis Gas Act.

Under the provisions of the 56th section of the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, the duty is imposed upon this Board of raising the costs and charges incident to the passing of that Act, and the Board have accordingly levied under their precepts, upon the several Vestries and District Boards, the necessary amounts

for

for meeting the claims received. The accounts sent in by the several parties were submitted to the proper officer of the House of Commons for taxation, with the following result :—

Accounts sent in.		Amount certified by Taxing Officers.	Costs Allowed.	Board to pay.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. Dangerfield - - - - -	89 19 6	62 6 –	3 11 8	65 17 8
Mr. Wyatt - - - - - -	3,666 – 4	3,033 18 10	- None -	3,033 18 10
Mr. Beal - - - £.2,685 13 6				
Less, paid by Mr. Wyatt, 1,413 – –				
	1,272 13 6	676 11 7	- None -	676 11 7
£.	5,022 13 4			
House Fees on Taxation to be paid by Dyson & Co. (as Parliamentary Agents)				42 – –
			£.	3,818 8 1

Questions of some difficulty having arisen as to the parties entitled to receive the amounts, the subject has been referred to a committee for investigation, and to advise the Board as to the proper course to be pursued.

The Bill to amend the Metropolis Gas Act, introduced by the Government into Parliament for transferring to the Board, so far as regards the Metropolis, the powers conferred by former Acts upon the justices of the peace, having received the Royal assent, the Board will immediately proceed to take the necessary steps for carrying out the said Act.

Bills for the Amendment of the Metropolis Local Management Acts.

The Board, early in February of the present year, determined to reintroduce into Parliament the Bill for amending the Metropolis Local Management Act, containing the same provisions as were in the Bill of last Session, with the exception of the introduction of certain clauses for the reapportionment of the Rock Loan ; but in consequence of the strong opposition to those clauses, the Board deemed it expedient to withdraw them from the Bill, and to embody them in a separate Bill, and the two Bills were accordingly introduced into the House of Commons. The first of these Bills, after great delays, passed through the House of Commons on the 19th July, and was read a first time in the House of Lords on the 22d of that month ; but in consequence of the advanced period of the Session, it was found impossible to procure its passage through the required stages, in order to its becoming law this year. The Bill No. 2, having relation to the Rock Loan, being strongly opposed by certain Members of the House of Commons, was withdrawn.

Private and other Bills affecting the Metropolis.

Upwards of 50 Railway and other Bills, more or less affecting the Metropolis, were brought into Parliament during the past Session, the provisions of which were carefully considered, and where necessary for protecting the jurisdiction of the Board and the interests of the ratepayers, the insertion of clauses having those objects was procured.

Conclusion.

In concluding the Report of their labours for the past year, the Board feel that it is proper again to advert to the inadequacy of the funds placed at their disposal

for effecting the important improvements confided to their charge. It will be seen that the imposition of the duties on coal and wine has been limited to a period of 10 years, and that the embankment of the Thames has been made a first charge on those funds; but it appears to the Board exceedingly doubtful whether the entire proceeds from those sources will be sufficient for the completion of that most important improvement; and unless the Board have revenues placed at their disposal other than those derived from direct taxation, they will be precluded from effecting many other public improvements which are loudly called for, such as the formation of new lines of thoroughfare, to relieve the daily increasing traffic of the Metropolis, the formation of new parks, and the purchase of Metropolitan bridge tolls.

By order of the Board,

John Pollard,

Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

REPORT of *J. W. Bazalgette*, Esq.

Engineer's Department, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
29 June 1861.

Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the 200th section of the Metropolis Local Management Act, I beg to submit a Report of the works executed and business transacted in the department under the direction of your engineer, for the year commencing the 25th March 1860, and ending 25th March 1861, this being the Fifth Annual Report.

Difficulties encountered last Year in conducting Main Drainage Works.

The Main Drainage of the Metropolis, and the interception of its sewage from the River Thames, forms one of the principal duties devolving upon you, and has occupied a prominent portion of your attention during the past year.

It is, therefore, satisfactory to be able to report that you have now surmounted the serious practical difficulties and impediments with which you have had to contend, arising mainly from the continued and heavy rains of last summer, which not only delayed the works, and rendered their execution difficult and costly, by their direct action upon them, but also retarded the manufacture of bricks of superior quality, so that the supply became quite unequal to the demand created by the extensive character of your works, and thus the price of bricks was enhanced from 40 to 50 per cent.

The labour market was at the same time in a very unsettled state, and the combination of these circumstances, so disastrous to public works, led to the failure of some of your contractors, and obliged you to re-let and otherwise re-arrange for the due performance of the contracts in hand.

These arrangements, whilst they have entailed some pecuniary loss, have hitherto proved satisfactory.

Work executed of superior Quality.

Taking into account these unforeseen difficulties, and the amount of work performed, the present position of the Main Intercepting Scheme may be regarded as highly satisfactory.

It may fairly be asserted that the work completed is, on the whole, of a superior and permanent character, and of a quality that will bear comparison with most of the public works in this country.

Amount of Work done.

The total value of the Main Drainage contracts now in hand is about one million eight hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds, involving the construction of upwards of 46 miles of main intercepting sewers, together with pumping stations, outlets, and other appliances in connexion therewith.

The proportionate value of the works constructed during the past year, exclusive of the purchase of land and other contingencies, is 436,000 *l.*, and about 25 miles of the main intercepting sewers are now completed. The present condition of these several contracts is as follows:—

Northern High Level Sewer.

The Northern High Level Sewer, from Hampstead to the Storm Overflow into the Lea, a length of about nine miles, has been completed; and, inasmuch as the general character of the works was more minutely described in your last Annual Report, it may on the present occasion be necessary only to state that the new intercepting sewer now receives and carries off the sewage which formerly flowed through the open Hackney Brook Sewer, and was the cause of much nuisance and constant complaint. The Hackney Brook having been filled in, is now no longer used for the purposes of main drainage. The High Level Sewer also affords a deep outfall for the drainage of the whole district through which it passes, and will divert a large portion of the flood waters from the Low Level Districts.

Drawings and estimates have been prepared for the following contracts, which have been entered into in the course of the past year:—

Contracts Let last Year.

	Contract Price.	Engineer's Estimate.
	£.	£.
Northern Outfall Sewer - - - - - -	625,000	635,000
Deptford Pumping Station - - - - - -	113,136	115,000
Ranelagh Storm Overflow - - - - - -	23,500	24,640
Covent Garden Approach—Subway and Road - -	4,391	4,400
Middle Level Sewer, re-let - - - - - -	329,800	No estimate presented when let a second time.

Northern Outfall Sewer.

The Northern Outfall Sewer forms the largest contract yet let, or to be let, in completing the Main Intercepting Scheme. The works, which extend from the River Lea to the Thames at Barking Creek, a distance of 5¼ miles, of double and treble lines of sewer, each nine feet in diameter, and will form the outlet for the metropolitan drainage north of the Thames, are rapidly progressing. The peat and soft ground are being removed, and concrete in large quantities filled in to form a solid embankment for the reception of the brickwork. A temporary, or contractor's, railway has been laid by the side of the line of works for the greater portion of their length, and two locomotive engines are now at work upon it. Coffer-dams are being formed at different points along the line of works for the foundations of the aqueducts, which will convey the sewage over the existing rivers and railways. The property in the Stratford-road, required to enable this great thoroughfare to be raised and carried over the outfall channel, has been purchased and removed, and the temporary roadway prepared for the diversion of the traffic. The culverts for carrying the marsh drainage under the sewer embankment, and the foundations for the arches designed to carry the superstructure across those portions of the marsh lands, which, from the depth of the peat, could not otherwise have been built upon, are rapidly progressing.

The arrangements made by Mr. Furness, the contractor, for grinding the lime and mixing the concrete by machinery are judicious, and are in full operation. The five stationary engines, railway trucks, and plant, are of superior quality, and the work has been started in a manner tending to inspire one with confident expectations.

The value of the permanent work done up to the 25th of March was 7,000*l.*, and up to the present time is 39,000*l.*

Middle Level Sewer.

The extensive arrangements made by Messrs. Brassey for the manufacture of bricks of superior quality for this contract will, it is hoped, now begin to tell upon the progress of the work more than has hitherto been the case. The work done is of good quality, and is still confined to the neighbourhoods of Old Ford and the Bayswater or Paddington Tunnel. When openings are once made in the more crowded thoroughfares traversed by this contract, the extensive character of the operations will become more apparent than at present, and it will then become necessary to press them forward with greater rapidity. For these reasons the contractors have not been urged to make further openings until they were fully prepared to grapple with the difficulties which they will have to encounter.

The value of the work executed up to the 25th March was 12,451*l.*, and up to the present time is about 27,451*l.*

Ranelagh Storm Overflow.

The Ranelagh Storm Overflow has progressed slowly across Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, and some difficulty has been experienced in getting the works cleared up with that promptness and attention which was desirable, more especially in such a neighbourhood; but in this respect some improvement has of late been made, and the work completed is of a very sound and superior quality.

The value of the work done up to the 25th March was 11,600*l.*, and is now about 15,500*l.*, and it is expected that this work will be finished about the month of November next.

Southern Outfall Sewer.

On the south side of the Thames, the Southern Outfall Sewer may be regarded as the contract standing second only in importance and magnitude of works to the Northern Outfall Sewer, and it is now more than half completed. The sewer passes from the Thames in the Erith marshes, underneath those marshes to Woolwich, and has been carried underneath and right through that town by a deep tunnel about one mile long, which will be finished in the course of next week, and has been executed with comparatively little inconvenience, and probably almost unknown to a large portion of the inhabitants. From Woolwich it will be continued to and through Greenwich to the Pumping Station at Deptford, where it is intended to receive and carry off the whole of the drainage of that portion of London which is on the south of the Thames.

The contract comprises the construction of about 7½ miles of sewer, 11½ feet in diameter, of which about four miles are completed, and the value of the work executed up to the 25th of March last was 127,000*l.*, and up to the present time 174,000*l.* This work, both as to the manner in which it has been executed, and the quality of the materials so far, reflects much credit on Mr. Webster, the contractor.

Southern High Level Sewer.

The Southern High Level Sewer is now about half completed; it has been a long time in hand, and the failure of the original contractors has caused the Board and their officers much anxiety. I am unable to speak of the mode of conducting this work in the same terms of commendation that I have used with respect to some of the other contracts, but when

when finished it will, I trust, prove to be solid and substantial, and there certainly has of late been some improvement in the quality of the materials. The contract embraces two lines, extending from Clapham and Dulwich to New-cross, where they unite, and discharge their contents into the Southern Outfall Sewer, by gravitation, at Deptford. They form new and deep outfalls for the numerous districts through which they pass, many of which were much in want of such outfalls for drainage, and they will form a substitute for that great nuisance, the open Effra Sewer, and will cut off and divert the upland waters which now flood the low and tide-locked districts. The total length of sewer under this contract is 9½ miles, of various sizes, but terminating in a double sewer, each section being 10 feet 6 inches in diameter. The length of sewers executed is about 5¼ miles, and the value of the work done up to the 25th of March was 72,500 *l.*, and up to the present time is about 92,000 *l.*

Southern Low Level Sewer.

A short section of this sewer, under the Surrey Consumers' Gas Works at Deptford, has been constructed under great difficulties, the subsoil having turned out to be a running sand, filled with an unprecedented volume of water; but the experience gained in surmounting those difficulties has been of the utmost importance in preparing the drawings and contract for the foundations of the Deptford Pumping Station.

Deptford Pumping Station.

The Deptford Pumping Station is a work of much greater extent and importance in the same locality, and where the same soil and quantity of water, it is feared, will have to be contended with. Messrs. Aird, who completed the Low Level Sewer work, have, fortunately, undertaken the contract for the Pumping Station, and are turning their experience to account by preparing to encounter the fresh difficulties with system and caution. They are now constructing a coffer-dam across the Creek, and are sinking two iron cylinders, one 10 feet, and the other 14 feet in diameter, in connection with pumping engines, in order to enable them to get in the foundations of the engine-house.

A very large portion of the engines and pumping machinery is lying on the premises of Messrs. Slaughter & Co., at Bristol, ready to be delivered and fixed, as soon as Messrs. Aird's works shall have sufficiently advanced to admit of this being done.

Amount of Work done.

In the Returns appended to this Report are shown, in detail, all the engineering works executed during the past year, amounting to 474,582 *l.*, and including 18 miles 1,830 feet of pipe sewers.

Main Sewers repaired and cleansed.

This latter sum also includes the maintenance, repair and cleansing of 165 miles of main sewers, and their 167 flaps, penstocks, and outlets into the Thames.

Of these sewers 125 miles require to be covered or reconstructed, at an outlay of about half a million, and the prevailing reason why so little has been done to place them in a more efficient condition, has been that the districts which, under the present state of the law, would become chargeable for the cost according to benefit, object to such local impost; and the Board have postponed these improvements until they shall be entitled to charge the cost of these works generally over the whole Metropolis.

Plans submitted by Vestries for Local Sewers.

The Vestries and District Boards have, during the past year, under the 136th section of the Act which provides for an uniform system of drainage, and under the direction of your own bye-laws, submitted for your approval plans and sections for local sewers, amounting to 25 miles 352 feet (*see* Table No. 3), which have been examined and approved, or modified by you.

Parliamentary Bills examined.

Fifty-one Private Bills for works encroaching, more or less, upon the district and works under your jurisdiction, were presented to Parliament, and their plans and provisions examined and reported upon to you by your engineer, and protecting clauses were subsequently inserted in a large number of them.

Subway—Covent Garden Approach.

The first Metropolitan Subway and Sewer under the New Covent Garden Approach, and the roadway, cellars, and other works in connection therewith, were constructed by your Engineer in the course of the past year, and he is now preparing the designs for a similar subway under the new street at Southwark.

Subterranean Survey.

Of the Subterranean Survey, about 90 manuscript sheets, which were nearly worn out have been re-copied, and thus restored. These are valuable documents, the reproduction or printing of which would cost an enormous outlay; they are, therefore, now carefully preserved, and are being gradually restored by hand.

General Business arising out of Main Drainage Works.

It is difficult in a report to give any adequate idea or definite statement of the amount and variety of the work involved in the Main Drainage Works, for, in addition to the preparation of the designs and estimates, the supervision of the works, the setting out of the lines and levels, and the daily and monthly measurements and valuations of the work done, each length of sewer, as it touches upon some new property, or affects some different interest, swells the number of the negociations arising out of them until they become so numerous, and sometimes of so complicated a nature, as to require the utmost vigilance fairly to deal with the requirements of each. All conveyances of property purchased, and all arbitrations arising out of claims for compensation in respect of these works, have necessitated the preparation of accurate plans, and a careful investigation of all the facts bearing upon them, and the proper adjustment of some, as between the contractors and the Board.

Evidence before Public Authority.

Your Engineer gave evidence at considerable length before last year's Committee on the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill, and submitted plans to, and gave evidence before, the Thames Embankment Committee of last Session, and the Thames Embankment Commission of the present year.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Bazalgette,*
Engineer.

SUMMARY of Works executed up to the 25th of March 1861.

(*See* Tables 1 and 2.)

CONSTRUCTION.

		Ft.	in.		£.	s.	d.
96,870 feet, or 18 miles 1,830 feet, of Brick Sewers.	9,900 feet of brick sewer	11	6	diam.			
	4,091 ditto in tunnel			ditto			
	4,129 ditto	9	6	by 12 ft. 0 in.			
	558 ditto	10	6	by 10 ft. 6 in.			
	1,739 ditto	10	6	barrel			
	4,540 ditto	10	0	by 10 ft. 9 in.			
	700 ditto	10	0	barrel			
	2,214 ditto	9	9	„			
	2,339 ditto	9	3	„			
	6,460 ditto	9	0	„			
	1,210 ditto	8	9	„			
	5,620 ditto	8	6	„			
	750 ditto in tunnel			ditto			
	3,565 ditto	8	3	„			
	6,795 ditto	8	0	„			
	3,180 ditto	7	6	„			
	1,130 ditto	7	3	„			
	132 feet of double sewer	7	0	by 7 ft. 9 in.			
	1,579 feet of brick sewer	7	0	barrel			
	1,004 ditto in tunnel			ditto			
	75 ditto	6	6	„			
	3,025 ditto	6	3	„			
	5,380 ditto	6	0	„			
	1,500 ditto	5	9	„			
	1,513 ditto	5	3	by 3 ft. 6 in.			
	4,700 ditto	5	0	barrel			
	310 ditto	5	0	by 3 ft. 4 in.			
	1,120 ditto	4	6	barrel			
	3,005 ditto	4	6	by 3 ft. 0 in.			
	1,800 ditto	4	0	barrel			
	4,957 ditto	4	0	by 2 ft. 8 in.			
	745 ditto	4	0	by 2 ft. 6 in.			
	7,057 ditto	3	9	by 2 ft. 6 in.			
	48 ditto	3	0	by 2 ft. 0 in.			
16,930 feet, or 3 miles 1,090 feet, of Pipe Sewers.	180 feet of cast iron pipe sewer	3	8	diam.			
	50 ditto ditto	3	3	„			
	14,000 feet of 12 in. stoneware pipe sewer.						
	2,700 feet of 9 in. ditto.						

	£.	s.	d.
Double storm channel sewers from the River Lea to overflow chamber, with the two lines of outfall sewers above. Completion of double overflow chamber, with penstocks, machinery, &c., and house above for working same; also living-room for penstock-keeper; 100,000 yards of earth excavated on line of the northern outfall sewer, ready for concrete; pug-mills erected to be worked by steam power; a temporary wharf constructed at outlet into Thames at Barking Creek; also a tramway laid down, with locomotive engine thereon; 21,120 feet of wrought-iron fencing, with gates and posts; underpinning and deepening 1,299 feet of the Ranelagh Sewer at Knightsbridge; underpinning 2,247 feet of Fulham-road main line, and 100 feet of ditto between Brompton-road and Cheval-place; new post and rail fence at East Acton; constructing wrought-iron girder bridge, Victoria Park approach, and forming roadways, &c.; forming new street, Covent Garden approach, with sub-way and sewer under same, &c.; constructing pumping engines at Deptford, and making and erecting a Murray's patent pump, with penstock and gear complete; one 70-horse power steam engine, two sets of pumps and iron well, and supplying coals for pumping engine; campsheeting on foreshore of River Thames at Earl Outlet; excavation, timbering, and pumping, to southern low level sewer at gas works; covering in 175 feet of open Effra Sewer, and flushing shaft, and reconstructing pipe sewer, rear of Southwark Chapel, concreting, timbering, &c. Borings, gaugings, and incidental works, 52 side entrances, 17 gulleys, 1 manhole, 123 ventilating shafts, 30 bell-mouth junctions, 37 skew-mouth junctions, 169 drain mouths, 10 tunnel shafts, 5 observatories, &c.	460,045	18	1
Repairs to sewers, gulleys, &c.	4,497	12	4¼
Flushing, cleansing, cartage, &c.	9,094	5	10
Incidentals to works	837	12	4¾
Deodorization	56	7	5½
Metropolitan Railway	50	15	–¼
£.	474,582	11	1¾

19 June 1861.

TABLE, No. 1. - - - - - - - - - - -

SUMMARY STATEMENT and REPORT of CONTRACTS entered into and completed by the

CONTRACTS FOR THE PERFORMANCE

Date of Contract.	Former Names of the Drainage Areas which define the Districts benefited by the Works included within such Areas.	Districts included in the foregoing Drainage Areas.	LOCALITY.	Name of Contractor.	Quantity of Work agreed to be Executed.
1856: 29 July - -	Greenwich and Ravensbourne.	St. Paul, Deptford - - - - - - - Greenwich - - - - - - - - Camberwell - - - - - - - - Charlton - - - - - - - - Eltham, Lee - - - - - - - - Kidbrooke, Lewisham - - - - - -	Ravensbourne Outlet -	David Croft - -	- - Supplying fuel, and working and maintaining steam engines and the pumps connected therewith - - - -
1859: 23 November -	Ranelagh - - -	St. Marylebone - - - - - - - St. George, Hanover-square - - - - Paddington - - - - - - - Chelsea - - - - - - - St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington - - - St. John, Hampstead - - - - - St. Margaret, Westminster - - - - Willesden - - - - - - -	- - Fulham-road, Cheval-place, and Rutland-street, Kensington -	Walker & Neave -	- - Underpinning about 2,200 feet of brick sewers - - - - - - -
Order of Board, 1 October 1859.	Surrey and Kent -	Lambeth - - - - - - - - St. Mary, Newington - - - - - St. George the Martyr, Southwark - - Bermondsey - - - - - - - Rotherhithe - - - - - - - St. Paul, Deptford - - - - - St. Nicholas, Deptford - - - - Clapham - - - - - - - Tooting Graveney - - - - - Streatham - - - - - - - Lambeth Palace - - - - - - Battersea - - - - - - - Wandsworth - - - - - - - Christchurch, Southwark - - - St. Saviour's, Southwark - - - St. Olave, Southwark - - - - St. Thomas, Southwark - - - - St. John, Horsleydown - - - - Borough Market - - - - - - Camberwell - - - - - - - Deptford Dockyard - - - - - Croydon - - - - - - -	Earl Sewer, Deptford -	Robert Daglish, jun.	- - Supplying and erecting one 70-horse power steam engine, and two sets of pumps, &c. at St. George's Wharf - -
1859: 12 August -	Victoria Park Approach	- - - - - - - - - - - -	Bow Common - -	W. & C. Hack -	- - Erecting wrought-iron girder bridge, and other works - - - - -
1860: 31 July - -	Covent Garden Approach	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - -	E. Thirst - -	- - - - - - - - -
20 December -	Ranelagh - - -	St. Marylebone - - - - - - - St. George, Hanover-square - - - - Paddington - - - - - - - Chelsea - - - - - - - St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington - - - St. John, Hampstead - - - - - St. Margaret, Westminster - - - - Willesden - - - - - - -	- - Ranelagh Sewer, in continuation of Park-road, near Kilburn, in the parish of Paddington - - - -	E. Thirst - -	- - 462 feet of sewer, and other works in connexion therewith - - - -

MAIN DRAINAGE—METROPOLIS. - - - - - - - -

1859: 14 January -	Northern High Level Sewer.	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - From the River Lea to Hampstead, and from outlet channel to Homerton - - - -	William Moxon -	- - Eight miles 4,295 feet of brick sewers, varying in size from 12 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in., to 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in.; also, an overflow chamber, with double lines for storm outlet waters into the River Lea, outfall channels as above, with penstocks, flaps, &c.
3 August -	Southern High Level Sewer.	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - From Deptford Creek to High-street, Clapham; also, a branch to extend from Broadway, Deptford, to a point of junction with the Effra Sewer, in Croxted-lane, Dulwich - - -	Lee & Bowles, late Helling & Co. -	- - Nine miles 2,940 feet of brick sewers of various sizes, 810 feet thereof being a double line of sewer, and other works in connexion therewith - - - -

- - - - - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 1.

METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS, or in course of Completion, up to the 25th day of March 1861.

OF SPECIAL WORKS.

CONTRACT PRICE. Contract Sum.	Amount provided for Extras.	TOTAL.	Total Quantity of Work Executed.	Amount of Extras and additional Works beyond Sum provided in Contract.	Amount of Deductions and Omissions from Contract.	Actual Cost of Works.	Observations.
£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- - -	- - -	- - 200 l. per annum -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	200 - -	In progress.
1,459	500	1,959	- - 2,247 feet of sewer underpinned in the main line, and 100 feet of sewer underpinned between Brompton-road and Cheval-place - - - - - - - - - -	- - - -	46 5 10½	1,912 14 1¾	Completed.
- - -	- - -	2,810	- - One 70-horse power steam-engine erected, and two sets of pumps; also an iron well - - - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	3,330 19 2	Completed.
- - -	- - -	4,843	- - Constructing wrought-iron girder bridge, with brick arches; roadway and footways formed over the same, and paved in granite-block paving, and tooled York - -	- - - -	- - -	4,300 - -	- - Completed, but accounts not yet squared up.
4,291	100	4,391	- - Formation and paving of new street, about 410 feet in length; also arched subway under the same, 7 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.; also 14 side passages for house service pipes; also about 826 feet run of cellarage, about 408 feet run of sewer, 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. and other works in connexion therewith	- - - -	- - -	3,512 - -	In progress.
1,250	150	1,400	400 feet of sewer as contracted for - - - -	- - - -	- - -	1,000 - -	In progress.
						14,255 13 3¾	

- - - - - - - MAIN DRAINAGE—METROPOLIS.

142,430	10,000	152,480	Double storm channel sewers from River Lea to overflow chamber, with the two lines of outfall sewers above. Completion of double overflow chamber, with penstocks, machinery, &c., and house above for working same, also living room for penstock keeper. 2,740 ft. of sewer, 9 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. — 75 ft. of 6 ft. 6 in. barrel - - - 4,540 ft. - ditto - 10 ft. by 10 ft. 9 in. — 1,230 ft. of 6 ft. 3 in. barrel - - 1,440 ft. - ditto - 9 ft. 3 in. barrel. — 5,380 ft. of 6 ft. - - - - - 6,460 ft. - ditto - 9 ft. barrel. — 1,500 ft. of 5 ft. 9 in. - - - - 1,210 ft. - ditto - 8 ft. 9 in. barrel. — 1,730 ft. of 5 ft. - - - - - 4,050 ft. - ditto - 8 ft. 6 in. barrel. — 1,120 ft. of 4 ft. 6 in. - - - - 1,810 ft. - ditto - 8 ft. 3 in. barrel. — 1,800 ft. of 4 ft. - - - - - 1,790 ft. - ditto - 8 ft. — 2,300 ft. of sewer, 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. - 1,520 ft. - ditto - 7 ft. 6 in. — 745 ft. - ditto - 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. - 1,130 ft. - ditto - 7 ft. 3 in. barrel. — 1,350 ft. - ditto - 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. - 830 ft. - ditto - 7 ft. barrel - - - - - - - - - 27 side entrances, 79 ventilating shafts - - - - - - - - - 16 bell-mouth junctions - - - - - - - - - - - 37 skew-mouth ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - 14,060 ft. of 12-inch pipe laid in line of old Hackney Brook Sewer - - - 2,700 ft. of 9-inch pipe - - - ditto - - - - - - -	- - -	169,850 - -	- - In progress, but very nearly completed.
207,000	10,000	217,000	558 ft. of 10 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. sewer. — 1,755 ft. of 8 ft. 3 in. barrel - 1,739 ft. of 10 ft. 6 in. barrel. — 5,005 ft. of 8 ft. barrel - - 2,214 ft. of 9 ft. 9 in. barrel. — 1,660 ft. of 7 ft. 6 in. barrel - - 899 ft. of 9 ft. 3 in. barrel. — 1,004 ft. of 7 ft. tunnel - - 73 ft. of 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. barrel. — 349 ft. of 7 ft. barrel - - 1,795 ft. of 6 ft. 3 in. barrel. — 48 ft. of 3 ft. by 2 ft. sewer - 2,970 ft. of 5 ft. barrel. — 2 tunnel shafts - - - - 310 ft. of 5 ft. by 3 ft. 4 in. sewer. — Concrete - - - - - 1,588 ft. of 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. sewer. — Timber, &c. - - - -	- - -	71,000 - -	In progress.
					Carried forward - - - £.	240,850 - -	

TABLE, No. 1.—SUMMARY STATEMENT and Report of Contracts entered into and completed by the

MAIN DRAINAGE—METROPOLIS—*continued.*

Date of Contract.	Former Names of the Drainage Areas which define the Districts benefited by the Works included within such Areas.	Districts included in the foregoing Drainage Areas.	LOCALITY.	Name of Contractor.	Quantity of Work agreed to be Executed.
1859:					
11 August	Acton Branch of the Western Sewers.		Along the Uxbridge Road	Walker & Neave	7,350 feet of brick and iron sewers and other works in connexion therewith
20 December	Northern Outfall Sewer (Supply of Fencing).			Joshua Horton, jun.	21,120 yards of iron fencing supplied
1860:					
24 February	North Middle Level Sewer.		From a point between the Northern High Level Sewer, east of Sir G. Duckett's Canal and the western arm of the Counter's Creek Main Sewer, near Kensal Green	William H. Rowe	Twelve miles 1,280 feet of brick sewers of various sizes, 33,862 feet of this length being in tunnel, and other works in connexion therewith
6 March	Southern Outfall Sewer		From a point in Erith Marshes, opposite Dagenham Breach, in the county of Kent, to Woolwich, through and under Woolwich to Norman's Road, otherwise North Pole Lane, Greenwich	William Webster	Seven miles 2,240 feet of brick sewers of various sizes, 5,000 feet of this length being in tunnel, and other works in connexion therewith
8 March	Deptford Pumping Station.			Slaughter, Gruning & Co.	Making and erecting pumping-engines at the Deptford pumping station
28 March	Earl Sewer, St. George's Wharf, Deptf rd.		London-street, Grove-street, and St. George's Stairs	John Aird	700 feet of 10 ft. brick barrel sewer, and 180 feet of 3 ft. 8 in. iron pipe sewer, and other works in connexion therewith
5 June	Ranelagh Storm Overflow.		Commencing at the Ranelagh Sewer, near Albert Gate, thence through Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens to the Grand Junction-road, in the County of Middlesex	William Dethick	One mile 420 feet of brick sewers of various sizes, 1,912 feet of this length being in tunnel, and other works in connexion therewith
17 August	Portion of the Southern Low Level Sewer.		Through the Surrey Consumers' Gas Company's Works at Deptford	John Aird	132 feet of brick sewer, 7 ft. by 7 ft., as portion of the Southern Low Level Sewer
	Underpinning Ranelagh Sewer.		From Motcombe-street to Albert Gate, Knightsbridge	William Dethick	Underpinning and deepening 1,480 feet of the Ranelagh Sewer
9 November	Northern Outfall Sewer		From a point of the River Lea, at Old Ford, crossing the Stratford-road, passing through West Ham, Plaistow, and East Ham, and terminating at Barking Creek	George Furness	Formation of an embankment, and the construction of main brick sewers therein, 5 miles 1,400 feet in length, together with iron bridges and other works in connexion therewith
Order of Board, 21 Dec. 1860.	Earl Outlet, St. George's Wharf, Deptford.			Thomas Middleton	Making and erecting a Murray's Patent Pump, 30 ft. long, and 36 in. by 12 in., with double chains and gear complete
1861:					
20 February	North Middle Level Sewer.		From a point between the Northern High Level Sewer, east of Sir G. Duckett's Canal and the western arm of the Counter's Creek Main Sewer, near Kensal Green	Brassey & Co.	Twelve miles 1,280 feet in length of brick sewers of various sizes, 33,862 feet of this length being in tunnel, and other works in connexion therewith

Metropolitan Board of Works, or in course of Completion, up to the 25th day of March 1861—*continued.*

MAIN DRAINAGE—METROPOLIS—*continued.*

CONTRACT PRICE. Contract Sum.	Amount provided for Extras.	Total.	Total Quantity of Work Executed.	Amount of Extras and additional Works beyond Sum provided in Contract.	Amount of Deductions and Omissions from Contract.	Actual Cost of Works.	Observations.
£.	£	£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
			Brought forward - - -	- - - -	- - -	240,850 - -	
7,350	1,500	8,850	2,657 ft. of sewer, 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in. - - - - - - 50 ft. of cast-iron pipe, 3 ft. 3 in. diameter - - - 4,632 ft. of sewer, 3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. - - - - 2 double and 12 single bell-mouths - - - - - 9 side entrances - - - - - - - - - 15 air-shafts - - - - - - - - - 13 gullies - - - - - - - - - 2 sewer connexions - - - - - - - - 3 12-inch pipe connexions - - - - - - - 169 drain mouths - - - - - - - -	970 11 9¾	- - -	9,820 11 9¾	Completed.
- - -	- - -	2,422	21,120 yards of iron fencing supplied, including 20 gates and 40 posts - - - - - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	2,422 - -	Completed.
249,533	15,000	264,533	1,389 ft. of sewer, 12 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in. - - - - - 1,513 ft. of sewer, 5 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. - - - - 1,417 ft. of sewer, 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	12,451 - -	- - Mr. Rowe failed in carrying on these works, November, 1860.
255,000	45,000	300,000	4,091 ft. of tunnel completed - - - - - - 9,900 ft. of sewer, 11 ft. 6 in. diameter, in open cutting - 13,991 ft. = 2⅝ miles and 131 feet - - - - - 155 ft. of invert - - - - - - - - 3,213 ft. of excavation - - - - - - - 4 observatories - - - - - - - - 4 tunnel shafts - - - - - - - - 4 side entrances, 12 air shafts - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	123,000 - -	In progress.
- - -	- - -	22,300	About half the works completed - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	8,000 - -	In progress.
7,566	1,000	8,566	700 ft. of 10 ft. brick barrel sewer - - - - - 180 ft. of 3 ft. 8 in. iron pipe sewer, and campsheeting on foreshore of River Thames - - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	8,945 - —	In progress.
22,000	1,500	23,500	1,570 ft. of sewer, 8 ft. 6 in. diameter - - - - 750 ft. of sewer, in tunnel - - - - - - 4 tunnel shafts - - - - - - - - 2 side entrances - - - - - - - - 2 ventilating shafts - - - - - - - 1 observatory - - - - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	11,600 - -	In progress.
- - -	- - -	9,150	132 feet of double sewer, 7 ft. by 7 ft. - - - -	- - - -	- - -	8,500 - -	In progress.
- - -	- - -	2,996	Underpinning and deepening 1,299 feet of the Ranelagh Sewer - - - - - - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	2,994 13 2	Completed.
585,000	40,000	625,000	Since the commencement of this work, in February last, the ground has been excavated for concrete, for a length of about 2½ miles; in all, about 100,000 yards have been removed. Pug mills are fixed ready for mixing concrete, to be worked by steam-power - - - - A temporary wharf has been constructed at the outlet into the Thames at Barking Creek for the purpose of landing materials. A tramway has also been laid down, and a locomotive engine, with trucks, &c., at work thereon, for conveyance of materials - - - - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	7,000 - -	In progress.
- - -	- - -	535	Making and erecting a Murray's Patent Pump, 30 feet long, 36 in. by 15 in., with gear complete - - - Also fixing a penstock and gear to raise and lower it -	- - - -	- - -	610 - -	Completed.
314,800	15,000	329,800	Arrangements in progress for re-commencement of the works - - - - - - - - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - This contract has been re-let to Messrs. Brassey & Co., upon the failure of Mr. Rowe.
						436,193 4 11¾	
					£.	450,448 18 3½	

(signed) *J. W. Bazalgette*, Engineer.

TABLE, No. 2.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of WORKS done within the several METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, under SPECIAL and GENERAL CONTRACTS

Former Names of the Drainage Areas which define the Districts benefited by the Works included within such Areas.	Districts included in the foregoing Drainage Areas.	CONSTRUCTION. BRICK SEWERS. 11′ 6″ diam.	9′ 6″ × 12′ 0″	10′ 6″ × 10′ 6″	10′ 6″ barrel.	10′ 0″ × 10′ 9″	10′ 0″ barrel.	9′ 9″ barrel	9′ 3″ barrel.	9′ 0″ barrel.	8′ 9″ barrel.	8′ 6″ barrel.	8′ 3″ barrel.	8′ 0″ barrel.	7′ 6″ barrel.	7′ 3″ barrel.	7′ 0″ × 7′ 0″	7′ 0″ barrel.	6′ 6″ barrel.	6′ 3″ barrel.	6′ 0″ barrel.	5′ 9″ barrel.	5′ 3″ × 3′ 6″	5′ 0″ barrel	5′ 0″ × 3′ 4″	4′ 6″ barrel.	4′ 6″ × 3′ 0″	4′ 0″ barrel.
COUNTER'S CREEK	Paddington Chelsea St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster St. Peter and St. Paul, Hammersmith Fulham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RANELAGH	St. Marylebone St. George, Hanover-square Paddington Chelsea St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington St. John, Hampstead St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WESTERN DIVISION	St. Marylebone St. George, Hanover-square St. James, Westminster St. Martin-in-the-Fields St. John, Hampstead St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
REGENT STREET, &c.	St. Marylebone St. Pancras St. George, Hanover-square St. James, Westminster St. Martin-in-the-Fields	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EASTERN DIVISION	St. Marylebone St. Pancras St. James, Westminster St. Martin-in-the-Fields St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury St. Anne, Soho St. Paul, Covent Garden Precinct of the Savoy St. Mary-le-Strand St. Clement Danes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOLBORN	St. Marylebone St. Pancras St. John, Hampstead St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury St. Andrew and St. George-the-Martyr, Holborn Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, &c. Liberty of the Rolls Gray's Inn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FINSBURY	St. Mary, Islington St. Leonard, Shoreditch St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell St. Luke, Middlesex Liberty of Norton Folgate St. Mary, Stoke Newington St. Sepulchre, in the County of Middlesex Liberty of Glasshouse Yard The Charter House	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SPITALFIELDS, &c.	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green St. George-in-the-East Mile End Old Town St. Mary, Whitechapel Christchurch, Spitalfields St. Botolph without Aldgate Mile End New Town Old Artillery Ground St. John at Hackney St. Anne, Limehouse St. John of Wapping St. Paul, Shadwell Hamlet of Ratcliffe All Saints, Poplar St. Leonard's, Bromley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HACKNEY BROOK	St. John at Hackney St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LOWER WAPPING	St. George-in-the-East St. John of Wapping St. Paul, Shadwell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HERMITAGE STREET	St. George-in-the-East St. John of Wapping	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
POPLAR, &c.	St. Anne, Limehouse All Saints, Poplar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carried forward	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE, No. 2.

Entered into and Completed by the METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, or in course of Completion, up to the 25th day of March 1861.

CONSTRUCTION.																										
				PIPE SEWERS.																						
				Cast Iron Pipe.		Stoneware.																				
4′ 0″ × 2′ 8″	4′ 0″ × 2′ 6″	3′ 9″ × 2′ 6″	3′ 0″ × 2′ 0″	3′ 8″ diam.	3′ 3″ diam.	12″	9″	Side Entrances.	Gullies.	Air Shafts.	Man-holes.	Bell-mouth Junctions.	Skew-mouth Junctions.	Drain Mouths.	Tunnel Shafts.	Observatories.	Description of Works.		COST.	Repairs to Sewers, Gullies, &c.	Flushing, Cleansing, Cartage, &c.	Incidentals to Works.	Former Names of the Drainage Areas which define the Districts benefited by the Works included within such Areas.	TOTAL.
																			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	C.	– – –	45 – 3¾	471 7 6½	8 3 –½	COUNTER'S CREEK –	527 10 10½
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,247 feet of sewer underpinned in the main line, and 100 feet underpinned between Brompton-road and Cheval-place – – – – – –	R.	2,952 16 1	163 1 2¾	307 – 7½	77 14 1½	RANELAGH – – –	3,500 12 –¼
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	W.	62 10 10¾	347 16 3½	659 9 3½	181 3 10½	WESTERN DIVISION –	1,251 – 3¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	Reg.	– – –	18 1 7¾	149 14 5½	8 12 10¾	REGENT STREET, &c. –	171 8 11¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	E.	– – –	223 17 2½	325 10 –½	40 15 9¾	EASTERN DIVISION –	590 3 –¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	H.	– – –	28 11 9½	35 9 11½	– 16 2½	HOLBORN – – –	64 17 11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	F.	42 19 6½	928 3 10½	1,009 – 1½	9 4 6	FINSBURY – – –	1,989 7 11¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	S.	9 16 10½	483 8 5	944 14 7¾	10 5 7½	SPITALFIELDS, &c. –	1,448 5 6¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	H.B.	21 11 3¾	42 7 –¼	398 18 10¾	1 19 8¾	HACKNEY BROOK – –	467 16 11½
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	L.W.	– – –	23 17 5¾	65 17 6¾	– 9 5½	LOWER WAPPING – –	90 4 6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	H.S.	– – –	26 1 10¾	– – –	– – –	HERMITAGE STREET –	26 1 10¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	Pop.	– – –	14 5 1½	666 3 10½	3 12 10¾	POPLAR, &c. – – –	714 1 10½
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – –	–	3,092 14 8	2,369 12 2¾	5,036 6 10¾	342 18 1½	– – – – – –	10,841 11 11¼

Table, No. 2.—General Abstract of Works done within the several Metropolitan Districts, under Special and General Contracts

Former Names of the Drainage Areas which define the Districts benefited by the Works included within such Areas.	Districts included in the foregoing Drainage Areas.	CONSTRUCTION. BRICK SEWERS. 11′ 6″ diam.	9′ 6″ × 12′ 0″	10′ 6″ × 10′ 0″	10′ 6″ barrel.	10′ 0″ × 10′ 9″	10′ 0″ barrel.	9′ 5″ barrel.	9′ 3″ barrel.	9′ 0″ barrel.	8′ 9″ barrel.	8′ 6″ barrel.	8′ 3″ barrel.	8′ 0″ barrel.	7′ 6″ barrel.	7′ 3″ barrel.	7′ 0″ × 7′ 0″	7′ 0″ barrel.	6′ 6″ barrel.	6′ 3″ barrel.	6′ 0″ barrel.	5′ 9″ barrel.	5′ 3″ × 3′ 6″	5′ 0″ barrel.	5′ 0″ × 3′ 4″	4′ 6″ barrel.	4′ 6″ × 3′ 0″	4′ 0″ barrel.
	Brought forward	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SURREY AND KENT	Lambeth, St. Mary, Newington, Camberwell, St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, St. Paul, Deptford, St. Nicholas, Deptford, Clapham, Tooting Graveney, Streatham, Battersea, Wandsworth, Christchurch, Southwark, St. Saviour's, Southwark, St. Olave, Southwark, St. Thomas, Southwark, St. John, Horsleydown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GREENWICH	St. Paul, Deptford, Greenwich, Kidbrooke, Lewisham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RAVENSBOURNE	Camberwell, Charlton, Eltham, Lee, Kidbrooke, Lewisham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WANDLE	Tooting Graveney, Streatham, Wandsworth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FULHAM	St. Peter and St. Paul, Hammersmith, Fulham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CITY OF LONDON		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MAIN DRAINAGE—METROPOLIS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORTHERN HIGH LEVEL SEWER		–	2,740	–	–	4,540	–	–	1,440	6,460	1,210	4,050	1,810	1,790	1,520	1,130	–	830	75	1,230	5,380	1,500	–	1,730	–	1,120	–	1,800
SOUTHERN HIGH LEVEL SEWER		–	–	558	1,739	–	–	2,214	899	–	–	–	1,755	5,005	1,660	–	–	349 1,004T	–	1,795	–	–	–	2,970	310	–	1,588	–
ACTON BRANCH—WESTERN SEWERS		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
NORTHERN OUTFALL SEWER		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MIDDLE LEVEL SEWER—NORTH		–	1,389	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,513	–	–	–	1,417	–
SOUTHERN OUTFALL SEWER		9,000 4,091T	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DEPTFORD PUMPING STATION		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EARL OUTLET—ST. GEORGE'S WHARF		–	–	–	–	–	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RANELAGH STORM OVERFLOW		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,570 750T	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RANELAGH SEWER (UNDERPINNING)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PORTION OF SOUTHERN LOW LEVEL SEWER		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	dbl. swr. 132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		13,991	4,129	558	1,739	4,540	700	2,214	2,339	6,460	1,210	6,370	3,565	6,795	3,180	1,130	132	2,583	75	3,025	5,380	1,500	1,513	4,700	310	1,120	3,005	1,800
VICTORIA PARK APPROACH		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COVENT GARDEN APPROACH		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		13,991	4,129	558	1,739	4,540	700	2,214	2,339	6,460	1,210	6,370	3,565	6,795	3,180	1,130	132	2,583	75	3,025	5,380	1,500	1,513	4,700	310	1,120	3,005	1,800

96,870 feet, or 18 miles 1,830 feet of brick sewers.

Entered into and Completed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, or in course of Completion, up to the 25th day of March 1861—*continued.*

CONSTRUCTION.																								
PIPE SEWERS.																								
4′ 0″ × 2′ 8″	4′ 0″ × 2′ 6″	3′ 9″ × 2′ 6″	3′ 0″ × 2′ 0″	Cast Iron Pipe. 3′ 8″ diam.	Cast Iron Pipe. 3′ 3″ diam.	Stoneware. 12″	Stoneware. 9″	Side Entrances.	Gullies.	Air Shafts.	Man-holes.	Bell Mouth Junctions.	Skew-mouth Junctions.	Drain Mouths.	Tunnel Shafts.	Observatories.	Description of Works.		COST.	Repairs to Sewers, Gullies, &c.	Flushing, Cleansing, Cartage, &c.	Incidentals to Works.	Former Names of the Drainage Areas which define the Districts benefited by the Works included within such Areas.	TOTAL.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – – – –	–	£. s. d. 3,092 14 8	£. s. d. 2,369 12 2¾	£. s. d. 5,036 6 10¾	£. s. d. 342 18 1½	– – – – – –	£. s. d. 10,841 11 11⅛
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – Covering in 175 feet of open Effra sewer, and reconstructing pipe sewer and flushing-shaft, boundary line, rear of Southwark Chapel; erecting one 70-horse power steam engine, two sets of pumps and iron well; also supply of coals to pumping-engine, St. George's Wharf – – – – – –	S.K.	3,729 10 5¾	1,344 15 9¾	2,907 1 4	275 12 7¼	SURREY AND KENT –	8,257 – 2¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – – –	G.	9 3 4½	151 5 9	227 4 1¾	137 5 5¼	GREENWICH – – –	524 18 8⅛
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – – –	R.	– – –	58 2 7¾	97 18 5	66 13 4	RAVENSBOURNE – –	222 14 4¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – – –	W.	– – –	– – –	33 10 8¼	– – –	WANDLE – – – –	33 10 8¼
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	New post and rail fence at East Acton –	F.	14 8 6	437 6 3¾	266 3 2½	8 8 9½	FULHAM – – – –	726 6 9¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – – –	City.	– – –	136 9 7½	526 1 1¾	6 14 1¼	CITY OF LONDON – –	669 4 10½
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – – –	–	6,845 17 –½	4,497 12 4¼	9,094 5 10	837 12 4¾	– – – – – –	21,275 7 7½
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boring, gaugings, and incidental works –	–	1,905 4 6¾	– – –	– – –	– – –	MAIN DRAINAGE —METROPOLIS	1,905 4 6¾
2,300	745	1,350	–	–	–	14,000	2,700	27	–	79	–	16	37	–	–	–	– – Double storm channel sewers from River Lea to overflow chamber, with the two lines of outfall sewers above. Completion of double overflow chamber, with penstocks, machinery, &c., and house above for working same, &c. –	–	169,850 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – NORTHERN HIGH LEVEL SEWER – –	169,850 – –
–	–	73	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Concrete, timber, &c. – – – – –	–	71,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – SOUTHERN HIGH LEVEL SEWER – –	71,000 – –
2,657	–	4,632	–	–	50	–	–	9	13	15	–	14	–	169	–	–	– – Two sewer connections, three 12-inch pipe connections – – – – –	–	9,820 11 9¾	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – ACTON BRANCH OF WESTERN SEWERS –	9,820 11 9¾
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – 21,120 yards iron fencing, 20 gates and 40 posts; 100,000 yards of earth have been excavated ready to receive concrete, and pug mills erected, to be worked by steam power; a temporary wharf constructed at outlet into Thames, at Barking Creek; also tramway laid down, with locomotive engine thereon – – – – – –	–	9,422 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – NORTHERN OUTFALL SEWER – –	9,422 – –
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – – – – – – – –	–	12,451 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – MIDDLE LEVEL SEWER—NORTH –	12,451 – –
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	4	4	– – 155 feet of invert; 3,213 feet of excavation – – – – – –	–	123,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – SOUTHERN OUTFALL SEWER – –	123,000 – –
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Construction of pumping engines, &c. –	–	8,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – DEPTFORD PUMPING STATION – –	8,000 – –
–	–	–	–	180	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – Campsheeting on foreshore of river, and making and erecting Murray's patent pump, 30 feet long, 36 inches by 15 inches, with penstock and gear, complete – – – – – –	–	9,555 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – EARL OUTLET—ST. GEORGE'S WHARF –	9,555 – –
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	4	1	– – – – – – – – –	–	11,600 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – RANELAGH STORM OVERFLOW – – –	11,600 – –
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – Underpinning and deepening 1,299 feet Ranelagh Sewer – – – –	–	2,994 13 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – RANELAGH SEWER (UNDERPINNING) –	2,994 13 2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Excavation, timbering, and pumping –	–	15,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – PORTION OF SOUTHERN LOW LEVEL SEWER	15,000 – –
4,957	745	6,055	48	180	50	14,000	2,700	42	13	108	–	30	37	169	10	5	– – – – – – – – –	–	444,598 9 6½	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – – – – –	444,598 9 6½
–	–	594	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – Constructing wrought iron girder bridge, with brick arches, and forming roadway and footways over same, &c.	–	5,089 11 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – VICTORIA PARK APPROACH – – –	5,089 11 6
–	–	408	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – Formation and paving of new street, 410 feet in length; also arched subway under same, 7 feet 6 inches by 12 feet; also side passages for house service pipes, 826 feet run of cellarage, &c. –	–	3,512 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – COVENT GARDEN APPROACH – – –	3,512 – –
4,957	745	7,057	48	180	50	14,000	2,700	52	17	123	1	30	37	169	10	5	– – – – – – – – –	–	460,045 18 1	4,497 12 4¼	9,094 5 10	837 12 4¾	– – – – – –	474,475 8 8

16,930 feet, or 3 miles
1,090 feet of pipe sewers.

DEODORISATION – – – – – –	56 7 5⅓
METROPOLITAN RAILWAY – – – –	50 15 –¼
TOTAL – – – £.	474,582 11 1¾

(signed) *J. W. Bazalgette*, Engineer.

TABLE, No. 3. - - - - - - - - - -

RETURN OF SEWERS, as Sanctioned by the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS on Applications Plans of which have been Examined and Approved or Modified by the Metropolitan Board

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, OR PARTS.	ONE-BRICK SEWERS.								
	5′ 3″ × 3′ 6″	4′ 0″ × 2′ 9″	4′ 0″ × 2′ 8″	3′ 9″ × 2′ 6″	Under-pinning.	3′ 6″ × 2′ 3″	3′ 0″ × 2′ 0″	4′ 0″ × 2′ 8″	3′ 9″ × 2′ 6″
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
Saint Marylebone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Pancras	—	—	725	3,854	—	—	—	—	—
Lambeth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint George, Hanover Square	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Mary, Islington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,272
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch	—	—	—	525	—	—	—	—	—
Paddington	—	—	—	1,429	294	—	—	—	—
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Mary, Newington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,785	—
Camberwell	—	—	—	4,941	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Mary Abbott, Kensington	—	—	—	3,520	—	—	—	—	—
Saint George the Martyr, Southwark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermondsey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint George-in-the-East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamlet of Mile End Old Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherhithe	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Saint John, Hampstead	937	—	—	—	—	—	700	—	—
Whitechapel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster	—	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth	—	—	—	1,590	—	—	—	—	—
Hackney	—	—	—	3,400	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Giles	—	820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strand	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
Fulham	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—
Limehouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poplar	—	—	—	572	—	770	—	—	—
Lewisham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	937	820	725	20,911	294	770	800	1,785	2,272

Number of Drains and Branch Sewers laid into Main Sewers, and the Works superintended by this Board - - - - - - - - 314

June 1861.

TABLE, No. 3.

made by the Vestries and District Boards, between the 25th March 1860 and the 25th March 1861, the of Works, with a view to future Requirements, and a Comprehensive System of Drainage.

HALF-BRICK SEWERS.							PIPE SEWERS.					
3′ 6″ × 2′ 3″	3′ 4″ × 2′ 3″	3′ 3″ × 2′ 0″	3′ 0″ × 2′ 0″	Cir. 2′ 0″ diam.	2′ 0″ × 1′ 4″	Cir. 1′ 6″ diam.	15″	12″	10″	9″	8″	6″
Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	484	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,120	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	1,240	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	1,365	–	–	–	–	2,426	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	120	–	–	330	1,261	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	450	1,968	–	300	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,877	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	1,000	–	–	–	–	3,134	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	2,130	1,100	–	–	–	10,535	–	3,329	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	3,280	–	–	750	–	1,050	–	160	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	456	—	—
–	1,461	–	–	–	539	–	1,934	1,160	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	1,460	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
490	–	–	810	–	–	–	–	400	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	750	670	–	180	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	450	—	—	—	—
–	–	220	–	–	–	765	–	250	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220	—	—	—	—
–	–	580	–	504	–	380	3,615	2,560	975	–	1,790	—
–	–	–	4,790	–	–	680	2,015	2,710	–	360	—	—
–	—	–	—	—	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	180	–	–	–	–	340	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,662	–	100	–	160
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	340	—	—	—	—
–	–	–	1,088	–	–	440	257	9,056	–	310	—	—
–	–	–	2,050	450	–	–	510	2,223	—	—	—	—
490	1,461	800	19,843	4,142	539	3,315	9,411	55,217	975	4,895	1,790	160

	Length in Feet.
One-brick Sewers	25,257
Half-brick Sewers	34,647
Pipe Sewers	72,488
	132,392 = 25 miles 392 feet.

(signed) *J. W. Bazalgette*, Engineer.

REPORT

OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,

FOR THE

YEAR 1860-61.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 18 *&* 19 *Vict. c.* 120, *s.* 200.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *February* 1862.

Under 8 *oz.*

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

ACCOUNT in ABSTRACT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, under the several distinct Heads, from the 26th March 1860 to the 25th March 1861, with the Statement of the Allowance of the Auditor; also, SUMMARY STATEMENT of all CONTRACTS entered into during such Period, and of the Moneys owing to, and Debts and Liabilities owing by, the Board, on the 25th March 1861.

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(Presented pursuant to Acts 18 *&* 19 *Vict. c.* 120; 20 *&* 21 *Vict. c.* 115 *and* 150; *and* 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 38 *and* 104.*)*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *February* 1862.

STATEMENT of the ALLOWANCE of the AUDITOR.

I, WILLIAM ANDOE, the Auditor appointed by the Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to audit the Accounts of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the year 1860, having carefully examined the Accounts of the said Board for the year ended 25th March 1861, and the Books and Documents in their custody relating thereto, do hereby certify and declare that I have this day audited the said Accounts, at their Office, Spring Gardens, in the county of Middlesex, in the presence of John Thwaites, Esq., Chairman of the said Board, and that the said Accounts are true and correct; and I do allow the same, and sign the Statements and Accounts required by the Acts 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 and 150; and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 38 and 104, in token of such my allowance thereof.

Given under my hand this 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861.

(signed) *William Andoe*, Auditor.

(CURRENT ORDINARY ACCOUNT.)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS, FROM 26th MARCH 1860 TO 25th MARCH 1861.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To BALANCE in hand on 26th March 1860 -	- - -	4,706 17 2			
TO RECEIPTS:			By PAYMENTS:		
SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE:			SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE:		
Assessments, &c. -	74,865 - 8		Works - - -	24,428 3 11	
Contributions, &c.	14 10 -		Loans, &c. - -	29,564 13 4	
Loans, &c. - -	1,062 4 7		Contingencies - -	789 1 5	
		75,941 15 3			54,781 18 8
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS:			METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS:		
Assessments, &c. -	- - -	25,393 12 6	Works - - -	1,445 17 4	
			Loans, &c. - -	19,587 7 -	
					21,033 4 4
MAIN INTERCEPTING DRAINAGE:			MAIN INTERCEPTING DRAINAGE:		
Assessments, &c. -	- - -	167 18 4	Loans, &c. - -	- - -	11,776 14 8
GENERAL PURPOSES:			GENERAL PURPOSES:		
Assessments, &c. -	32,148 13 10		Establishment - -	33,590 11 4	
Loans, &c. - -	51,367 9 4		Loans, &c. - -	63,401 12 5	
Miscellaneous -	7,562 7 5		Contingencies - -	5,162 12 8	
		91,078 10 7			102,154 16 5
			By BALANCE in hand on 25th March 1861		7,541 19 9
	£.	197,288 13 10		£.	197,288 13 10

Audited this 31st day of May 1861.

(signed) *Wm. Andoe*, Auditor.

(CURRENT ORDINARY ACCOUNT.)

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1860 TO 25TH MARCH 1861.

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	CASH BALANCES, 26th March 1860.		RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.					CASH BALANCES, 25th March 1861.	
	In Debt.	In Credit.	Sewerage and Drainage.	Metropolis Improvements.	Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.	TOTAL.	Sewerage and Drainage.	Metropolis Improvements.	Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.	TOTAL.	In Debt.	In Credit.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
City of London	- -	831 4 5	1,067 2 9	2,939 6 10	- -	2,899 16 2	6,906 5 9	711 17 4	2,172 - 4	- -	4,002 2 -	6,885 19 8	- -	851 10 6
St. Marylebone	6,161 11 5	- -	5,335 6 -	2,241 18 8	- -	3,391 14 3	10,968 18 11	2,328 1 8	1,657 14 1	- -	4,266 14 -	8,252 9 9	3,445 2 3	—
St. Pancras	- -	1,225 7 6	1,361 3 2	1,837 11 6	- -	2,646 18 4	5,845 13 -	705 8 7	1,358 14 5	- -	3,340 4 1	5,404 7 1	- -	1,666 13 5
Lambeth	- -	3,670 5 11	7,147 1 7	1,125 4 -	- -	1,782 15 10	10,055 1 5	6,597 18 1	1,081 - 4	- -	2,572 10 6	10,251 8 11	- -	3,473 18 5
St. George, Hanover-square	2,186 13 7	- -	2,337 13 5	- -	- -	2,368 8 -	4,706 1 5	2,385 7 -	1,601 9 10	- -	4,205 12 3	8,192 9 1	5,673 1 3	—
Islington, St. Mary	- -	1,154 18 2	1,004 19 10	1,259 1 -	- -	1,758 2 3	4,022 3 1	960 18 4	930 18 11	- -	2,232 18 9	4,124 16 -	- -	1,052 5 3
Shoreditch, St. Leonard	- -	503 11 5	492 5 4	609 19 8	- -	898 15 7	2,001 - 7	469 9 -	451 - 6	- -	1,128 19 9	2,049 9 3	- -	455 2 9
Paddington	- -	1,105 5 9	2,488 4 8	1,208 4 1	- -	1,699 13 8	5,396 2 5	1,328 10 8	893 7 2	- -	2,155 7 7	4,377 5 5	- -	2,424 2 9
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	- -	278 4 4	573 11 7	299 2 1	- -	418 7 7	1,291 1 3	503 19 9	221 3 1	- -	531 3 7	1,256 6 5	- -	312 19 2
St. Mary Newington, Surrey	- -	275 - 11	4,145 7 2	436 1 7	- -	686 10 8	5,267 19 5	2,945 9 3	407 5 10	- -	975 10 -	4,328 5 1	- -	1,214 15 3
Camberwell	- -	73 7 10	3,216 8 5	481 19 7	- -	755 4 3	4,453 12 3	2,291 13 7	424 5 3	- -	1,107 2 9	3,823 1 7	- -	703 18 6
St. James, Westminster	1,205 2 10	- -	1,742 8 1	990 7 1	- -	1,462 15 2	4,195 10 4	870 9 10	732 5 5	- -	1,836 10 9	3,439 6 -	448 18 6	—
St. James and St John, Clerkenwell	- -	425 8 5	410 15 9	508 1 6	- -	755 5 9	1,674 3 -	391 15 4	375 13 7	- -	947 1 4	1,714 10 3	- -	385 1 2
Chelsea	- -	518 13 9	1,386 19 11	537 12 8	- -	786 5 1	2,710 17 8	633 12 -	397 10 6	- -	989 2 8	2,020 5 2	- -	1,209 6 3
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts	1,704 5 -	- -	1,706 2 2	734 5 5	- -	1,010 9 8	3,450 17 3	1,430 1 6	542 18 6	- -	1,287 7 -	3,260 7 -	1,513 14 9	—
St. Luke, Middlesex	- -	331 14 10	317 17 11	393 15 3	- -	581 5 6	1,292 18 8	303 3 2	291 3 1	- -	729 17 9	1,324 4 -	- -	300 9 6
St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark	- -	194 8 4	2,655 3 2	286 2 2	- -	443 1 11	3,384 7 3	1,898 17 1	247 15 5	- -	604 3 9	2,750 16 3	- -	827 19 4
Bermondsey	- -	188 12 -	2,880 8 5	302 3 6	- -	465 5 11	3,647 17 10	1,547 10 5	254 11 2	- -	624 19 7	2,427 1 2	- -	1,409 8 8
St. George-in-the-East	- -	745 16 11	783 6 2	390 16 10	- -	581 11 6	1,755 14 6	607 14 3	288 19 2	- -	729 1 -	1,625 14 5	- -	875 17 -
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	727 17 3	- -	1,162 13 -	593 15 4	- -	880 19 2	2,637 7 6	354 2 4	439 - 9	- -	1,105 1 5	1,898 4 6	- -	11 5 9
Hamlet of Mile End Old Town	275 12 4	- -	894 11 10	372 14 -	- -	1,218 19 11	2,486 5 9	671 8 9	275 11 7	-	685 17 1	1,632 17 5	- -	577 16 -
Woolwich	901 9 5	- -	69 3 2	190 9 10	- -	626 19 4	886 12 4	6 16 7	140 17 1	- -	319 11 5	467 5 1	482 2 2	—
Rotherhithe	- -	144 12 -	1,097 5 10	146 17 9	- -	232 19 1	1,477 2 8	840 19 4	141 14 1	- -	336 18 -	1,319 11 5	- -	302 3 3
St. John, Hampstead	- -	167 18 4	299 18 7	239 1 1	- -	326 15 8	865 15 4	152 15 -	176 15 2	- -	416 18 3	746 8 5	- -	287 5 3
Whitechapel District	- -	586 19 4	1,037 7 -	578 5 11	- -	853 13 1	2,469 6 -	902 9 1	427 19 2	- -	1,072 8 10	2,402 17 1	- -	653 8 3
Westminster District	631 19 8	- -	1,331 6 10	630 - 4	- -	922 12 3	2,883 19 5	753 18 11	465 16 9	- -	1,160 7 6	2,380 3 2	128 3 5	—
Greenwich District	3,061 15 9	- -	6,987 15 4	692 12 7	167 18 4	1,371 6 7	9,219 12 10	4,634 13 1	412 6 8	- -	1,103 2 10	6,150 2 7	- -	7 14 6
Wandsworth District	- -	1,001 2 6	2,760 5 7	686 5 10	- -	1,070 - 1	4,516 11 6	2,221 11 5	613 6 2	- -	1,484 4 10	4,319 2 5	- -	1,198 11 7
Hackney District	- -	224 11 3	2,231 16 10	675 15 7	- -	1,172 3 2	4,079 15 7	1,502 5 5	499 13 6	- -	1,369 15 8	3,371 14 7	- -	932 12 3
St. Giles District	33 10 5	- -	779 3 11	600 12 7	- -	902 4 5	2,282 - 11	278 6 5	444 2 2	- -	1,128 18 11	1,851 7 6	- -	397 3 -
Holborn District	- -	389 12 9	257 11 5	393 18 10	- -	602 13 -	1,254 3 3	170 7 1	291 5 7	- -	751 8 2	1,213 - 10	- -	430 15 2
Strand District	753 - 4	- -	1,295 7 5	615 18 -	- -	912 16 10	2,824 2 3	352 4 6	455 7 10	- -	1,145 6 2	1,952 18 6	- -	118 3 5
Fulham District	2,198 16 1	- -	3,478 2 10	178 11 5	- -	319 - 3	3,975 14 6	3,296 18 10	226 18 6	- -	591 5 8	4,115 3 -	2,338 4 7	—
Limehouse District	- -	525 1 8	748 - 7	408 12 10	- -	598 11 3	1,755 4 8	611 10 2	302 3 4	- -	752 15 5	1,666 8 11	- -	613 17 5
Poplar District	- -	343 13 6	586 8 6	625 8 8	- -	874 14 8	2,086 11 10	564 2 10	462 8 11	- -	1,110 12 1	2,137 3 10	- -	293 1 6
St. Saviour's District	- -	311 16 10	3,150 11 9	369 10 5	- -	556 11 2	4,076 13 4	2,309 9 8	278 6 3	- -	703 10 2	3,291 6 1	- -	1,097 4 1
Plumstead District	- -	447 3 4	931 19 1	240 16 9	- -	361 9 6	1,534 5 4	416 8 10	178 1 3	- -	452 7 10	1,046 17 11	- -	934 10 9
Lewisham District	- -	1,928 5 1	2,802 - 11	316 19 2	- -	485 - 6	3,604 - 7	3,475 7 4	258 19 4	- -	640 14 9	4,375 1 5	- -	1,157 4 3
St. Olave District	- -	152 2 7	2,054 3 5	222 - 11	- -	342 4 4	2,618 8 8	1,469 17 8	187 17 3	- -	460 14 8	2,118 9 7	- -	652 1 8
The Charter House	- -	14 18 5	3 12 5	4 9 4	- -	9 16 7	17 18 4	3 8 10	3 6 2	- -	8 7 11	15 2 11	- -	17 13 10
Gray's Inn	- -	158 4 2	18 8 5	29 1 11	- -	44 12 8	92 3 -	11 4 7	21 10 3	- -	55 12 6	88 7 4	- -	161 19 10
The Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inner Temple	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Temple	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln's Inn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staple Inn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furnival's Inn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARISHES OR PARTS without the Limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the Act :														
Willesden	14 8 1	- -	70 5 6	- -	- -	- -	70 5 6	71 19 11	- -	- -	9 9 4	81 9 3	25 11 10	—
Acton	434 18 5	- -	- 14 4	- -	- -	- -	- 14 4	201 1 3	- -	- -	3 9 -	204 10 3	638 14 4	—
Ealing	12 - 11	- -	5 7 -	- -	- -	- -	5 7 -	44 10 9	- -	- -	- -	44 10 9	51 4 8	—
Extra Parochial	- -	4 2 -	27 6 3	- -	- -	- -	27 6 3	32 17 11	- -	- -	- -	32 17 11	1 9 8	—
Hornsey	- -	84 15 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 8 1	- -	- -	- -	1 8 1	- -	83 7 8
Chiswick	855 - 5	- -	120 10 10	- -	- -	- -	120 10 10	282 16 9	- -	- -	- 14 3	283 11 -	1,018 - 7	—
Wimbledon	- -	- 17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 3	- -	- -	- -	- - 3	- -	- 17 1
Mitcham	42 5 6	- -	73 8 4	- -	- -	- -	73 8 4	- - 7	- -	- -	18 14 8	18 15 3	- -	12 7 7
Merton	- -	- 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 2	- -	- -	- -	- - 2	- -	- 7 4
Wallington	- -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3 -
Croydon	6 15 5	- -	53 11 1	- -	- -	- -	53 11 1	52 17 5	- -	- -	- -	52 17 5	6 1 9	—
Morden	- 3 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 1	- -	- -	- -	- - 1	- 3 6	—
Richmond	- -	1 1 1	358 5 2	- -	- -	- -	358 5 2	182 2 -	- -	- -	- -	182 2 -	- -	177 4 3
Clergy Mutual Fund	- -	11,776 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,776 14 8	- -	11,776 14 8	—	—
Improvement Rates, &c.	4,172 - 2	- -	202 6 7	- -	- -	- -	202 6 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,969 13 7	—
Temporary Loans from Special Accounts	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	51,000 - -	51,000 - -	- -	- -	- -	51,000 - -	51,000 - -	—	—
£.	25,379 6 5	30,086 3 7	75,941 15 3	25,393 12 6	167 18 4	91,078 10 7	192,581 16 8	54,781 18 8	21,033 4 4	11,776 14 8	102,154 16 5	189,746 14 1	19,740 6 10	27,282 6 7
Deduct in Debt	25,379 6 5												Deduct in Debt £.	19,740 6 10
General Cash Balance on 26th March 1860 £.	4,706 17 2												General Cash Balance on 25th March 1861 £.	7,541 19 9

Audited this 31st day of May 1861.
(signed) *Wm. Andoe*, Auditor.

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT (IN FURTHER DETAIL), SHOWING THE RECEIPT

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26th March 1860.		RECEIPTS.								
			Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.	Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			Total Receipts.
	In Debt.	In Credit.	Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CITY OF LONDON	- -	831 4 5	1,067 2 9	- -	- -	2,939 6 10	- -	2,080 18 6	37 18 11	780 18 9	6,906 5 9
ST. MARYLEBONE:											
Whole Parish	- -	1,569 11 8	813 18 10	- -	- -	2,241 18 8	- -	2,766 14 8	28 19 3	596 - 4	6,447 11 9
Ranelagh	- -	290 3 7	534 16 9	- -	4 1 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	538 18 5
Bayswater Sewer	- -	14 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	6,759 7 10	- -	3,434 7 5	- -	8 8 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,442 15 8
Regent-street, &c.	219 4 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers	1,055 18 3	- -	539 13 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	539 13 -
Holborn	1 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- - 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 1
ST. PANCRAS:											
Whole Parish	- -	1,372 16 6	667 2 9	- -	- -	1,837 11 6	- -	2,134 13 2	23 14 9	488 10 5	5,151 12 7
Regent-street, &c.	91 13 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers	395 16 6	- -	354 11 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	354 11 10
Holborn	- -	340 1 2	325 4 11	- -	14 3 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	339 8 7
LAMBETH	- -	3,670 5 11	7,005 3 11	4 1 11	137 15 9	1,125 4 -	- -	1,375 4 8	18 17 9	388 13 5	10,055 1 5
ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE:											
Whole Parish	- -	1,783 9 -	35 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,764 12 3	27 19 7	575 16 2	2,403 8 -
Ranelagh	- -	40 12 6	679 2 1	- -	5 4 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	684 6 3
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	3,991 19 2	- -	1,595 14 6	- -	18 9 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,614 3 7
Regent-street, &c.	18 15 11	- -	4 3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 3 7
ISLINGTON, ST. MARY	- -	1,154 18 2	1,004 19 10	- -	- -	1,259 1 -	- -	1,407 2 7	16 5 4	334 14 4	4,022 3 1
SHOREDITCH, ST. LEONARD	- -	503 11 5	492 5 4	- -	- -	609 19 8	- -	728 14 9	7 17 7	162 3 3	2,001 - 7
PADDINGTON:											
Whole Parish	- -	928 17 7	438 12 10	- -	- -	1,208 4 1	- -	1,362 17 6	15 12 2	321 4 -	3,346 10 7
Counter's Creek	- -	73 19 7	230 5 3	- -	10 13 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	240 19 2
Ranelagh	- -	324 15 4	1,785 17 3	- -	22 15 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,808 12 8
Bayswater Sewer	- -	77 13 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN	- -	278 4 4	559 - -	- -	14 11 7	299 2 1	- -	335 - -	3 17 3	79 10 4	1,291 1 3
ST. MARY, NEWINGTON, SURREY	- -	275 - 11	4,068 4 11	1 11 6	75 10 9	436 1 7	- -	532 19 7	7 2 4	146 8 9	5,267 19 5
CAMBERWELL:											
Whole Parish	- -	508 14 10	174 19 8	- -	- -	481 19 7	- -	595 5 2	7 8 3	152 10 10	1,412 3 6
Surrey and Kent	352 1 1	- -	2,937 1 1	1 14 5	33 17 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,972 12 11
Ravensbourne	83 5 11	- -	68 6 -	- -	- 9 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	68 15 10
ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER:											
Whole Parish	- -	716 9 3	359 11 -	- -	- -	990 7 1	- -	1,186 13 8	12 15 10	263 5 8	2,812 13 3
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	1,190 6 4	- -	871 16 7	- -	11 8 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	883 5 4
Regent-street, &c.	161 18 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers	569 7 4	- -	499 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	499 11 9
ST. JAMES AND ST. JOHN, CLERKENWELL	- -	425 8 5	410 15 9	- -	- -	508 1 6	- -	613 13 1	6 11 3	135 1 5	1,674 8 -
CHELSEA:											
Whole Parish	- -	394 - 5	195 3 10	- -	- -	537 12 8	- -	636 7 7	6 18 11	142 18 7	1,519 1 7
Counter's Creek	53 9 2	- -	447 4 2	- -	18 12 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	465 16 8
Ranelagh	- -	178 2 6	715 18 5	- -	10 1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	725 19 5
Carried forward £.	14,944 6 10	15,752 7 5	32,315 16 -	7 7 10	386 3 10	14,474 10 3	- -	17,520 17 2	221 19 2	4,567 16 3	69,494 10 6

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1860 TO 25TH MARCH 1861.

PAYMENTS.										BALANCES, 25th March 1861.		ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 25th March 1861.		
Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.		Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			TOTAL PAYMENTS.			Moneys Owing to the Board.	Debts Owing by the Board.	
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.		In Debt.	In Credit.		Mortgage Loans and other Special Liabilities.	Current Liabilities.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
711 17 4	- -	- -	149 6 2	2,022 14 2	- -	3,403 7 5	65 12 1	533 2 6	6,885 19 8	- -	851 10 6	8,039 7 -	266 6 4	1,015 17 -
80 7 3	- -	- -	113 19 1	1,543 15 -	- -	2,597 9 7	1,233 15 3	406 17 8	5,976 3 10	- -	2,040 19 7	7,309 8 8	10,062 1 3	500 18 2
193 17 11	193 19 7	10 11 -	- -	- -	- -	6 13 4	- -	- -	405 1 10	- -	424 - 2	487 12 10	1,309 1 9	181 5 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	14 6 8	—	—	—
1,040 13 10	487 11 6	49 15 7	- -	- -	- -	21 18 2	- -	- -	1,599 19 1	4,916 11 3	- -	4,961 2 6	5,331 6 9	268 11 7
92 2 10	- -	- 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	92 6 -	311 10 7	- -	113 18 2	- - -	19 7 10
166 - 11	- -	12 11 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	178 12 8	694 17 11	- -	674 - 2	- - -	63 2 9
- 2 2	- 2 2	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 6 4	1 8 11	- -	2 10 8	2 5 5	- - 4
65 17 4	- -	- -	93 8 -	1,265 6 5	- -	2,128 19 11	877 14 2	333 10 -	4,764 15 10	- -	1,759 13 3	5,861 8 7	7,135 1 7	408 14 11
84 13 1	- -	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	84 15 7	176 9 3	- -	6 3 7	- - -	15 13 6
89 3 1	- -	5 16 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	94 19 9	136 4 5	- -	130 7 10	- - -	31 4 3
135 1 -	232 - 1	92 14 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	459 15 11	- -	219 13 10	469 16 3	2,291 13 8	12 19 -
2,017 17 10	4,572 17 10	7 2 5	74 6 3	1,006 14 1	- -	1,693 17 2	613 6 7	265 6 9	10,251 8 11	- -	3,473 18 5	9,692 4 9	35,989 1 -	834 16 -
77 12 9	- -	- -	110 1 10	1,491 8 -	- -	2,563 11 -	1,107 4 7	393 1 9	5,742 19 11	1,556 2 11	- -	10,755 7 8	9,015 8 10	482 16 9
267 2 6	163 19 1	13 9 1	- -	- -	- -	52 15 -	- -	- -	497 5 8	- -	227 13 1	1,372 9 5	1,669 19 9	249 9 7
1,250 2 2	551 8 4	55 7 4	- -	- -	- -	88 14 6	- -	- -	1,945 12 4	4,323 7 11	- -	4,661 13 6	5,929 17 7	304 1 6
6 5 7	- -	- - 2	- -	- -	- -	- 5 5	- -	- -	6 11 2	21 3 6	- -	12 2 10	- - -	1 4 9
902 - 1	- -	58 18 3	63 19 10	866 19 1	- -	1,458 14 4	545 14 4	228 10 1	4,124 16 -	- -	1,052 5 3	4,664 6 8	4,425 3 1	482 12 7
435 11 -	- -	33 18 -	31 - 1	420 - 5	- -	706 14 5	311 11 3	110 14 1	2,049 9 3	- -	455 2 9	2,310 18 1	2,536 16 5	234 8 6
43 6 2	- -	- -	61 8 3	831 18 11	- -	1,399 16 3	536 5 10	219 5 6	3,092 - 11	- -	1,183 7 3	3,814 6 5	4,351 9 9	268 5 7
23 15 2	175 17 7	- 18 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	200 10 9	- -	114 8 -	211 2 8	1,737 14 4	11 11 2
682 11 -	372 10 7	29 12 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,084 13 9	- -	1,048 14 3	1,615 14 9	3,679 7 10	636 7 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	77 13 3	—	—	—
253 - -	238 9 10	12 9 11	15 4 -	205 19 1	- -	346 10 9	130 7 2	54 5 8	1,256 6 5	- -	312 19 2	1,465 18 9	3,412 14 4	105 8 6
1,467 1 8	1,475 12 2	2 15 5	28 - -	379 5 10	- -	638 3 9	237 6 10	99 19 5	4,328 5 1	- -	1,214 15 3	3,984 8 9	13,946 5 3	329 15 2
20 11 4	- -	- -	29 3 4	395 1 11	- -	686 7 4	261 10 11	104 2 8	1,496 17 6	- -	424 - 10	1,818 1 10	2,123 13 4	127 9 8
1,279 13 10	940 1 10	3 1 1	- -	- -	- -	54 11 10	- -	- -	2,277 8 7	- -	343 3 3	5,254 4 11	13,208 12 5	211 17 2
33 6 2	14 19 4	-	- -	- -	- -	- 10 -	- -	- -	48 15 6	63 5 7	- -	207 1 8	321 5 8	1 11 4
35 10 -	- -	- -	50 6 9	681 18 8	- -	1,147 8 2	509 7 10	179 14 9	2,604 6 2	- -	924 16 4	3,194 4 10	4,148 4 3	220 15 9
387 11 3	177 10 3	17 5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	582 7 -	889 8 -	- -	592 1 1	1,847 16 4	94 12 3
103 1 10	- -	- 3 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	103 5 2	265 3 7	- -	51 3 2	- - -	20 8 2
139 10 5	- -	9 17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	149 7 8	219 3 3	- -	204 17 8	- - -	50 19 5
362 15 7	- -	28 19 9	25 16 6	349 17 1	- -	588 13 1	266 4 -	92 4 3	1,714 10 3	- -	385 1 2	1,932 1 7	2,168 13 11	195 6 7
19 5 5	- -	- -	27 6 6	370 4 -	- -	622 17 10	268 13 4	97 11 6	1,405 18 7	- -	507 3 5	1,726 8 6	2,186 8 2	119 14 7
48 17 5	201 - 6	2 1 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	251 19 8	- -	160 7 10	998 11 -	4,048 4 9	24 10 10
266 - 10	83 4 9	13 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	362 6 11	- -	541 15 -	648 12 -	1,624 2 11	248 7 11
12,782 6 9	9,881 5 5	460 18 3	873 6 7	11,831 2 8	- -	20,207 19 3	6,964 14 2	3,118 6 7	66,119 19 8	13,574 17 1	17,757 8 6	89,243 18 9	144,768 16 8	7,774 6 1

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT (IN FURTHER DETAIL), SHOWING THE RECEIPT

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26th March 1869.		RECEIPTS.								
			Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.	Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			TOTAL RECEIPTS.
	In Debt.	In Credit.	Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	14,944 6 10	15,752 7 5	32,315 16 –	7 7 10	386 3 10	14,474 10 3	– –	17,520 17 2	221 19 2	4,567 16 3	69,494 10 6
KENSINGTON, ST. MARY ABBOTTS:											
Whole Parish	–	579 – 4	266 11 7	–	–	734 5 5	–	805 15 10	9 9 9	195 4 1	2,011 6 8
Counter's Creek	2,334 13 –	–	1,062 4 –	–	16 6 6	–	–	–	–	–	1,078 10 6
Ranelagh	–	51 7 8	356 14 5	–	4 5 8	–	–	–	–	–	361 – 1
ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX	–	331 14 10	317 17 11	–	–	393 15 3	–	471 10 1	5 1 9	104 13 8	1,292 18 8
ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, Southwark	–	194 8 4	2,604 11 4	1 – 7	49 11 3	286 2 2	–	349 13 8	4 6 7	89 1 8	3,384 7 3
BERMONDSEY	–	188 12 –	2,826 19 10	1 1 9	52 6 10	302 3 6	–	369 6 6	4 8 11	91 10 6	3,647 17 10
ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST:											
Whole Parish	–	280 2 3	141 17 11	–	–	390 16 10	–	472 12 7	5 1 –	103 17 11	1,114 6 3
Spitalfields, &c.	–	75 16 9	466 3 8	–	16 10 6	–	–	–	–	–	482 14 2
Lower Wapping	–	269 11 11	148 10 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	148 10 1
Hermitage-street	–	129 6 –	10 4 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 4 –
ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS:											
Whole Parish	–	427 10 2	215 11 4	–	–	593 15 4	–	715 8 8	7 13 5	157 17 1	1,690 5 10
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	30 6 11	–	22 5 2	–	– 5 10	–	–	–	–	–	22 11 –
Regent-street, &c.	70 4 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers	1,054 16 6	–	924 10 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	924 10 8
HAMLET OF MILE-END OLD TOWN	275 12 4	–	878 16 1	–	15 15 9	372 14 –	–	1,115 1 11	4 16 4	99 1 8	2,486 5 9
WOOLWICH	901 9 5	–	69 3 2	–	–	190 9 10	–	573 17 3	2 9 3	50 12 10	886 12 4
ROTHERHITHE	–	144 12 –	1,071 3 1	– 10 7	25 12 2	146 17 9	–	179 10 7	2 9 6	50 19 –	1,477 2 8
ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD:											
Whole Parish	–	189 18 6	86 15 9	–	–	239 1 1	–	260 2 11	3 1 9	63 11 –	652 12 6
Ranelagh	–	19 16 2	142 16 9	–	1 13 7	–	–	–	–	–	144 10 4
Bayswater Sewer	–	7 19 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	71 7 4	–	48 11 7	–	– 10 4	–	–	–	–	–	49 1 11
Holborn	–	21 11 2	18 14 5	–	– 16 2	–	–	–	–	–	19 10 7
WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT:											
St. Mary, Whitechapel:											
Whole Parish	–	184 10 11	93 3 10	–	–	256 13 8	–	308 19 11	3 6 4	68 5 1	730 8 10
Spitalfields, &c.	–	65 7 4	422 – 2	–	14 17 9	–	–	–	–	–	436 17 11
Tower Hill	–	4 7 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –
Christchurch, Spitalfields	–	84 11 3	172 17 2	–	4 17 10	86 18 7	–	102 18 7	1 2 5	23 2 3	391 16 10
St. Botolph Without, Aldgate:											
Whole Parish	–	86 5 8	42 8 1	–	–	116 16 1	–	137 3 10	1 10 2	31 1 5	328 19 7
Spitalfields, &c.	–	27 1 11	157 5 11	–	5 8 4	–	–	–	–	–	162 14 3
Tower Hill	–	15 11 5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –
Holy Trinity, Minories	–	15 17 –	5 17 10	–	–	13 7 11	–	16 10 5	– 3 7	3 14 4	39 14 1
St. Katharine, Precinct of	–	41 2 9	14 9 6	–	–	39 15 5	–	47 – 9	– 10 3	10 11 5	112 7 4
Mile-End New Town, Hamlet of	–	29 6 5	64 10 2	–	1 19 7	30 2 9	–	38 1 –	– 7 9	8 – 3	143 1 6
Liberty of Norton Folgate	–	15 11 9	15 – 8	–	–	18 12 3	–	22 6 6	– 4 10	4 18 11	61 3 2
Old Artillery Ground	–	4 9 4	19 1 8	–	– 11 2	9 8 –	–	11 7 11	– 2 5	2 9 6	43 – 8
Tower, District of	–	12 16 4	2 17 4	–	–	6 11 3	–	7 17 5	– 1 8	1 14 2	19 1 10
WESTMINSTER DISTRICT:											
St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist:											
Whole Parish	–	460 17 6	228 14 7	–	–	630 – 4	–	746 19 9	8 2 9	167 9 9	1,781 7 2
Counter's Creek	–	27 2 7	73 5 2	–	3 10 11	–	–	–	–	–	76 16 1
Ranelagh	–	41 14 1	165 5 4	–	2 6 6	–	–	–	–	–	167 11 10
Western Division, Westminster Sewers	1,161 13 10	–	847 5 10	–	10 18 6	–	–	–	–	–	858 4 4
Carried forward £.	20,844 10 2	19,771 8 10	46,320 2 –	10 – 9	614 9 –	19,332 17 8	– –	24,273 3 3	286 9 7	5,895 12 9	96,732 15 –

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1860 TO 25TH MARCH 1861—*continued.*

PAYMENTS.										BALANCES, 25th March 1861.		ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 25th March 1861.		
Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.		Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			TOTAL PAYMENTS.			Moneys Owing to the Board.	Debts Owing by the Board.	
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.		In Debt.	In Credit.		Mortgage Loans and other Special Liabilities.	Current Liabilities.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12,782 6 9	9,881 5 5	460 18 3	873 6 7	11,831 2 8	- -	20,207 19 3	6,964 14 2	3,118 6 7	66,119 19 8	13,574 17 1	17,757 8 6	89,243 18 9	144,768 16 8	7,774 6 1
26 6 5	- -	- -	37 6 5	505 12 1	- -	850 14 4	303 7 5	133 5 3	1,856 11 11	- -	733 15 1	2,296 4 5	2,456 14 1	162 15 4
295 5 8	918 11 7	10 7 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,224 4 10	2,480 7 4	- -	10,720 14 7	20,024 18 4	141 1 3
138 9 4	35 9 6	5 11 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	179 10 3	- -	232 17 6	322 7 6	692 4 8	129 - 11
281 3 1	- -	22 - 1	20 - 4	271 2 9	- -	456 4 2	202 4 4	71 9 3	1,324 4 -	- -	300 9 6	1,492 18 7	1,646 13 1	151 7 1
928 17 8	968 3 -	1 16 5	17 - 8	230 14 9	- -	388 4 8	155 2 9	60 16 4	2,750 16 3	- -	827 19 4	2,500 17 6	9,147 15 11	202 18 10
1,019 5 10	526 5 10	1 18 9	17 10 -	237 1 2	- -	398 17 4	163 12 7	62 9 8	2,427 1 2	- -	1,409 8 8	2,621 - 10	9,660 13 2	210 10 10
14 - 2	- -	- -	19 17 3	269 1 11	- -	452 15 7	205 6 11	70 18 6	1,032 - 4	- -	362 8 2	1,264 13 9	1,673 - 7	87 3 6
225 11 11	270 7 -	14 3 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	510 5 4	- -	48 5 7	535 18 10	2,670 3 6	37 3 3
56 5 1	- -	3 13 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	59 18 8	- -	349 3 4	162 12 4	- -	1 1 10
21 9 5	- -	2 - 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23 10 1	- -	115 19 11	18 9 10	—	—
21 5 8	- -	- -	30 3 7	408 17 2	- -	687 18 9	309 7 5	107 15 3	1,565 7 10	- -	552 8 2	1,918 19 5	2,520 1 8	132 8 4
9 17 3	4 11 6	- 9 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 18 1	22 14 -	- -	12 15 8	47 13 8	2 8 8
41 5 8	- -	- 1 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	41 7 -	111 11 -	- -	27 11 6	- -	8 5 3
258 2 3	- -	18 9 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	276 11 7	406 17 5	- -	379 8 -	- -	95 - 2
315 4 11	338 3 8	18 - 2	18 18 11	256 12 8	- -	431 16 2	186 8 1	67 12 10	1,632 17 5	- -	577 16 -	1,895 9 9	4,908 10 2	132 8 1
6 16 7	- -	- -	9 13 8	131 3 5	- -	280 14 11	4 5 1	34 11 5	467 5 1	482 2 2	- -	1,035 4 3	17 5 5	41 5 7
312 16 4	497 4 4	- 18 8	9 14 10	131 19 3	- -	222 - 9	80 1 8	34 15 7	1,319 11 5	- -	302 3 3	1,301 11 3	4,698 4 9	110 12 6
8 11 5	- -	- -	12 3 -	164 12 2	- -	276 19 3	96 11 4	43 7 8	602 4 10	- -	240 6 2	745 8 8	781 10 3	52 18 5
55 14 5	27 10 8	2 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	85 9 -	- -	78 17 6	128 10 3	271 19 3	51 18 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	7 19 10	—	—	—
22 3 2	8 1 1	- 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30 19 10	53 5 3	- -	31 12 6	83 17 10	4 11 10
9 5 10	13 4 10	5 6 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	27 14 9	- -	13 7 -	28 10 11	130 15 6	- 16 10
9 4 1	- -	- -	13 1 -	176 15 9	- -	297 9 4	133 9 -	46 11 11	676 11 1	- -	238 8 8	829 9 -	1,087 - -	57 4 10
2 5 11	213 11 8	12 15 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	461 18 3	- -	40 7 -	485 11 3	2,405 17 9	33 16 2
- - -	- - -	- 4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4 -	- -	4 3 3	—	—	—
73 10 7	80 1 10	4 4 2	4 8 4	59 17 2	- -	100 14 4	43 9 7	15 15 6	382 1 6	- -	94 6 7	442 3 3	1,144 17 9	30 16 11
4 3 9	- -	- -	5 18 10	80 9 6	- -	135 8 1	57 6 1	21 4 2	301 10 5	- -	110 14 10	374 4 5	466 3 1	26 - 1
79 9 5	88 12 -	4 12 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	172 14 4	- -	17 1 10	182 3 3	875 - 11	12 19 8
- - -	- - -	1 5 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 5 8	- -	14 5 9	—	—	—
- 10 -	- -	1 - 7	- 14 3	9 12 6	- -	16 3 10	7 7 6	2 10 9	37 19 5	- -	17 11 8	46 5 8	60 1 8	3 2 1
1 8 6	- -	- - 8	2 - 5	27 7 8	- -	46 1 7	19 16 9	7 4 4	103 19 11	- -	49 10 2	127 14 3	161 8 11	8 16 4
25 9 11	32 6 11	1 13 10	1 10 8	20 15 1	- -	34 18 4	17 8 11	5 9 5	139 13 1	- -	32 14 10	160 2 7	461 16 10	10 15 7
13 5 11	- -	1 1 -	- 18 11	12 16 3	- -	21 11 2	9 12 -	3 7 7	62 12 10	- -	14 2 1	70 12 1	78 3 3	7 2 9
7 18 1	9 3 4	- 9 7	- 9 6	6 8 4	- -	10 15 10	4 19 3	1 13 10	41 17 9	- -	5 12 3	48 6 9	131 1 1	3 6 4
- 4 7	- -	- 9 6	- 6 6	4 8 6	- -	7 8 10	3 7 7	1 3 4	17 8 10	- -	14 9 4	21 5 5	27 10 8	1 8 6
22 11 8	- -	- -	32 - 5	433 16 4	- -	729 18 7	316 2 1	114 6 10	1,648 15 11	- -	593 8 9	2,024 6 6	2,572 13 10	140 6 8
6 17 8	57 18 6	- 5 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	65 2 1	- -	38 16 7	67 14 5	572 1 7	3 9 2
61 8 -	38 1 9	3 - 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	102 10 2	- -	106 15 9	149 12 10	376 2 8	57 5 10
378 4 10	169 1 2	16 9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	563 15 -	867 4 6	- -	555 6 6	1,759 7 10	90 12 9
17,770 4 2	14,207 15 7	616 7 1	1,127 4 1	15,270 7 1	- -	26,054 15 1	9,284 - 6	4,024 16 -	88,355 9 7	17,998 18 9	25,303 2 10	124,279 17 3	218,380 6 4	10,017 6 5

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT (IN FURTHER DETAIL), SHOWING THE RECEIPT

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26th March 1860.		RECEIPTS.								
			Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.	Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			TOTAL RECEIPTS.
	In Debt.	In Credit.	Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	20,844 10 2	19,771 8 10	46,320 2 –	10 – 9	614 9 –	19,332 17 8	- -	24,273 3 3	286 9 7	5,895 12 9	96,732 15 –
GREENWICH DISTRICT:											
St. Paul, Deptford (including Hatcham):											
Whole Parish	- -	161 2 6	82 12 8	- -	- -	227 12 3	- -	278 3 9	3 1 1	62 16 7	654 6 4
Surrey and Kent	592 16 10	- -	2,143 6 9	– 9 9	2 16 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,146 13 4
Greenwich	430 5 8	- -	966 11 5	- -	4 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	971 7 –
St. Nicholas, Deptford	393 – 10	- -	398 1 5	– 3 3	– 17 7	29 11 6	32 1 11	142 – 7	– 11 10	12 4 1	615 12 2
Greenwich	1,806 14 11	- -	3,371 9 5	- -	16 10 8	435 8 10	135 16 5	795 13 1	3 11 2	73 4 5	4,831 14 –
WANDSWORTH DISTRICT:											
Clapham	- -	256 1 1	983 19 4	– 13 6	32 4 1	189 6 11	- -	231 8 6	3 3 5	65 5 9	1,506 1 6
Tooting Graveney:											
Whole Parish	- -	15 18 6	8 3 8	- -	- -	22 10 10	- -	27 10 9	– 5 10	5 19 7	64 10 8
Surrey and Kent	- -	2 1 10	14 7 6	– – 5	– 10 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 18 1
Wandle	- -	42 16 6	34 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	34 8 4
Streatham:											
Whole Parish	- -	79 3 2	40 11 7	- -	- -	111 15 5	- -	136 12 3	1 13 8	34 13 2	325 6 1
Surrey and Kent	- -	55 16 9	411 14 5	– 6 –	14 15 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	426 15 5
Wandle	- -	57 13 5	46 15 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	46 15 10
St. Mary, Battersea (excluding Penge)	- -	253 16 1	943 8 6	– 12 11	31 8 11	181 10 11	- -	221 17 9	2 9 8	51 2 8	1,432 11 4
Wandsworth:											
Whole Parish	- -	71 6 6	36 11 8	- -	- -	100 15 2	- -	123 2 10	1 14 5	35 7 9	297 11 10
Surrey and Kent	- -	4 12 1	39 3 11	– – 6	1 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40 12 7
Wandle	- -	104 17 11	89 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	89 17 10
Putney (including Roehampton)	- -	56 18 8	29 3 4	- -	- -	80 6 7	- -	98 3 6	1 7 3	28 1 4	237 2 –
HACKNEY DISTRICT:											
Hackney:											
Whole Parish	- -	426 14 1	210 17 8	- -	- -	580 17 3	- -	775 18 6	7 10 1	154 8 6	1,729 12 –
Spitalfields, &c.	51 3 4	- -	253 5 8	- -	3 11 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	256 17 3
Hackney Brook	16 8 9	- -	1,683 17 9	- -	5 5 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,689 3 2
St. Mary, Stoke Newington	134 10 9	- -	74 18 9	- -	- -	94 18 4	- -	207 16 11	1 4 6	25 4 8	404 3 2
ST. GILES' DISTRICT:											
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury:											
Whole Parishes	- -	424 15 9	218 1 2	- -	- -	600 12 7	- -	734 15 9	7 15 2	159 13 6	1,720 18 2
Eastern Division, Westminster Sewers	544 3 11	- -	473 14 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	473 14 2
Holborn	- -	85 17 9	83 15 1	- -	3 13 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	87 8 7
HOLBORN DISTRICT:											
St. Andrew and St. George the Martyr	- -	278 1 6	178 16 10	- -	3 4 8	289 13 6	- -	360 17 5	3 14 10	77 – 2	913 7 5
St. Sepulchre, Middlesex	- -	29 3 2	30 10 10	- -	- -	37 9 3	- -	47 9 5	– 9 8	9 19 3	125 18 5
Saffron Hill, &c.	- -	63 2 3	36 17 5	- -	– 14 8	57 13 6	- -	73 14 6	– 14 11	15 6 8	185 1 8
The Liberty of Glasshouse Yard	- -	19 5 10	7 7 –	- -	- -	9 2 7	- -	10 15 3	– 2 4	2 8 7	29 15 9
STRAND DISTRICT:											
St. Anne, Soho	292 15 4	- -	458 3 3	- -	- -	208 – 11	- -	254 6 1	2 13 9	55 6 2	978 10 2
St. Paul, Covent Garden	138 7 5	- -	214 15 2	- -	- -	97 9 7	- -	120 5 1	1 5 2	25 18 4	459 13 4
Precinct of the Savoy	26 15 –	- -	43 17 2	- -	- -	19 18 6	- -	24 4 2	– 5 2	5 5 11	93 10 11
St. Mary-le-Strand	53 4 1	- -	97 5 2	- -	- -	44 7 5	- -	48 19 –	– 11 6	11 15 10	202 18 11
St. Clement Danes	279 3 6	- -	458 5 1	- -	- -	208 7 3	- -	247 15 4	2 13 10	55 7 10	972 9 4
Liberty of the Rolls	- -	37 5 –	22 13 8	- -	– 7 11	37 14 4	- -	45 13 5	– 9 9	10 – 6	116 19 7
Carried forward £.	25,604 – 6	22,297 19 2	60,507 11 5	12 7 1	736 13 9	22,998 1 1	167 18 4	29,280 7 1	333 18 7	6,872 4 –	120,909 1 4

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1860 TO 25TH MARCH 1861—*continued.*

PAYMENTS.										BALANCES, 25th March 1861.		ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 25th March 1861.		
Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.		Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			TOTAL PAYMENTS.			Moneys Owing to the Board.	Debts Owing by the Board.	
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.		In Debt.	In Credit.		Mortgage Loans and other Special Liabilities.	Current Liabilities.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
17,770 4 2	14,207 15 7	616 7 1	1,127 4 1	15,270 7 1	- -	26,054 15 1	9,284 - 6	4,024 16 -	88,355 9 7	17,998 18 9	25,303 2 10	124,279 17 3	218,380 6 4	10,017 6 5
8 9 5	- -	- -	12 - 3	162 14 8	- -	273 16 2	122 14 10	42 17 10	622 13 2	- -	192 15 8	763 7 11	999 14 9	52 13 2
348 1 5	728 18 9	- 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- 9 5	- -	- -	1,078 4 3	- -	475 12 3	556 4 1	3,081 19 9	52 8 5
147 11 3	608 9 8	4 5 -	- -	- -	- -	19 2 8	- -	- -	779 8 7	238 7 3	- -	878 11 2	3,117 8 11	24 12 -
57 18 -	217 17 7	- 4 7	2 6 8	31 12 2	- -	53 14 8	24 14 3	8 6 8	396 14 7	174 3 3	- -	602 6 -	1,150 11 5	25 12 4
378 1 9	2,119 7 9	14 13 3	14 - -	189 12 11	- -	359 1 -	148 5 8	49 19 8	3,273 2 -	248 2 11	- -	2,754 17 2	11,989 8 8	134 14 6
240 17 1	640 2 7	1 4 2	12 9 8	169 2 -	- -	284 10 6	103 4 -	44 11 5	1,496 1 5	- -	266 1 2	1,587 17 1	6,056 3 3	137 7 3
- 16 2	- -	- -	1 2 10	15 9 9	- -	26 1 2	12 2 8	4 1 8	59 14 3	- -	20 14 11	73 2 -	98 18 1	4 19 11
3 12 8	10 1 -	- - 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 13 11	- -	3 6 -	11 18 7	81 19 8	1 1 4
7 5 4	- -	- - 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 5 8	- -	69 19 2	24 16 6	—	—
4 13 6	- -	- -	6 12 6	89 15 4	- -	151 - 9	60 11 11	23 13 2	336 7 2	- -	68 2 1	414 4 2	492 4 11	28 19 3
104 7 11	288 4 6	- 10 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	393 3 2	- -	89 9 -	356 10 8	2,348 4 9	34 7 3
9 17 6	- -	- - 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9 18 -	- -	94 11 3	39 8 10	—	—
229 7 7	614 6 4	1 3 3	9 15 6	132 8 9	- -	222 16 8	97 19 9	34 18 1	1,342 15 11	- -	343 11 6	1,359 4 1	5,802 14 3	110 18 5
4 15 5	- -	- -	6 15 4	91 13 3	- -	154 4 7	54 19 5	24 3 2	336 11 2	- -	32 7 2	416 5 4	445 2 11	29 10 -
9 18 9	27 8 9	- 1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 8 8	- -	7 16 -	35 4 11	223 10 9	3 12 1
18 19 4	- -	- - 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19 - 3	- -	175 15 6	85 16 5	—	—
3 15 8	- -	- -	5 7 4	72 13 11	- -	122 6 5	43 16 3	19 3 3	267 2 10	-	26 17 10	330 6 9	354 16 11	23 7 4
20 16 5	- -	- -	29 10 6	399 19 5	- -	679 10 7	287 12 8	105 8 5	1,522 18 -	- -	633 8 1	1,862 13 8	2,340 5 7	129 5 10
103 7 9	170 6 9	6 2 2	- -	- -	- -	18 2 6	- -	- -	297 19 2	92 5 3	- -	409 4 11	1,149 11 6	16 18 -
476 11 2	639 13 7	16 19 6	- -	- -	- -	104 3 6	- -	- -	1,237 7 9	- -	435 6 8	1,526 6 -	3,270 19 4	94 13 2
64 15 7	- -	3 12 6	4 16 6	65 7 1	- -	123 15 11	33 17 7	17 4 6	313 9 8	43 17 3	- -	509 2 5	273 2 1	36 5 7
21 10 7	- -	- -	30 10 7	413 11 7	- -	695 17 7	324 1 2	109 - 2	1,594 11 8	- -	551 2 3	1,951 18 1	2,641 15 5	134 1 2
132 2 9	- -	9 16 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	141 18 9	212 8 6	- -	194 12 9	- -	49 13 1
30 15 8	60 1 4	24 - 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	114 17 1	- -	58 9 3	116 13 5	593 5 6	3 1 5
36 7 8	52 18 6	21 2 11	14 14 6	199 9 3	- -	335 12 3	162 16 4	52 11 5	875 12 10	- -	315 16 1	1,049 4 -	1,851 4 2	67 7 3
26 15 2	- -	2 8 1	1 18 1	25 15 11	- -	43 8 2	21 17 2	6 16 -	128 18 7	- -	26 3 -	144 17 8	178 9 7	14 7 9
7 4 10	11 19 11	4 9 6	2 18 6	39 14 3	- -	66 16 5	34 5 11	10 9 4	177 18 8	- -	70 5 3	211 19 8	398 13 4	13 9 -
6 10 8	- -	- 9 10	- 9 4	6 5 9	- -	10 11 7	4 10 5	1 13 2	30 10 9	- -	18 10 10	34 8 6	36 15 2	3 9 11
114 4 -	- -	7 18 1	10 11 6	143 5 2	- -	241 - 11	112 - 10	37 15 2	666 15 8	- -	18 19 2	833 3 3	913 6 10	86 9 10
53 10 2	- -	3 15 8	4 19 1	67 2 5	- -	112 18 9	53 12 -	17 13 10	313 11 11	- -	7 14 -	391 10 2	437 2 9	40 15 7
10 18 7	- -	- 14 10	1 - 3	13 14 4	- -	23 1 7	10 11 8	3 12 4	63 13 7	- -	3 2 4	79 12 9	86 5 1	8 4 9
24 7 1	- -	1 5 9	2 5 1	30 11 -	- -	51 8 1	18 11 10	8 1 1	136 9 11	- -	13 4 11	172 1 7	150 12 3	17 4 5
114 7 5	- -	7 8 -	10 11 10	143 9 6	- -	241 8 1	105 5 2	37 16 4	660 6 4	- -	32 19 6	827 - 6	856 16 6	85 1 2
4 14 9	6 8 10	2 11 4	1 18 4	25 19 4	- -	43 13 11	19 17 8	6 16 11	112 1 1	- -	42 3 6	134 14 7	225 13 6	8 14 4
20,597 13 2	20,404 1 5	752 - 2	1,313 18 3	17,799 14 10	- -	30,513 8 11	11,141 9 8	4,691 9 7	107,213 16 -	19,008 3 2	29,397 7 2	145,019 2 10	270,027 3 11	11,490 11 11

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT (IN FURTHER DETAIL), SHOWING THE RECEIPT

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26th March 1860.		RECEIPTS.								
			Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.	Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			Total Receipts.
	In Debt.	In Credit.	Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	25,604 – 6	22,297 19 2	60,507 11 5	12 7 1	736 13 9	22,998 1 1	167 18 4	29,280 7 1	333 13 7	6,872 4 –	120,909 1 4
PULHAM DISTRICT:											
St. Peter and St. Paul, Hammersmith:											
Whole Parish	286 6 3	–	64 16 8	–	–	178 11 5	–	206 1 9	2 6 2	47 9 6	499 5 6
Counter's Creek	–	26 12 4	209 17 11	–	2 13 5	–	–	–	–	–	212 11 4
Fulham, &c.	736 14 10	–	2,931 1 6	–	40 13 4	–	–	–	–	–	2,971 14 10
Fulham:											
Whole Parish	228 18 5	–	35 – –	–	–	–	–	27 7 4	1 13 2	34 2 4	98 2 10
Counter's Creek	774 11 1	–	96 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96 – –
Fulham, &c.	198 17 10	–	98 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98 – –
LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT:											
St. Anne, Limehouse:											
Whole Parish	–	117 14 5	55 16 11	–	–	153 16 6	–	174 7 7	1 19 9	40 17 11	426 18 8
Spitalfields, &c.	–	50 13 11	102 3 4	–	2 10 8	–	–	–	–	–	104 14 –
Limehouse	–	21 8 2	46 4 –	–	1 11 7	–	–	–	–	–	47 15 7
Upper Limehouse	69 2 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– – –
Poplar, &c.	1 11 9	–	2 15 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 15 4
St. John, Wapping:											
Whole Parish	–	56 19 2	29 9 1	–	–	81 2 7	–	99 3 –	1 1 –	21 11 5	232 7 1
Spitalfields, &c.	–	4 13 9	79 17 6	–	2 17 2	–	–	–	–	–	82 14 8
Lower Wapping	–	90 5 4	52 5 11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52 5 11
Hermitage-sreet	–	27 1 8	2 4 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 4 1
St. Paul, Shadwell:											
Whole Parish	–	50 7 7	25 15 7	–	–	71 – 1	–	86 12 8	– 18 4	18 17 6	203 4 2
Spitalfields, &c.	–	1 11 4	92 8 –	–	3 6 –	–	–	–	–	–	95 14 –
Lower Wapping	–	73 1 1	33 1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33 1 –
Ratcliffe, Hamlet of	–	101 19 –	209 11 11	–	6 2 6	102 13 8	–	124 9 7	1 6 6	27 6 –	471 10 2
POPLAR DISTRICT:											
All Saints, Poplar:											
Whole Parish	–	322 9 2	153 15 6	–	–	423 11 2	–	482 14 5	5 9 5	112 12 1	1,178 2 7
Spitalfields, &c.	–	6 19 11	49 6 4	–	1 12 9	–	–	–	–	–	50 19 1
Poplar, &c.	163 17 –	–	282 9 1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	282 9 1
St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow:											
Whole Parish	–	16 17 6	25 12 4	–	–	70 11 4	–	81 18 –	– 18 3	18 15 2	197 15 1
Hackney Brook	–	50 12 2	10 – 4	–	– 5 4	–	–	–	–	–	10 5 8
St. Leonard, Bromley:											
Whole Parish	–	60 17 3	47 13 5	–	–	131 6 2	–	135 15 3	1 13 11	34 18 2	351 6 11
Spitalfields, &c.	–	49 14 6	15 4 8	–	– 8 9	–	–	–	–	–	15 13 5
ST. SAVIOUR'S DISTRICT:											
Christchurch	–	118 15 11	1,236 2 8	– 10 7	25 8 3	145 14 9	–	178 2 6	1 17 4	38 8 10	1,626 4 11
St. Saviour (including the Liberty of the Clink)	–	193 – 11	1,848 13 8	– 16 3	39 – 4	223 15 8	–	273 10 1	2 19 11	61 12 6	2,450 8 5
PLUMSTEAD DISTRICT:											
Charlton next Woolwich:											
Whole Parish	–	8 16 10	24 11 8	–	–	67 14 2	–	82 15 1	– 17 6	18 – –	193 18 5
Ravensbourne	–	114 13 6	216 13 6	–	10 4 11	–	–	–	–	–	226 18 5
Plumstead	–	46 3 11	23 13 9	–	–	65 5 –	–	79 14 11	– 16 10	17 6 11	186 17 5
Eltham:											
Whole Parish	–	4 9 6	12 8 4	–	–	34 4 –	–	41 16 –	– 8 10	9 1 10	97 19 –
Ravensbourne	–	23 18 6	13 15 9	–	– 13 8	–	–	–	–	–	14 9 5
Lee:											
Whole Parish	–	7 – 6	19 11 8	–	–	53 18 9	–	65 18 6	– 13 11	14 6 9	154 9 7
Ravensbourne	–	209 3 –	481 18 10	–	22 3 7	–	–	–	–	–	504 2 5
Kidbrooke:											
Whole Liberty	–	13 19 6	7 3 4	–	–	19 14 10	–	24 2 5	– 5 1	5 4 11	56 10 7
Greenwich	5 6 5	–	34 5 5	–	1 10 2	–	–	–	–	–	35 15 7
Ravensbourne	–	23 19 6	60 10 7	–	2 13 11	–	–	–	–	–	63 4 6
Carried forward £.	28,069 6 1	24,192 4 –	69,237 11 –	13 13 11	900 10 1	24,821 1 2	167 18 4	31,444 16 2	359 4 6	7,392 15 10	134,337 11 –

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1860 TO 25TH MARCH 1861—*continued.*

PAYMENTS.										BALANCES, 25th March 1861.		ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 25th March 1861.		
Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.		Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			TOTAL PAYMENTS.			Moneys Owing to the Board.	Debts Owing by the Board.	
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.		In Debt.	In Credit.		Mortgage Loans and other Special Liabilities.	Current Liabilities.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20,597 13 2	20,404 1 5	752 - 2	1,313 18 3	17,799 14 10	- -	30,513 8 11	11,141 9 8	4,691 9 7	107,213 16 -	19,008 3 2	29,397 7 2	145,019 2 10	270,027 3 11	11,490 11 11
6 8 -	- -	- -	9 1 6	122 19 2	- -	206 17 10	83 18 9	32 8 2	461 13 5	248 14 2	- -	568 5 9	682 1 6	39 13 11
11 1 3	127 6 8	- 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	138 17 1	- -	100 6 7	103 2 3	859 7 11	5 9 3
568 9 5	1,936 9 1	- 2 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	2,505 1 -	270 1 -	- -	1,735 3 9	13,069 5 1	174 13 3
4 12 -	- -	- -	6 10 6	88 7 4	- -	166 12 3	59 2 4	23 5 10	348 10 3	479 5 10	- -	985 19 11	480 2 11	28 10 2
36 9 3	124 19 4	1 8 8	- -	- -	- -	9 9 -	- -	- -	172 6 3	850 17 4	- -	2,046 11 8	2,773 9 8	17 18 3
237 17 7	241 4 11	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	9 11 6	- -	- -	488 15 -	589 12 10	- -	3,649 12 7	5,354 4 11	72 18 -
5 10 3	- -	- -	7 16 5	105 18 6	- -	178 4 6	69 2 10	27 18 4	394 10 10	- -	150 2 3	486 9 5	561 4 4	34 2 7
54 3 11	81 9 11	2 17 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	138 11 6	- -	16 16 5	118 19 2	544 5 7	8 15 3
- -	34 14 9	2 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	36 14 9	- -	32 9 -	79 2 -	285 4 11	- 9 4
- -	- -	1 15 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	1 15 7	70 17 7	- -	20 3 9	—	—
3 3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	3 3 2	1 19 7	- -	2 18 3	- - -	3 3 11
2 18 2	- -	- -	4 2 6	55 17 4	- -	93 19 11	43 13 6	14 14 6	215 5 11	- -	74 - 4	263 11 3	356 - 6	18 1 7
38 2 7	46 15 4	2 9 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	87 7 2	- -	- 1 3	91 11 1	461 18 4	6 5 9
19 14 8	- -	1 6 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 1 2	- -	121 10 1	57 - 9	- - -	- 7 9
4 12 6	- -	- 9 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 1 8	- -	24 4 1	3 19 10	—	—
2 10 11	- -	- -	3 12 2	48 17 10	- -	82 5 3	38 1 7	12 17 9	188 5 6	- -	65 6 3	230 10 6	310 7 2	15 16 6
44 4 3	54 1 9	2 16 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	101 2 8	3 17 4	- -	106 2 1	534 5 3	7 5 11
12 10 5	- -	- 16 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 7 -	- -	92 15 1	36 3 7	- - -	- 4 10
86 17 -	100 4 1	5 5 1	5 4 5	70 14 2	- -	118 19 5	54 5 1	18 12 9	460 2 -	- -	113 7 2	530 12 11	1,431 15 3	36 12 2
15 3 8	- -	- -	21 10 7	291 13 2	- -	490 14 8	192 19 2	76 17 5	1,088 18 8	- -	411 13 1	1,341 19 8	1,566 14 6	94 1 9
25 19 2	26 15 5	1 8 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	54 2 9	- -	3 16 3	57 7 1	264 8 6	4 4 -
322 5 -	- -	- 3 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	322 8 11	203 16 10	- -	297 5 9	- - -	325 11 7
2 10 7	- -	- -	3 11 9	48 11 9	- -	81 15 1	33 12 7	12 16 1	182 17 10	- -	31 14 9	225 - 10	273 7 9	15 13 7
143 15 3	4 7 2	- 4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	148 6 10	87 9 -	- -	9 - 10	43 1 1	1 5 11
4 14 2	- -	- -	6 13 4	90 8 4	- -	152 2 8	45 17 10	23 16 7	323 12 11	- -	88 11 3	402 10 6	369 13 9	28 19 2
9 4 6	7 3 11	- 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 15 11	- -	48 12 -	18 2 -	71 1 2	1 9 2
426 6 4	493 7 1	- 18 8	7 7 -	99 11 3	- -	167 10 6	78 8 10	26 4 10	1,299 14 6	- -	445 6 4	1,155 17 4	4,657 7 10	89 15 5
629 19 5	757 9 8	1 8 6	11 15 8	159 12 4	- -	268 11 5	120 13 2	42 1 5	1,991 11 7	- -	651 17 9	1,801 6 11	7,152 1 2	141 19 3
2 8 7	- -	- -	3 8 10	46 12 5	- -	78 8 11	36 9 1	12 5 9	179 13 7	- -	23 1 8	219 19 2	297 3 1	15 1 10
22 4 6	85 10 5	- - 4	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	107 15 3	- -	233 16 8	205 9 7	1,670 12 3	4 17 5
2 6 9	- -	- -	3 6 4	44 18 7	- -	75 12 -	35 2 8	11 16 10	173 3 2	- -	59 18 2	211 19 5	286 7 7	14 11 -
1 4 6	- -	- -	1 14 9	23 10 11	- -	39 12 5	18 8 3	6 4 2	90 15 -	- -	11 13 6	111 1 10	150 1 9	7 12 -
1 4 4	5 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 18 11	- -	31 9 -	13 3 8	111 18 2	- 6 -
1 18 8	- -	- -	2 14 9	37 2 9	- -	62 9 9	29 - 9	9 15 9	143 2 5	- -	18 7 8	175 4 4	236 14 5	12 - 8
53 5 6	184 17 -	- - 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	238 3 1	- -	475 7 4	455 1 9	3,610 3 4	11 - 8
- 14 2	- -	- -	1 - 1	13 11 10	- -	22 17 4	10 12 6	3 11 8	52 7 7	- -	18 2 6	64 2 5	86 12 6	4 7 8
12 9 11	12 8 -	- 6 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 4 10	- -	5 4 4	33 19 2	241 12 6	2 5 9
7 4 1	22 9 11	- - 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29 14 1	- -	57 9 11	56 17 11	439 7 7	1 8 3
23,421 17 7	24,751 10 5	778 17 1	1,413 8 10	19,148 2 6	- -	32,819 3 4	12,090 18 7	5,046 17 5	119,470 15 9	21,814 14 8	32,804 7 10	162,990 13 6	319,259 6 2	12,737 11 5

ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT (IN FURTHER DETAIL), SHOWING THE RECEIPT

PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	BALANCES, 26th March 1860.		RECEIPTS.								
			Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolitan Improvements.	Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			Total Receipts.
	In Debt.	In Credit.	Assessments, &c.	Contributions, &c.	Loans, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Assessments, &c.	Loans, &c.	Miscellaneous.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	28,069 6 1	24,192 4 –	69,237 11 –	13 13 11	900 10 1	24,821 1 2	167 18 4	31,444 16 2	359 4 6	7,392 15 10	134,337 11 –
LEWISHAM DISTRICT:											
Lewisham, including Sydenham:											
Whole Parish - - - - - - - - - -	- -	176 15 8	90 13 1	- -	- -	249 14 2	- -	305 3 11	3 4 6	66 7 9	715 3 5
Greenwich - - - - - - - - - -	- -	107 16 6	322 19 10	- -	12 – 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	335 – 1
Ravensbourne - - - - - - - - - -	- -	1,596 1 1	2,265 14 5	- -	86 5 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,351 19 5
Hamlet of Penge - - - - - - - - -	- -	47 11 10	24 8 4	- -	- -	67 5 –	- -	82 3 10	1 6 –	26 14 6	201 17 8
ST. OLAVE DISTRICT:											
St. Olave - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	69 11 9	1,103 19 6	– 8 1	20 3 5	116 9 1	- -	142 6 7	1 14 5	35 7 10	1,420 9 2
St. Thomas, Southwark - - - - - - - - -	- -	7 – 4	94 – 11	– – 10	1 16 –	10 6 10	- -	12 12 11	– 2 9	2 17 4	121 17 7
St. John, Horsleydown - - - - - - - -	- -	75 10 6	816 17 5	– 6 11	16 10 1	95 5 –	- -	116 8 3	1 8 6	29 5 9	1,076 1 11
Close of Collegiate Church of St. Peter - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Charterhouse - - - - - - - - -	- -	14 18 5	3 12 5	- -	- -	4 9 4	- -	8 11 8	– 1 2	1 3 9	17 18 4
Inner Temple - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Temple - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln's Inn - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gray's Inn - - - - - - - - - -	- -	158 4 2	18 1 10	- -	– 6 7	29 1 11	- -	36 10 6	– 7 6	7 14 8	92 3 –
Staple Inn - - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furnival's Inn - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARISHES and PARTS without the Limits of the Metropolis, as defined by the Act:											
Willesden:											
Counter's Creek - - - - - - - - -	8 14 10	– –	31 2 8	- -	– 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31 17 4
Ranelagh - - - - - - - - - -	- -	10 15 5	- -	- -	– 9 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	– 9 5
Bayswater Sewer - - - - - - - - -	- -	1 17 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Fulham, &c. - - - - - - - - -	18 6 6	- -	37 2 3	- -	– 16 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37 18 9
Acton—Fulham, &c. - - - - - - - - -	434 18 5	- -	- -	- -	– 14 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	– 14 4
Ealing—Fulham, &c. - - - - - - - - -	12 – 11	- -	- -	- -	5 7 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 7 –
Extra Parochial:											
Southampton Buildings, &c.—Holborn - - -	1 3 7	- -	- -	- -	– – 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	– – 6
Lambeth Palace—Surrey and Kent - - - -	- -	5 9 8	13 1 11	- -	– 9 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13 11 7
Deptford Dockyard—Surrey and Kent - - - -	1 1 2	- -	7 9 8	- -	– 8 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 17 8
Borough Market (Tolls)—Surrey and Kent - - -	- -	– 17 1	5 14 5	- -	– 2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 16 6
Hornsey—Finsbury - - - - - - - - -	- -	84 15 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Chiswick—Fulham, &c. - - - - - - - - -	855 – 5	- -	113 8 3	- -	7 2 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	120 10 10
Wimbledon—Wandle - - - - - - - - -	- -	– 17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Mitcham—Wandle - - - - - - - - -	42 5 6	- -	73 8 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	73 8 4
Merton—Wandle - - - - - - - - -	- -	– 7 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Wallington—Wandle - - - - - - - - -	- -	– 3 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Croydon—Surrey and Kent - - - - - - - -	6 15 5	- -	50 16 6	- -	2 14 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	53 11 1
Morden—Wandle - - - - - - - - -	– 3 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Richmond—Richmond - - - - - - - - -	- -	1 1 1	352 11 4	- -	5 13 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	358 5 2
CLERGY MUTUAL FUND - - - - - - - -	- -	11,776 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
IMPROVEMENT RATES, &c. - - - - - - -	4,172 – 2	- -	202 6 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	202 6 7
TEMPORARY LOANS from Special Account - - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	51,000 – –	- -	51,000 – –
Total - - - £.	33,621 16 5	38,328 13 7	74,865 – 8	14 10 –	1,062 4 7	25,393 12 6	167 18 4	32,148 13 10	51,367 9 4	7,562 7 5	192,581 16 8
Deduct in Debt - - - £.		33,621 16 5									
General Cash Balance on the 26th March 1860 - - - £.		4,706 17 2									

Office, Spring Gardens, S. W.,
26 June 1861.

AND EXPENDITURE FROM 26TH MARCH 1860 TO 25TH MARCH 1861—*continued.*

PAYMENTS.										BALANCES, 25th March 1861.		ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 25th March 1861.		
Sewerage and Drainage.			Metropolis Improvements.		Main Intercepting Drainage.	General Purposes.			TOTAL PAYMENTS.			Moneys Owing to the Board.	Debts Owing by the Board.	
Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.	Works, &c.	Loans, &c.	Loans, &c.	Establishment.	Loans, &c.	Contingencies.		In Debt.	In Credit.		Mortgage Loans and other Special Liabilities.	Current Liabilities.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
23,421 17 7	24,751 10 5	778 17 1	1,413 8 10	19,148 2 6	- -	32,819 3 4	12,090 18 7	5,046 17 5	119,470 15 9	21,814 14 8	32,804 7 10	162,990 13 6	319,259 6 2	12,737 11 5
8 19 -	- -	- -	12 13 10	171 18 11	- -	289 6 3	134 8 10	45 6 5	662 13 3	- -	229 5 10	811 4 8	1,095 19 1	55 14 7
81 15 3	389 19 6	3 10 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	475 5 7	32 9 -	- -	320 18 10	2,605 10 11	16 12 4
187 14 8	2,799 13 -	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,987 10 8	- -	960 9 10	2,169 6 7	18,705 10 6	48 10 2
3 12 1	- -	- -	5 2 2	69 4 5	- -	116 9 5	36 19 -	18 4 10	249 11 11	- 2 5	- -	309 18 7	298 3 2	22 4 -
400 3 8	394 1 2	- 14 11	6 15 4	91 13 3	- -	154 4 7	63 1 4	24 3 2	1,134 17 5	- -	355 3 6	1,014 17 4	3,723 2 11	81 10 -
33 9 8	34 19 11	- 1 6	- 11 -	7 8 6	- -	12 10 -	5 11 7	1 19 2	96 11 4	- -	32 6 7	85 7 3	330 10 10	6 13 8
283 15 3	321 19 4	- 12 3	5 12 -	75 17 2	- -	127 12 9	51 12 3	19 19 10	887 - 10	- -	264 11 7	816 12 4	3,045 4 7	66 6 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 3 9	- -	- 5 1	- 4 7	3 1 7	- -	5 3 7	2 8 1	- 16 3	15 2 11	- -	17 13 10	16 3 6	19 12 5	1 14 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 13 -	5 8 4	2 3 3	1 9 7	20 - 8	- -	33 14 2	16 12 9	5 5 7	88 7 4	- -	161 19 10	100 - -	189 5 8	6 14 11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	23 12 3	- 2 3	- -	- -	- -	4 14 8	- -	- -	28 9 2	5 6 8	- -	69 - 6	240 13 11	- 7 11
- -	7 13 -	- 12 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 5 4	- -	2 19 6	7 13 8	75 10 4	- 2 10
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1 17 10	—	—	—
- -	40 - -	- - 1	- -	- -	- -	4 14 8	- -	- -	44 14 9	25 2 6	- -	96 4 9	337 13 -	- 11 -
- -	201 - 8	- - 7	- -	- -	- -	3 9 -	- -	- -	204 10 3	638 14 4	- -	1,564 8 5	3,136 7 5	5 2 3
- -	44 10 7	- - 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	44 10 9	51 4 8	- -	165 4 2	869 8 6	1 8 4
- -	- 7 9	- 3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 10 9	1 13 10	- -	- -	3 16 1	- - 2
- -	19 19 8	- - 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20 - 3	- 19 -	- -	11 19 2	110 14 10	- 7 7
- -	7 15 8	- - 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 15 11	- 19 5	- -	6 16 8	63 6 -	- 4 4
- -	4 11 -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 11 -	- -	2 2 7	- -	25 6 1	- 1 9
- -	- -	1 8 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 8 1	- -	83 7 8	—	—	—
- -	282 15 9	- 1 -	- -	- -	- -	- 14 3	- -	- -	283 11 -	1,018 - 7	- -	2,538 17 6	5,344 10 5	8 14 3
- -	- -	- - 3	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- - 3	- -	- 17 1	- 1 3	—	—
- -	- -	- - 7	- -	- -	- -	18 14 8	- -	- -	18 15 3	- -	12 7 7	- 2 11	—	—
- -	- -	- - 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 2	- -	- 7 4	- - 10	—	—
- -	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	- 3 -	- - 5	9 5 8	—
- -	52 15 5	- 2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	52 17 5	6 1 9	- -	46 8 1	420 8 10	1 9 4
- -	- -	- - 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - 1	- 3 6	- -	- - 6	—	—
- -	181 19 11	- 2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	182 2 -	- -	177 4 3	176 5 8	1,854 11 2	3 - 6
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,776 14 8	- -	- -	- -	11,776 14 8	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	3,969 13 7	- -	3,678 6 5	—	—
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	51,000 - -	- -	51,000 - -	—	—	—	—	—
24,428 3 11	29,564 13 4 *	789 1 5	1,445 17 4	19,587 7 - †	11,776 14 8	33,590 11 4	63,401 12 5 ‡	5,162 12 8	189,746 14 1	27,565 5 11	35,107 5 8	176,996 13 6	361,763 18 6	13,065 2 3
										Deduct in Debt - - - £.	27,565 5 11		£. 374,829 - 9	
										General Cash Balance on the 25th March 1861 - - - £.	7,541 19 9			

* Loans, Sewerage and Drainage.—These payments are in respect of Interest and Sinking Fund in connexion with the Mortgage Debts of the late Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.
† Ditto, Metropolis Improvements.—These payments are in respect of Interest on Loans effected by the Board under the Acts for formation of New Streets, &c.
‡ Ditto, General Purposes.—These payments are in respect of Instalment and Interest on Loan of £. 140,000 from the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society and the temporary Loan of £. 51,000.

(signed) *G. S. Hatton*, Accountant.

ACCOUNTS of MONEYS Received and Expended from the 26th March 1860 to the 25th March 1861, in reference to the undermentioned Acts.

COVENT GARDEN APPROACH.

Dr. Pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 (10th August 1857). *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1860 - -	25,486 1 9	By Cost of Freehold and other Property - -	19,428 - -
„ Bank of London, Interest on Current and Deposit Balances - - - - £.351 10 10		„ Land Tax, and redemption thereof - -	322 14 2
„ Rent of Purchased Property - 105 - -		„ Professional and Law Charges - - -	1,100 10 10
„ Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials - - - - 180 7 6		„ Hoards and Fans - - - - -	255 2 11
	636 18 4	„ Contractors and others, for Works - -	3,633 - 7
		„ Supervision of Works - - - -	65 16 -
		„ Contract Stamps, Stationery, Registering, &c., and Sundry Petty Expenses - -	140 14 -
			24,945 18 6
		„ Balance in hand on 25th March 1861 - -	1,177 1 7
£.	26,123 - 1	£.	26,123 - 1

Audited 31st May 1861.

(signed) *Wm. Andoe*, Auditor.

SOUTHWARK AND WESTMINSTER COMMUNICATION.

Dr. Pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 115 (10th August 1857). *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1860 - -	239,140 7 -	By Cost of Freehold and other Property - -	169,601 13 10
„ Bank of London, Interest on Current and Deposit Balances - - - - £.7,092 9 5		„ Professional and Law Charges - - -	4,521 19 5
„ Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials - - - - 1,112 10 6		„ Hoards and Fans, and Expenses incidental to Works - - - - - -	471 6 11
„ General Account, Repayment, with Interest, of Advance, per contra - - - - 31,372 3 -		„ Contract Stamps, Lithography, &c. - -	46 9 -
	39,577 2 11	„ General Account, Advance - - - -	31,000 - -
			205,641 9 2
		„ Balance in hand on 25th March 1861 - -	73,076 - 9
£.	278,717 9 11	£.	278,717 9 11

Audited 31st May 1861.

(signed) *Wm. Andoe*, Auditor.

FORMATION OF FINSBURY PARK.

Dr. Pursuant to Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 150 (17th August 1857). *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1860 - -	3 16 11	By Balance in hand on 25th March 1861 - -	3 16 11

Audited 31st May 1861.

(signed) *Wm. Andoe*, Auditor.

VICTORIA PARK APPROACH.

Dr. Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 38 (14th June 1858). *Cr.*

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1860 - -	36,596 6 1	By Cost of Freehold and other Property - -	22,487 9 7
„ Bank of London, Interest on Current and Deposit Balances - - - - £.602 8 8		„ Professional and Law Charges - - -	763 10 7
„ Rent of Purchased Property - 40 9 4		„ Hoards and Fans - - - - - -	131 11 -
„ Proceeds of Sale of Old Materials - - - - 938 4 -		„ Contractors, for Works - - - -	700 - -
„ General Account, Repayment, with Interest, of Advance, per contra - - - - 20,263 2 6		„ Contract Stamps, Stationery, Registering, &c., and Sundry Petty Expenses - -	146 13 4
	21,844 4 6	„ General Account, Advance - - - -	20,000 - -
			44,229 4 6
		„ Balance in hand on 25th March 1861 - -	14,211 6 1
£.	58,440 10 7	£.	58,440 10 7

Audited 31st May 1861.

(signed) *Wm. Andoe*, Auditor.

ACCOUNTS of MONEYS Received and Expended from the 26th March 1860 to the 25th March 1861, &c.—*continued.*

MAIN DRAINAGE RATE COLLECTION.

Dr. Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (2d August 1858). *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1860 - -	11,725	16	7	By Expenses of Collection - - - -	656	1	6
„ Amounts collected, viz.:				„ Amounts paid into Bank of England, viz.:			
St. George, Hanover-square - 13,265 14 8				St. George, Hanover-square 11,796 4 –			
Woolwich - - - - 1,540 – –				Inner Temple - - - 246 17 –			
Inner Temple - - - 238 2 –				Lincoln's Inn - - - 205 5 –			
Lincoln's Inn - - - - 389 3 10				Middle Temple - - - 162 10 –			
Middle Temple - - - 166 6 –				Woolwich - - - - 1,037 10 –			
Fulham - - - - - 33 17 6				Lincoln's Inn - - - 205 5 –			
15,633 4 –				St. George, Hanover-square 11,796 4 –			
„ Bank of London, Interest on Balance - - - - - 251 2 6					25,449	15	–
	15,884	6	6		26,105	16	6
				„ Balance in hand on 25th March 1861 - -	1,504	6	7
£.	27,610	3	1	£.	27,610	3	1

Audited 31st May 1861.

(signed) *Wm. Andoe*, Auditor.

METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE.

Dr. Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (2d August 1858). *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on 26th March 1860 - -	70,485	7	5	By Contractors for Works - - - - -	258,355	15	11
„ Bank of England, Six Instalments of Loan of 3,000,000 *l.* - - 300,000 – –				„ Cost of Freehold and other Property - -	63,801	18	3
				„ Professional and Law Charges - - -	3,094	18	3
				„ Ordnance Survey of the Metropolis - -	10,000	–	–
„ Proceeds of Sale of old materials 567 19 6				„ Stationery, Stamps, Postage, and Incidental Expenses - - - - - - -	1,458	16	8
	300,567	19	6	„ Salaries and Wages - - - - - -	12,042	18	10
					348,754	7	11
				„ Balance in hand on 25th March 1861 - -	22,298	19	–
£.	371,053	6	11	£.	371,053	6	11

Audited 31st May 1861.

(signed) *Wm. Andoe*, Auditor.

METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE—SINKING FUND.

Dr. Pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104 (2d August 1858). *Cr.*

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1860: 26 March	To Total Receipts to this Date:				1860: 26 March	By Total Payments to this Date:			
	Rates or Assessments - - -	136,941	1	–		Interest on Bonds £. 1,518 16 4			
	Incidental Receipts - - -	639	15	4		Bonds paid off - 50,000 – –			
							51,518	16	4
						„ Balance - - - - -	86,062	–	–
	£.	137,580	16	4		£.	137,580	16	4
1860: 26 March	To Balance brought down - - -	86,062	–	–	1861: 25 March	By Total Payments during the Year:			
1861: 25 March	„ Total Receipts during the Year:					Interest on Bonds £. 6,089 – 8			
	Rates or Assessments - - -	178,583	5	9		Bonds paid off - 230,000 – –			
							236,089	–	8
						„ Balance - - - - -	28,556	5	1
	£.	264,645	5	9		£.	264,645	5	9

(signed) *G. S. Hatton*, Accountant.

MORTGAGE DEBTS of the late METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS of SEWERS.

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

No.	PARISHES, DISTRICTS, AND PARTS.	Amounts set aside and invested in New 3 per Cent. Annuities.			Amount of Mortgages paid off during the Year.	Balance in hand 25th March 1861, invested in New 3 per Cent. Annuities.
		Balance in hand 26th March 1860.	Amount received and set aside during the Year.	TOTAL.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	City of London	—	—	—	—	—
2	St. Marylebone	419 11 7	409 19 6	829 11 1	- -	829 11 1
3	St. Pancras	468 13 2	128 15 4	597 8 6	- -	597 8 6
4	Lambeth	5,588 13 7	2,807 12 10	8,396 6 5	6,605 - 11	1,791 5 6
5	St. George, Hanover-square	784 10 7	403 13 1	1,188 3 8	- -	1,188 3 8
6	Islington, St. Mary	—	—	—	—	—
7	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	—	—	—	—	—
8	Paddington	1,105 3 5	304 6 5	1,409 9 10	- -	1,409 9 10
9	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	481 14 4	132 7 1	614 1 5	- -	614 1 5
10	St. Mary, Newington, Surrey	2,907 - 8	791 12 9	3,698 13 5	2,559 16 4	1,138 17 1
11	Camberwell	1,572 7 9	189 10 10	1,761 18 7	2,812 9 8	* —
12	St. James, Westminster	377 17 10	103 16 7	481 14 5	- -	481 14 5
13	St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell	—	—	—	—	—
14	Chelsea	939 7 9	28 13 6	968 1 3	- -	968 1 3
15	Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts	674 3 1	20 12 2	694 15 3	- -	694 15 3
16	St. Luke, Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—
17	St. George the Martyr, Southwark	1,907 6 5	519 8 -	2,426 14 5	1,679 10 -	747 4 5
18	Bermondsey	2,014 8 6	52 6 10	2,066 15 4	1,773 16 6	292 18 10
19	St. George in the East	546 1 4	150 - 8	696 2 -	- -	696 2 -
20	St. Martin in the Fields	9 15 -	2 13 6	12 8 6	- -	12 8 6
21	Hamlet of Mile End Old Town	524 - 2	185 7 3	709 7 5	- -	709 7 5
22	Woolwich	—	—	—	—	—
23	Rotherhithe	986 11 9	266 16 5	1,253 8 2	862 5 1	391 3 1
24	St. John, Hampstead	99 10 3	27 6 8	126 16 11	- -	126 16 11
25	Whitechapel District	916 11 11	251 16 8	1,168 8 7	- -	1,168 8 7
26	Westminster ditto	553 14 8	152 3 7	705 18 3	- -	705 18 3
27	Greenwich - ditto	935 - 5	2,819 2 2	3,754 2 7	858 6 8	2,895 15 11
28	Wandsworth ditto	3,114 4 2	847 9 -	3,961 13 2	2,742 4 7	1,219 8 7
29	Hackney - ditto	295 9 6	610 16 8	906 6 2	- -	906 6 2
30	St. Giles - ditto	121 6 5	33 6 9	154 13 2	- -	154 13 2
31	Holborn - - ditto	131 2 8	36 - 7	167 3 3	- -	167 3 3
32	Strand - - ditto	13 - 5	3 11 7	16 12 -	- -	16 12 -
33	Fulham - - ditto	1,434 18 -	1,436 4 1	2,871 2 1	- -	2,871 2 1
34	Limehouse - ditto	542 9 8	190 9 -	732 18 8	- -	732 18 8
35	Poplar - - ditto	77 8 6	21 5 5	98 13 11	- -	98 13 11
36	St. Saviour's ditto	2,481 18 1	671 4 8	3,153 2 9	2,169 2 4	984 - 5
37	Plumstead - ditto	1,220 6 7	37 6 3	1,257 12 10	- -	1,257 12 10
38	Lewisham - ditto	3,228 7 8	2,229 7 5	5,457 15 1	- -	5,457 15 1
39	St. Olave - ditto	1,480 4 11	402 15 2	1,883 - 1	1,303 8 10	579 11 3
40	The Charter House	—	—	—	—	—
41	Gray's Inn	10 18 11	3 - 1	13 19 -	- -	13 19 -
42	The Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter	—	—	—	—	—
43	Inner Temple	—	—	—	—	—
44	Middle Temple	—	—	—	—	—
45	Lincoln's Inn	—	—	—	—	—
46	Staple Inn	—	—	—	—	—
47	Furnival's Inn	—	—	—	—	—
	Parishes and Parts without the Limits of the Metropolis as defined by the Act:					
48	Willesden	66 13 4	41 16 -	108 9 4	- -	108 9 4
49	Acton	23 18 3	59 14 4	83 12 7	- -	83 12 7
50	Ealing	176 9 5	5 7 -	181 16 5	- -	181 16 5
51	Extra Parochial	40 17 2	21 3 5	62 - 7	42 8 11	19 11 8
52	Hornsey	—	—	—	—	—
53	Chiswick	232 7 6	41 19 7	274 7 1	- -	274 7 1
54	Wimbledon	—	—	—	—	—
55	Mitcham	—	—	—	—	—
56	Merton	—	—	—	—	—
57	Wallington	—	—	—	—	—
58	Croydon	104 14 2	28 6 7	133 - 9	91 10 2	41 10 7
59	Morden	—	—	—	—	—
60	Richmond	185 9 2	98 8 5	283 17 7	- -	283 17 7
	£.	38,794 8 8	16,567 13 10	55,362 2 6	23,500 - -	32,912 13 7
	Deduct Amount paid out of the General Fund on account of the Parish of Camberwell (*see* above *), that Parish being in arrear of Payments under Precepts					1,050 11 1
	£.					31,862 2 6

(signed) *G. S. Hatton*, Accountant.

GENERAL SUMMARY of Receipt and Expenditure for the Year ending 25th March 1861.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Cash Balances, 26th March 1860.	Total Receipts During the Year.	Total Payments During the Year.	Cash Balances, 25th March 1861.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
General Account:—				
Current Ordinary Account	4,706 17 2	* 192,581 16 8	* 189,746 14 1	7,541 19 9
Special Accounts:—				
Covent Garden Approach	25,486 1 9	636 18 4	24,945 18 6	1,177 1 7
Southwark and Westminster Communication	239,140 7 –	† 39,577 2 11	† 205,641 9 2	73,076 – 9
Finsbury Park	3 16 11	– – –	– – –	3 16 11
Victoria Park Approach	36,596 6 1	‡ 21,844 4 6	‡ 44,229 4 6	14,211 6 1
Main Drainage Rate Collection	11,725 16 7	15,884 6 6	26,105 16 6	1,504 6 7
Metropolis Main Drainage	70,485 7 5	300,567 19 6	348,754 7 11	22,298 19 –
Sinking Funds:—				
Metropolis Main Drainage	86,062 – –	178,583 5 9	236,089 – 8	28,556 5 1
Mortgage Debts of the late Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers	38,794 8 8	16,567 13 10	23,500 – –	31,862 2 6
£.	513,001 1 7	766,243 8 –	1,099,012 11 4	180,231 18 3
	£. 1,279,244 9 7		£. 1,279,244 9 7	

* These amounts include the sum of £. 51,000, being a temporary loan from special accounts incurred and repaid within the year.

† These amounts contain the sum of £. 31,000, being part of the temporary loan of £. 51,000, as above.

‡ These amounts contain the sum of £. 20,000, being a part of the temporary loan of £. 51,000, as above.

(signed) *G. S. Hatton*,
Accountant.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of Contracts entered into by the (Current Ordinary Account.) - - - - - - - -

SPECIAL CONTRACTS. - - - - - -

Date of Contract.	LOCALITY.	Name of Contractor.
Sewerage and Drainage:		
20t0 December 1860 - -	Ranelagh Sewer, in continuation of Park-road, near Kilburn.	Edward Thirst - - - - -

GENERAL CONTRACTS—(Under Schedule of Prices). - - - -

Date of Contract.	LOCALITY.	Name of Contractor.
General Purposes:		
9th July 1860 - - -	- - - - - - -	Reed and Pardon - - - -
9th July 1860 - - -	- - - - - - -	John Smith & Co. - - - -

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS. - - - - - -

ACCOUNT.	Date of Contract.	Name of Contractor.
Covent Garden Approach - - -	31st July 1869 - -	Edward Thirst - - - - -
Metropolis Main Drainage - - -	28th March 1860 - -	John Aird - - - - - -
	5th June 1860 - -	William Dethick - - - -
	16th August 1860 - -	Ditto - - - - - -
	17th August 1860 - -	John Aird - - - - - -
	9th November 1860 -	George Furness - - - - -
	20th February 1861 -	Thomas Brassey, Alexander Ogilvie, and Henry Harrison.

BOARD, from the 26th March 1860 to the 25th March 1861.

- - - - - - - - (CURRENT ORDINARY ACCOUNT.)

- - - - - - - SPECIAL CONTRACTS.

Quantity of Work agreed to be Executed.	CONTRACT SUM.		
	Contract Price.	Amount provided for Extras.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Construction of 462 feet of 7 ft. cir. Brick Sewer, and Works incidental thereto.	1,250 – –	150 – –	1,400 – –

- - - - - GENERAL CONTRACTS—(Under Schedule of Prices).

Nature of Work to be performed, and Materials to be supplied.	Period for which Contract was Entered into.
For the Printing of Official Forms and Miscellaneous Jobs, required for the use of, and ordered by the Board.	One year, from 10th July 1860.
For the execution of Binding, Ruling, and other Works, and the supply of Stationery and small Stores.	Ditto - - ditto.

- - - - - - - SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Nature of Work to be Performed, &c.	CONTRACT SUM.			REMARKS.
	Contract Price.	Amount provided for Extras.	TOTAL.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Construction of Subway for New Street, and other Works in connexion therewith.	4,291 – –	100 – –	4,391 – –	
EARL SEWER AND OUTLET: Construction of 700 feet of 10 ft. cir. Brick Sewer, and 180 feet of 3 ft. 8 in. Pipe Sewer, and Works incidental thereto.	7,566 – –	1,000 – –	8,566 – –	
RANELAGH STORM OVERFLOW: Construction of 1 mile and 420 feet of Brick Sewers of various dimensions, and Works incidental thereto.	22,000 – –	1,500 – –	23,500 – –	
RANELAGH SEWER: Underpinning 1,480 feet of Brick Sewer -	2,296 – –	- -	2,296 – –	
PORTION OF SOUTHERN LOW LEVEL SEWER: Construction of 132 feet of 7 ft. cir. Brick Sewer and 300 feet of Iron Pipe Sewer, and Works incidental thereto.	9,150 – –	- -	9,150 – –	
NORTHERN OUTFALL SEWER: Construction of 5 miles and 1,400 feet of Brick Sewers of various dimensions, and Works incidental thereto.	585,000 – –	40,000 – –	625,000 – –	
NORTHERN MIDDLE LEVEL SEWER: Construction of 12 miles and 1,280 feet of Brick Sewers of various dimensions, and Works incidental thereto.	314,800 – –	15,000 – –	329,800 – –	
£.	940,812 – –	57,500 – –	998,312 – –	

(signed) *G. S. Hatton*, Accountant.

STATEMENT and ACCOUNT of all ARREARS of RATES and other MONEYS owing to, and of MORTGAGES and other DEBTS and LIABILITIES owing by, the BOARD, on the 25th of March 1861.

(CURRENT ORDINARY ACCOUNT.)

MONEYS OWING TO THE BOARD.

	£.	s.	d.
Assessments by Precepts on sundry Vestries and District Boards	160,357	12	7
Outstanding Amount of Improvement Rates and Charges for Default	3,678	6	5
Contributions to Sewerage Works, to be received	960	14	6
Temporary Loan to Special Account (Finsbury Park)	1,000	–	–
Amount deposited in respect of New Offices, Spring-gardens	4,000	–	–
Probable value of Premises, 1, Greek-street	7,000	–	–
£.	176,996	13	6*

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OWING BY THE BOARD.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
MORTGAGE LOANS AND OTHER SPECIAL LIABILITIES:						
Mortgage Loans for Sewerage Purposes, contracted by former Commissioners of Sewers	258,800	–	–			
Value of Annuities granted by former Surrey and Kent Commissioners of Sewers	2,384	19	8			
	261,184	19	8			
Outstanding Amount of Loan of 140,000*l.* from Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	98,000	–	–			
Outstanding Amount for New Offices	2,578	18	10			
				361,763	18	6
CURRENT LIABILITIES:						
Amounts outstanding under Contracts for Sewerage Works; viz.:						
Special Contracts entered into by Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers	845	4	10			
Special Contracts entered into by Metropolitan Board of Works	1,413	16	6			
	2,259	1	4			
General Contracts entered into by Metropolitan Board of Works	4,577	19	11			
Amount of Tradesmen's Bills and other Obligations	1,656	4	6			
Interest on Loans, &c., including Income Tax deducted and payable to Income Tax Commissioners	1,441	–	1			
Contributions granted by the Board to Metropolis Improvements, not yet paid	3,130	16	5			
				13,065	2	3
			£.	374,829	–	9

* In addition to this Amount of Moneys owing to the Board, there is a Cash Balance in hand of 7,541*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; and also the sum of 31,862*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities, for the repayment of Mortgage Debts, pursuant to 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 190.

(signed) *G. S. Hatton*, Accountant.

STATEMENT and ACCOUNT of MORTGAGES and other DEBTS and LIABILITIES owing by the BOARD on the 25th March 1861.

(SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.)

COVENT GARDEN APPROACH.

	£.	s.	d.
Proportion of Loan of 400,000 *l.* from Bank of England	90,000	–	–
Compensations ordered for Payment, awaiting Settlement	100	–	–
Law and other Professional Charges	10	–	–
£.	90,110	–	–

SOUTHWARK AND WESTMINSTER COMMUNICATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Proportion of Loan of 400,000 *l.* from Bank of England	310,000	–	–
Compensations ordered for Payment, awaiting Settlement	19,273	11	10
Law and other Professional Charges	667	10	11
£.	329,941	2	9

FINSBURY PARK.

	£.	s.	d.
Loan from General Account of the Board	1,000	–	–

VICTORIA PARK APPROACH.

	£.	s.	d.
Loan from Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	42,000	–	–
Outstanding amount of Contract for construction of Bridge over Limehouse Cut	543	–	–
Compensations ordered for Payment, awaiting Settlement	568	–	–
Law and other Professional Charges	33	19	9
£.	43,144	19	9

METROPOLIS MAIN DRAINAGE.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount outstanding under Contracts entered into by the Board	1,339,015	–	–
Compensations ordered for Payment, awaiting Settlement	688	–	–
Law and other Professional Charges	83	19	9
£.	1,339,786	19	9

(signed) *G. S. Hatton*, Accountant.

ACCOUNT in ABSTRACT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, under the several distinct Heads, from the 26th March 1860 to the 25th March 1861, with the Statement of the Allowance of the Auditor; also, SUMMARY STATEMENT of all CONTRACTS entered into during such Period, and of the Moneys owing to, and Debts and Liabilities owing by, the Board, on the 25th March 1861.

(Pursuant to Acts 18 *&* 19 *Vict. c.* 120, 20 *&* 21 *Vict. c.* 115 *&* 150, *and* 21 *&* 22 *Vict. c.* 38 *&* 104.*)*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 7 *February* 1862.

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 June 1862;—*for*,

"COPY of the CHARTERS, AGREEMENTS, and ACTS of PARLIAMENT for the Government of SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL:"

"ACCOUNTS of the PROPERTY and Annual INCOME and EXPENDITURE of SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, and of the Number of Persons relieved as In-door and Out-door PATIENTS for the last Year for which the Account is complete:"

"And of the SUMS demanded of and to be received from the CHARING CROSS RAILWAY COMPANY, and of the Amount of EXPENSES incurred in the DISPUTES between the said Hospital and that Company."

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *July* 1862.

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COPY of the CHARTERS, AGREEMENTS and ACTS of PARLIAMENT for the Government of SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL; ACCOUNTS of the PROPERTY and Annual INCOME and EXPENDITURE of SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL; and of the Number of Persons relieved as In-door and Out-door PATIENTS, for the last Year, for which the Account is complete; and of the SUMS demanded of and to be received from the CHARING CROSS RAILWAY COMPANY, and of the Amount of EXPENSES incurred in the DISPUTES between the said Hospital and that Company.

COPIES of the following Charters and Acts of Parliament accompanying this return, viz.:—

Copy translation of Charter of 5 Edward 6 (12 August 1551).
Copy Indenture of Covenants between King Henry 6 and the Corporation of London; dated 12 June 1553.
Copy translation of Charter of 7 Edward 6 (26 June 1553).
Queen's Printer's Copy of Act of 22 George 3, c. 77.
Queen's Printer's Copy of Act of 6 George 4. c. 46.
Queen's Printer's Copy of Act of 13 and 14 Victoria, c. 7.

The property of the hospital consists of lands, tenements and hereditaments, in the several counties of Middlesex, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Derby, Essex, Hants, Herts, Kent, Surrey, Wilts, and York; shares in the Grand Junction Canal; and money in the Public Funds.

The annual income last year (1861) was 32,796 *l.* 2 *s.* 7 *d.*, of which 31,741 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* were rents and profits of lands, tenements and hereditaments.

The expenditure of the hospital last year amounted to 32,203 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.*, of which the sum of 3,750 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* was expended in improvements on estates and other extraordinary purposes.

A printed general statement of the receipts and payments of the hospital during the year ending the 31st December 1861 accompanies this return.

The number of in-door patients during the year 1861 was 3,948. The number of out-door patients during the same year was 41,814 (*See* the statement of the steward of the hospital, which accompanies this Return).

The amount of purchase-money and compensation awarded to be paid by the Charing Cross Railway Company in respect of the whole of St. Thomas's Hospital was 296,000 *l.*, which sum was paid in January 1862 into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of *ex parte* the Charing Cross Railway Company, in the matter of "The Charing Cross Railway Act, 1859;" and was afterwards invested in the purchase of a sum of 317,409 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* Consolidated £. 3. per Cent. Annuities to the like account.

In the notices given by the governors to the Company in January 1861, under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, the sum of 750,000 *l.* was inserted in the first notice, as the governor's claim for the whole hospital, and the sum of 350,000 *l.* was inserted in the second notice, as their claim in respect of the portion required by the company.

The former sum was inserted because the company's first notice was served upon the governors only a few days before Christmas-day 1860, and the governors were required to send in the amount of the sum they claimed for the property within 21 days; and, as it was impracticable, owing to the extent, and the peculiar and exceptional character, of the property, to obtain valuations in that short time at Christmas, the governors, after consulting an eminent counsel, inserted 750,000 *l.* in the notice to preclude the possibility of the valuations, when made, exceeding the amount claimed.

The sum of 350,000 *l.* for the portion was inserted in the second notice under similar circumstances, and was a claim based upon the ground that the hospital must be removed and rebuilt on a new site.

Before the umpire, when the valuations of the property had been made, the highest amount given in evidence on the part of the governors was 489,702 *l.*, and the lowest was 435,512 *l.*

The expenses incurred by the governors of the hospital in their opposition to the Charing Cross Railway Bill in Parliament in 1859 amounted to the sum of 3,004 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.*

The governors' costs of their proceedings in Chancery against the company have not yet been ascertained, but they will, probably, amount to about 950 *l.*

These costs are ordered by the court to be taxed, and to be paid by the company.

The governors' costs of the arbitration, for ascertaining the purchase money and compensation to be paid by the company for the hospital, have not yet been ascertained, but they will, probably, amount to about 8,500 *l.*

All the costs of the arbitration, and incident thereto, to be settled by the arbitrators, are, in pursuance of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, to be borne by the company.

The governors' costs of the company's appeal to the Lord Chancellor in January last are not yet ascertained, but will, probably, amount to about 90 *l.*

No order has yet been made by the court as to the payment of these costs.

The governors have incurred some further costs, which will, probably, amount to about 100 *l.*

This return does not include the governors' costs relating to the Bill now in Parliament, nor the cost of the sale and conveyance of the hospital not yet completed.

(signed) *Robt. A. Wainewright,*
Clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital.

3 July 1862.

TRANSLATION of CHARTER of 5th Edward VI. (12 August 1551).

Patent Roll, 5 Edward 6.—No. 24.

Of a Grant to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London.

THE King to all to whom, &c. greeting: Know ye that we, considering and pondering upon the scandalous and wretched state and condition of the poor, sick, and infirm men lying begging in the public ways and places of our city of London and in the suburbs of the same, to their own no slight grievance and pain, and to the very great infection and annoyance of our subjects going and walking through the same ways and places, whose health, quiet, and soundness we not the less desiring than the cure and maintenance of the aforesaid sick and infirm poor, have of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion given and granted, and do by these presents give and grant to our well-beloved the mayor and commonalty, and the citizens of our aforesaid city of London, all the house and site of the late hospital of Thomas Becket, in Southwark, late commonly called the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, by whatever name or names the same late hospital may be called or known, or was at any time heretofore called or known; and all the church, belfry, and churchyard of the said late hospital; and all our houses, buildings, granaries, stables, dovecots, ponds, gardens, orchards, pleasure gardens, land, and soil whatsoever within the site, enclosure, compass, circuit, and precinct of the said late hospital being; also all our rectory of Thomas Becket, late called the parsonage of Saynt Thomas, in Southwarke aforesaid, or by whatever other name it may be called or known, with its laws and appurtenances universal; and all and all manner the tithes, oblations, and obventions, and other profits, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances to the same rectory in any way belonging or appertaining; and all those our fairs yearly held and to be held in Southwark aforesaid to the said late hospital late belonging or appertaining; and all and singular our messuages, lands, tenements, houses, buildings, shops, cellars, solars, gardens, orchards, pleasure gardens, curtilages, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Thomas Becket, late commonly called the parish of St. Thomas, in Southwark aforesaid, to the said late hospital, late belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possessions thereof late being; also all and singular our messuages, lands, tenements, houses, buildings, gardens, orchards, pleasure gardens, curtilages, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, now or late in the several tenures

or

or occupations of Humphrey Collet, William Kellet, and William Chapman, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Newington, in our county of Surrey, to the said late hospital, late belonging or appertaining, and parcel of the possession thereof late being; and also all those our messuages, lands, tenements, houses, building, garden, orchard, pleasure gardens, and curtilages whatsoever, with their appurtenances now or late in the several tenures or occupations of Thomas Leper, Thomas Redging, Cristoper Hide, John Cowper, and the wardens of the parish church of St. George, in Southwark aforesaid, or their assigns, or the assigns of any of them, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. George, in Southwark aforesaid, to the said late hospital, late belonging and appertaining and parcel of the possession thereof late being; and also all our messuages, lands, tenements, houses, buildings, granaries, gardens, orchards, pleasure gardens, curtilages, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, now or late in the several tenures or occupations of Edward Welshe, John Hogeson, Roger Lawrence, Humpey Scoode, Cornelius Mynstrell, Robert Smyth, and William Pecocke, or their assigns, or the assigns of any of them, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Saint Saviour, in Southwark aforesaid, and in the late parish of St. Mary Magdalene, there to the said late hospital late belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof late being; and all our houses, edifices, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, now or late in the several tenures of John Lambeth, Thomas Wragge, Edward Tybenson, Anthony de la Rue, Richard Thompson, William Shorte, Thomas Symondes, James Picknall, John Cory, and John Gardyner, or their assigns, situate, lying, and being in the said parish of St. Saviour, in Southwark aforesaid, and in the late parish of St. Margaret, there and to the said late hospital late belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof late being; also all reversions whatsoever of all and singular the premises above expressed and specified, with the appurtenances and every parcel thereof; and also all rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved upon all whatsoever demises and grants of the premises, and of every parcel thereof, in any way made as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as full a manner and form, as any master of the said late hospital or any other or any others the premises or any parcel thereof heretofore having, possessing, or being thereof seized the same or any parcel thereof ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, and enjoy; and as fully, freely, and wholly and in as full a manner and form as all and singular the same to our hands, or to the hands of our most beloved father, Henry the Eighth, late King of England, by reason or pretext of any charter, gift, grant, or confirmation to us or our said most beloved father in any way made or granted, or by any other means, right, or title, came or ought to come, and in our hands now are, or ought or should be, which said messuages, lands, tenements, and other all and singular the premises above expressed and specified, with their appurtenances universal, are lately in all extended to the clear annual value of One hundred and fifty-four pounds shillings and one penny; to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid demesne site of the said late hospital and the aforesaid rectory, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified, with their appurtenances, to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, and their successors, for ever; to hold of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, by fealty only in free socage and not in chief, for all services and demands whatsoever to us, our heirs or successors, in any way to be rendered, paid, or done; and, moreover, of our more ample grace, we give and for the considerations aforesaid by these presents, grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London all the issues, rents, revenues, and profits of all and singular the premises above expressed and specified with their appurtenances from the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past hitherto arising or growing; also all our ornaments, bells, lead, vestments, beds, vessels, and other our goods, chattels, implements, and utensils whatsoever in the said hospital being or remaining; to have to the same mayor and commonalty and citizens of our gift, without account or any other thing, therefore, to us, our heirs or successors, in any way to be rendered, paid, or done; and moreover of our more ample grace, we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, that we, our heirs and successors, will for ever yearly, and from time to time discharge, acquit, and defend and keep harmless, as well the same mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, as the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, and other the premises by these presents above granted from all rents, services, fees, annuities, and sums of money whatsoever out of the premises, or of any parcel thereof by these presents above granted in any way issuing, or to be paid or thereupon charged, or to be charged except from the service above by those presents to us, our heirs and successors, reserved; and except from the fee of six pounds per annum allowed for the bailiff of the premises; willing indeed, and by these presents strictly enjoining, commanding, as well our chancellor and surveyors-general, and our council of our Court of Augmentation and Revenues of our Crown, as all the receivers, auditors, and other officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, whatsoever for the time being, that they and every of them, upon the sole showing of these our letters patent, or the enrolment of the same, without any other writ or warrant from us, our heirs, or successors, in any way to be obtained or prosecuted, shall make, and from time to time shall cause to be made, to the aforesaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, full, entire, and due allowance, and manifest discharge of all and all manner the like

rents, fees, annuities, and sums of money and charges whatsoever out of the premises as is aforesaid issuing, or to be paid or thereupon charged or to be charged, except as before excepted. And those our letters patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall be annually and from time to time as well for the aforesaid chancellor and surveyors general and our council of our said Court of Augmentation and Revenues of our Crown, as for all receivers, auditors, and other officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors whatsoever for the time being, a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. And, moreover, of our more ample grace we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do by these presents grant, that the said late hospital in Southwark may and shall from henceforth be a place and house for poor people to be there relieved and maintained, and shall be called the House of Poor People in Southwark, in the county of Surrey, near London, of our foundation. And that the church within the site of the same late hospital may and shall be a parish church, as it was before this was perfected for divine services, and sacraments, and sacramental office, there to be celebrated and administered, as well to the inhabitants within the site and close of the said late hospital, and to the poor officials and ministers there for the time being, as to all the parishioners of the same parish for the time being. And that the same church shall from henceforth be called the parish church of St. Thomas, in Southwark, aforesaid, near London. And further know ye, that we, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, and by our royal authority of supreme head of the English and Irish Church, do appropriate, unite, annex, and incorporate to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, and their successors; the rectory and church of St. Thomas, in Southwark, aforesaid, with all its tithes, oblations, and other rights and appurtenances universal, we give and grant by these presents to the same mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London and their successors, to be possessed to their own proper uses for all time. And further, we will and of our royal authority, which we execute, have of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, given and granted, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant, to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London, and their successors, license, faculty, and full power, that they the aforesaid rectory and church of St. Thomas, in Southwark, aforesaid, and all and singular the messuages, houses, buildings, lands, glebes, annuities, pensions, portions, fruits, tithes, oblations, and other rights, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever to the same rectory and church as is aforesaid assigned, appointed, belonging, or appertaining, or hereafter to be assigned, appointed to belong, or appertain, or as parcel of the same rectory and church, being or hereafter happening to be, may and may be able, to them the same mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London and their successors for ever; to have, hold, possess, and enjoy, and convert, and retain to their own proper use, without impeachment or impediment, of us, our heirs, or successors, or of any archbishops, bishops, archdeacons, sheriffs, escheators, justices, commissioners, or other officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, and without account, first fruits, or tenths, or any other thing theretofore to us, our heirs or successors, in any way to be rendered, paid, or done: and without nomination, presentation, institution, or collation of any rector into the same church to be instituted or conferred, the statute against laws and tenements being put in mortmain, or the statute lately made and provided for the grant to us, our heirs and successors, of first fruits and tenths of benefices, dignities, and spiritual and ecclesiastical dignities and promotions, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision, prohibition, restriction, or ecclesiastical or temporal law, to the contrary thereof, hitherto done, made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatever, in any way notwithstanding: And without any writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other writ, mandate, or precept of us, our heirs or successors in this behalf, in any way to be prosecuted, obtained, or made, and without any inquisition thereof to be made or taken. And moreover, of our more ample grace we will and do by these presents grant that from the issues, rents, and revenues of the premises the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London, and their successors, shall yearly and from time to time for ever find, support, and maintain, not only two fitting and convenient ministers to celebrate divine services and administer the sacrament and sacramental rites as well to the poor and officers and ministers of the said hospital and house of the poor, as to the parishioners of the said parish of St. Thomas, in Southwark, aforesaid, but also two women or sisters apt and convenient to attend and wait upon the poor there, and to wash their clothes from time to time, so often and as often as it shall be fit and necessary. And that the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, from the issues and revenues of the premises shall from time to time for ever find and maintain in the said hospital and house of the poor, as well one door keeper, proper to open the door for the poor there entering and issuing, and one apt and expert surgeon to cure and heal the diseased and infirm received or brought in, or to be received or brought in to the said hospital or house of the poor, as one honest, sober, and pious man, who from time to time may and shall be the surveyor and deputy of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, not only to survey the said hospital and house of the poor, with all belonging to it, but also for the better ordering and disposing of the revenues of the said hospital and house of the poor. And we will and do by these presents declare that the residue of all the revenues of the premises beyond the wages of the officers and ministers aforesaid, and beyond the charges of the necessary repairs of the said hospital and house of the poor, and of other the premises to be from the revenues of the same allowed and deducted, shall be yearly and from time to time spent for the use and maintenance of the poor sick and infirm folk of the said

hospital

hospital and house of the poor as shall be to them most fit and expedient. And in order that the issues and revenues aforesaid may be from time to time expended and applied to the uses aforesaid, and not otherwise, we will and declare by these presents that it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, from time to time as often and so often as it shall seem fit and expedient, to appoint our commissioners to visit the said hospital and house of the poor, and to do and perform all and singular the other things which we, our heirs and successors, have commanded to be done there. And further, we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do by these presents grant, that they who shall hereafter have the offices, places, or dignities of the said two ministers in the said church of St. Thomas, in Southwark, aforesaid, and who shall be nominated, instituted, and admitted to the same places, offices, and dignities, and each of them and their successors shall from time to time have and enjoy those places, offices, and dignities, and each of them without payment of any first fruits, or tenths, or any sum of money, or any sums of money, for or in the name of first fruits, or tenths, or annual tenths part of or for the same places, offices, or dignities, or either of them, to us, our heirs or successors, or for us, our heirs or successors, therefore to be sought, paid, or required, by reason and pretext of any Act of Parliament concerning the grant of first fruit and tenths of ecclesiastical and spiritual benefices, promotions, and dignities, to us, our heirs and successors, in the Twenty-sixth year of the reign of our said most beloved father Henry the Eighth, late King of England, published and provided, but shall be thereof by these presents discharged and acquitted for ever, that statute or any other statute, Act, or law to the contrary thereof, hitherto published, made, ordained, or provided in anything notwithstanding; and to the end that the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of our City of London, and their successors, may, and may the better be able to bear the charges and expenses of maintaining the poor folk in the said house of the poor or hospital in Southwark aforesaid; Know ye, that we, of our more ample grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, will, and have given leave, and do by these presents give leave and grant to any soever subjects and lieges of us, our heirs and successors, that they, or every or any of them may, and may be able, manors, rectories, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, or other possession, revenues or hereditaments, to the yearly value of Forty-six pounds in our City of London, or elsewhere within our realm of England or in Wales, or elsewhere wheresoever within our realms and dominions, over and above the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other the premises above by these presents as is aforesaid given and granted, although they be held of us in chief or otherwise, to the aforesaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the said City of London, and their successors for ever, to give, grant, sell, alienate, or lease to the use and intention aforesaid: And to the same mayor, and commonalty, and citizens and their successors, that they the like manors, rectories, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, possessions, revenues and hereditaments, to the yearly value of Forty-six pounds over and above the aforesaid lands, tenements, and other the premises above by these presents, as is aforesaid given and granted from any subjects and lieges of us, our heirs and successors, may, and may be able to have and receive, we in like manner by these presents, the like special license, do give and grant, the statute against putting lands in mortmain, or any other statute, Act, ordinance, or provision thereof to the contrary, hitherto had, made, published, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in anywise notwithstanding: We will also, and do by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the said City of London, that they may and shall have these our letters patent under our Great Seal of England, in due manner made and sealed, without fine for lands not to be put in mortmain to us in our hanaper or elsewhere, to our use therefore in any way to be rendered, paid, or done, so that express mention, &c. In witness whereof, &c., witness the King at Westminster, the Twelfth day of August.

By the King himself.

INDENTURE of COVENANTS between King Edward the Sixth and the Corporation of London, dated 12th June 1553.

THIS Indenture, made the 12th day of June, in the seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Edward Sixth (1553), by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland, in earth the supreme head; between the same our Sovereign Lord the King on the one part, and the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the City of London on the other part, witnesseth that our said Sovereign Lord the King of his mere mercy, having pity and compassion on the miserable estate of the poor fatherless and motherless children, and sick, sore, and impotent people, and most graciously considering the good and godly endeavours of his most humble and obedient subjects, the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of London, who diligently, by all ways and means, do travail for the good provision of the said poor, and every sort of them, and that by such sort and means as neither the child in his infancy shall want virtuous education and bringing up, neither when the same shall grow unto full age, shall lack matter whereon the same may virtuously occupy himself in good occupation

or science profitable to the commonweal; neither the sore nor sick, when they shall be healed, shall be permitted nor suffered to wander as vagabonds in the commonweal, but shall likewise be put to labour and good and wholesome exercise, and so be made profitable members of the same; his Highness tendering the furtherance and advancement of this good and godly work, of his most princely benign mercy and bountiful goodness, moved with great pity for and towards the relief, aid, succour, and help of the said poor, is pleased and contented not only to be the patron and founder of this godly foundation and erection, but also is pleased and contented that his Highness, by his Grace's letters patent under the Great Seal of England, in due form to be made, will give and grant to the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the said City of London, and to their successors for ever, all that his Grace's manor house and place called Bridewell, with all and singular the members and appurtenances thereof, set and being in the parish of Saint Bridgide, in Fleet-street, in London, and all and singular houses, edifices, chambers, buildings, yards, gardens, void grounds, rooms, ways, easements, profits, and commodities whatsoever, to the said manor house or place called Bridewell belonging, or in any manner of wise appertaining, or as parts, parcels, or members of the same, before this had, known, occupied, used, or demised; and our said Sovereign Lord the King is also pleased and contented, and by these presents promiseth and granteth to the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of London, that he, the same our Sovereign Lord the King, by his said letters patents under his Great Seal of England, shall and will give and grant to the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and to their successors for ever, all and singular the manors, parsonages, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, pensions, portions, advowsons, knight's fees, liberties, franchises, profits, commodities, easements, and all other hereditaments and possessions whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, that in any manner of wise did belong or appertain to the late Hospital of the Savoy, in the county of Middlesex, founded by the noble King of famous memory, King Henry the Seventh, except and always reserved to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, for ever, the principal house or mease of the said late hospital called the Savoy, and all edifices, lodgings, buildings, gardens, yards, and void grounds within the site, circuit, or precinct of the same, except also and reserved to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, all those messuages or tenements lying nigh unto the said late hospital and house commonly called the Savoy rents; and our said Sovereign Lord the King is also pleased and contented to assure, or cause to be assured, unto the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, and freely to give unto the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, toward the relief, help, and succour of the poor that shall be kept in the said manor-house or place of Bridewell, all and singular those the implements of household necessaries, and other stuff of household that in anywise belonged or appertained to the said late hospital of the Savoy, that is to say, all the beds, bolsters, pillows, and mattresses, of down feathers, wool, or flocks, and all the sheets, blankets, coverlets, bedsteads, forms, tables, trestles, joined and other stools, and all other the goods, chattels, and household stuff that to the said late hospital in anywise doth appertain; and also all the implements of the washhouse of the said late hospital, as cisterns, troughs of lead to wash in, and all and singular the other implements and necessaries in anywise appertaining or belonging to the same washhouse; and also all and all manner of implements in the kitchen of the said late hospital, that is to say, all the pots, pans, cauldrons, trevets, spits, fire shovels, tongs, forks, plates, dishes, saucers, candlesticks and irons, racks, pothooks, gridirons, and all other utensils and implements of kitchen stuff whatsoever, to the kitchen or kitchens of the said late hospital belonging, used, or occupied in the same; and also all and singular the implements and necessaries belonging to the buttery and cellar of the said late hospital house, and all and all manner of napery, that is to say, tablecloths, napkins, towels, linen, and all other napery belonging to the said late hospital, and also all those implements, ornaments, goods, chattels, plate, jewels, copes, vestments, books, linen, wainscot, brazen and latten candlesticks; and also all manner other things and necessaries whatsoever that in any manner of wise did belong and appertain to the church of the said late hospital, or occupied or used in the same, except and always reserved to us one great bell and one little bell now being in the said chapel of the Savoy, and one chalice for the communion, and such other necessary implements and other things to be had and occupied in the same chapel for the service of God, and the ministration of the sacraments there. For and in consideration of all which premises the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, for them and their successors, do covenant and grant by these presents to and with our said Sovereign Lord, his heirs and successors, that the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, shall not only content and pay all such debts and duties as are now due by the said hospital, but also at their proper costs and charges, shall at their discretions, in some convenient part of the said manor house and place of Bridewell, or in any other of the hospitals now erected in London or in the borough of Southwark, or in one of them, prepare sufficient lodging from time to time for the comfort, aid, and relief of poor wayfaring men and strangers, and the same shall lodge, harbour, intreat, and entertain from time to time, in such good manner and form as the same wayfaring men and strangers have been accustomed to be lodged, harboured, and intreated within the said late hospital of the Savoy; and further, the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens do covenant, promise, and grant, for them and their successors, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, that the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, shall, within as convenient time as may be, set up and erect, within the said

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manor house and place of Bridewell, good and profitable occupations, and shall train and set on work in the same such of the said poor which they now have, or hereafter shall have and receive within any of their new-erected hospitals of Christ's Church and Saint Thomas, in Southwark, as shall have power and strength, and be meet to labour in some kind of occupation as the same shall be most apt for; and the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens covenant and grant for them and their successors, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, that they the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens shall not only pay, or cause to be paid, all and singular fees and pensions going out of the said late hospital of the Savoy, or out of any manors, lands, tenements or possessions lately belonging or appertaining unto the same, and shall thereof discharge and save harmless our said Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, but shall also compound, by sufficient assurance of fees, annuities, or other stipends, as well with John Gosnald, Esq., the King's Solicitor-General, to whom our said Sovereign Lord the King hath heretofore appointed, by word of mouth only, to be master of the said late hospital of the Savoy, and to and with all the chaplains, and other officers and ministers of the said late hospital, and to and with every of them, for such yearly livings or stipends as they, or any of them, have had, or have, in or out of the said late hospital of the Savoy; and shall also, within one quarter of a year next after the date of these presents, assure the same yearly fees, annuities, and other stipends, to them, and every of them, during their several lives, and thereof discharge and save harmless our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, for ever; and in consideration of the great charges which the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, shall sustain and bear yearly from time to time, for the godly acts and causes above rehearsed, our said Sovereign Lord the King is further pleased and contented, and by these presents for him, his heirs and successors, giveth and granteth to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and to their successors, full power, license, and authority, to take and receive to them, and their successors, for ever, to the use and sustentation of the poor of the new erected hospital of Christ's Church in London, for the time being, and to the sustentation of the poor of the new erected hospital of Saint Thomas, in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, for the time being, and to the sustentation of the poor, from henceforth to be found and brought up in the said manor house or place of Bridewell, and for the maintenance of the same house of occupations, of any of his Grace's liege people, or subjects, by purchase, bargain, sale, alienation, gift, grant, bequest or otherwise, manors, parsonages, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, and other profits, revenues, possessions, or hereditaments, to the yearly value of 4,000 marks over and above the manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments abovesaid, within the City of London, or elsewhere within the realm of England, or in Wales, or any other the King's dominions, although the same manors, parsonages, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, revenues, possessions or hereditaments, be or shall be holden of the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors, in chief or otherwise, the statute or statutes whereby it is provided and enacted, that lands and tenements should not be put to mortmain, or any other Act or Statute heretofore had or made, or any other law, custom, provision, matter or cause to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; and the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens do covenant and grant, for them and their successors, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, that the whole yearly profits and revenues of the said manors, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, possessions or hereditaments (except the Manor of Denge), appointed to be given and granted to the said mayor, commonalty and citizens, and to their successors, and which the same mayor, and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, shall buy and purchase, or that shall be given to them by reason of the said license, over and besides the fees and pensions granted by the King's Majesty's letters patent in form aforesaid, and over and besides the ordinary fees and pensions that shall be due, and ought to be paid unto such officers as from time to time shall serve in any of the said hospitals, and over and above such lawful charges as shall be due and going out of the same, without fraud and covin, shall wholly be bestowed, employed, and go to the relief and sustentation of the poor aforesaid. And our said Sovereign Lord the King is also pleased and contented, and by these presents promiseth and granteth for him, his heirs and successors, to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, that as well the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises before appointed to be given and granted to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, by his Highness in form aforesaid, as also the aforesaid manors, parsonages, lands, tenements, possessions, hereditaments, and other the premises which the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or their successors, by reason of the said license or otherwise, shall have hereafter by gift, grant, demise, bargain, or sale of any other person or persons to the use and intent aforesaid, shall be clearly acquitted and discharged against the King's Highness, his heirs and successors, for ever, of all tenths and first fruits, and of all and singular sum and sums of money, for or in the name of tenth or yearly tenth part, or for or in the name of first fruits of the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises before limited and appointed to be given and granted by the King's Highness to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or to their successors, or which the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or their successors, shall hereafter have or obtain by gift, grant, demise, bargain, sale, or otherwise, of any other person or persons, by virtue of the said license in form aforesaid, and to the purposes aforesaid, the Act of Parliament made and provided in the Twenty-sixth year of the reign of the late King of famous memory, King

Henry VIII., for and concerning the payments of tenths and first fruits, to be due to the King's Highness of spiritual or ecclesiastical benefices, dignities, and promotions, or any other thing, Act, Law, or Statute, to the contrary notwithstanding. And, moreover, our said Sovereign Lord the King is pleased and contented, and by these presents promiseth and granteth for him, his heirs and successors, to and with the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and to their successors for ever, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens at all times hereafter, and from time to time, when and as often as need shall require, to ordain, constitute, and make such wholesome, godly, and honest ordinances, statutes, and rules for good governance of the poor, to be kept within the said manor-house and place of Bridewell, or any other the houses of Christ's Hospital or the hospital called St. Thomas, in Southwark, and to examine all and every person and persons as shall wander idly within the said city and liberties of the same, and to compel them to occupy themselves in honest labour and work according to their abilities; and also to make such and as many officer or officers, governor or governors in the said houses, or any of them, from time to time, to see the same poor well ordered and kept, and for the order and governance of the same officers, as to them shall be thought good, meet, and convenient, without impeachment of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, or his or their justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other his or their ministers, servants, or subjects whatsoever, any statute or law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, so that the same ordinances, laws, and statutes be not repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm, nor to the prerogative of the King. And, further, our said Sovereign Lord the King is pleased and contented, and by these presents promiseth and granteth for him, his heirs and successors, to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, and to their successors for ever, that it shall and may be lawful, as well to and for the said mayor and commonalty and citizens for the time being as to and for such officer or officers, governor and governors, as the said mayor and commonalty and citizens shall appoint from time to time to be officer or officers, governor or governors, of the said manor-house of Bridewell, or any other the said houses or hospitals appointed for the poor aforesaid, and for every of them at all times hereafter, and from time to time, within the city of London and county of Middlesex, to search and examine, by all ways and means according to their good discretions, all and all manner of suspicious houses, as taverners, alehouses, and all manner of victualling-houses, gaming and dicing-houses, dancing schools, tennis plays, bowling-alleys, closshe, keeles, cock-pits, and every other suspect or unlawful place and places, or in any other place or places, liberty or liberties within the said city and county of Middlesex aforesaid, by what name or names soever they or any of them be or shall be called; and also to search every such suspicious house or place of idle ruffians, vagabonds, and masterless men or women or any other suspect person or persons which they or any of them can apprehend and take within any such suspicious place or places, or in any other place or places, liberty or liberties within the said city and county of Middlesex aforesaid, and not only to commit such ruffian, vagabond, and masterless person, but also the householder, master, or keeper of any such house or houses, place or places where any such shall be found unto the house of occupations aforesaid, or otherwise to punish him or them at their discretions, unless the same can, before the mayor and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or before the said officer or officers, governor or governors, honestly discharge him or themselves for their so harbouring and lodging of such suspect persons, or for maintaining of such unlawful game or games, place or places, or that such ruffian, vagabond, or masterless person can truly and justly excuse himself of his or their misbehaviour, suspicious dealing, or of his or their loitering, wandering, or walking about, or other misdemeanours; and that it shall be lawful for the said mayor and officers for the time being to use such correction and order herein as to them shall seem meet, without impeachment of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, or his or their justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other his or their ministers, servants, or subjects whatsoever, any statute, law, or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And our said Sovereign Lord the King, of his more abundant grace, is further pleased and contented, and for him, his heirs and successors promiseth and granteth to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, that our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, from time to time at all times hereafter, will do and suffer to be done all and every such act and acts, thing and things, be it by letters patent, Act of Parliament, confirmation, or otherwise, for the better and more perfect assurance and making sure of all the said manors, parsonages, tithes, lands, tenements, and all and singular the premises appointed to be granted and made sure to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, and for the sure erection, foundation, and establishment of all and singular other the premises, to and for the purposes before expressed, as by the learned counsel of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London, and their successors, from time to time, and at their costs and charges (except the costs of the Great Seal of England), shall be devised or advised. And, moreover, our said Sovereign Lord the King is pleased and contented and granteth by these presents, that the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London, and their successors, shall have the one part of this indenture sealed with the Great Seal of England, and also shall have all other letters patent to them to be made by our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, touching the premises or any part thereof, under the Great Seal of England, in due form to be made and sealed, without any fine or fee, much or little, to be paid for the same in the hanaper

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of the Chancery or elsewhere; and shall also have to them delivered, as of his gift, all evidences, deeds, and writings concerning the premises and every part thereof which his Highness, by these indentures, is pleased to give and grant to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, in form aforesaid. In witness whereof to the one part of this indenture remaining with the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, our said Sovereign Lord the King hath caused his Great Seal of England to be put; and to the other part of the same indenture remaining with our said Sovereign Lord the King, the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens have put their common seal the day and year first above written.

Translation of the Charter of 26th June 1553, 7th Edward VI.

Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the earth of the Church of England and Ireland Supreme Head, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas we, pitying the miserable estate of the poor, fatherless, decrepit, aged, sick and infirm and impotent persons languishing under various kinds of diseases, and also of our special grace thoroughly considering the honest and pious endeavours of our most humble and obedient subjects, the mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London, who by all ways and methods diligently study for the good provision of the poor and of every sort of them, and that by such reason and care neither children yet being in their infancy shall lack good education and instruction, nor when they shall obtain riper years, shall be destitute of honest callings and occupations, whence and whereby they may honestly exercise themselves in some good faculty and science for the advantage and utility of the commonwealth; nor that the sick and diseased, when they shall be recovered and restored to health, may remain idle and lazy vagabonds in the State, but they may in like manner be placed and compelled to labour and honest and wholesome employments: Know ye, that we, as well for the considerations aforesaid as of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, desiring not only the progress, amplification and increase of so honest and noble a work, but also condescending in our name, and by our royal prerogative, to take upon ourself the patronage of this most excellent and most holy foundation now lately established, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our city of London, all that our manor, capital, messuage, and tenement, and our mansion-house called Bridewell, otherwise Bridewell Place, with all and singular its rights, members, and appurtenances situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Brigid, in Fleet-street, London, and all and singular the houses, edifices, lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services, chambers, curtilages, gardens, void grounds, places, spaces, ways, easements, profits, and commodities whatsoever, to the said house called Bridewell Place, in anywise howsoever belonging or appertaining, or as being parts, members or parcels of the same, heretofore had, known, used, or demised; and all those our messuages, tenements, cellars, sollars, houses, edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate, London, to the late Royal Hospital called the Savoy, in the parish of Saint Clement Danes, without the bars of the New Temple, London, now dissolved, formerly belonging and appertaining and being parcels of the possessions thereof; and also all our messuages, tenements, cottages, cellars, sollars, houses, edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever situate, lying and being in the parish of Saint Michael at Corn, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof: and also all that messuage and tenement, and all our houses, edifices, shops, cellars, sollars, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances situate, lying, and being in the Old Change, in the parish of Saint Augustine, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our five messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of All Saints, Honey-lane, next Cheap, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof: and also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, lying in the parish of Saint Anthony, called Saint Anteleyn's parish, in Budge-row, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also one messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, lying in Pankereth-street, in the parish of Saint Bennet's Sherehog, London, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Saint Bennet's, London, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Saint Andrew Undershaft, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all other our messuages, cottages, tofts, tenements, shops, cellars, sollars, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, situate in the parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate, London, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and

all our messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, in the city of London and the suburbs of the same, which were parcel of the possessions and revenues of the said late hospital; and all our lordship and manor called Shoreditch Place, otherwise Ingilrow Hold, with all its rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances in Hackney and elsewhere in our county of Middlesex, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lands, meadows, pastures and hereditaments whatsoever, called Rabbyes, in our said county of Middlesex, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Edmund Lytez, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, called Goldbeaters, with the appurtenances lying and being in Enfield, in our said county of Middlesex, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Catherine Mychell, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all our lordship and manor called Oxenford in Colkenington, in our said county of Middlesex, with all its rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lordships and manors of Denge Hillions, Albethley, and Gerons, with all their rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances, in our county of Essex; and also one messuage and tenement called the New House; and also all our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances called or known by the name or names of Taylfers and Stewards, and all other our lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever in Great Perington, otherwise Parndon, in our said county of Essex, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Lynsters, otherwise called Langleys, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances in our county of Hertford, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lordships and manors of Denham, Duredent, and Maskworth, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances in our county of Buckingham, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our manor and our tenements of Topcliff in Melryth, and of Melbourn, Royston, Feversham, and Great Eversden, with the appurtenances in our county of Cambridge, with all their rights, members, liberties and appurtenances to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Netherhall in Hinton, with all its rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances, in our said county of Cambridge, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And all that our lordship and manor of Burdlyns in Comberton, in our said county of Cambridge, with all its rights and appurtenances, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Ranger, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Allens, and all our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, called Maners, with their rights, members, and appurtenances in Feversham and elsewhere, in our said county of Cambridge, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Wyse, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said William Wyse, situate, lying, and being in Fulborne, in our said county of Cambridge, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Astinleigh, otherwise Hastinleigh, and Aldeloss, with all its rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances, and all our messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances in Hastinleigh and Aldeloss aforesaid, in our county of Kent, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Edward Grey, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Crofton, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, in our said county of Kent, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lordships and manors of Combe Grove and Fenyscombe, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances in our said county of Kent, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Tibshelf, with all its rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances in our county of Derby, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof, and all those coal pits in Tibshelf aforesaid, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining; and all that our lordship and manor of Bewyke, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, in our county of York, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all and singular the messuages, mills, tofts, cottages, houses, edifices, barns, stables, dove-houses, yards, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, furzes, heaths, marshes, woods, underwoods, waters, fisheries, fishings, rents, reversions, and services, and rents reserved upon any demises or grants whatsoever, and also courts leet, view of frankpledge, chattels

chattels waived, estrays, free warrens, chattels of felons, and fugitives and felons, of themselves and persons put in exigents and deodands; and also knights' fees, wards, maritages, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerciaments, and all other our rights, profits, commodities, emoluments, revenues, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances in Hackney, Rabbys, Enfield in Oxenford, in our said county of Middlesex; and in Denge Hillions, Albethly Taylfers, Stewards, Great Perington and Gerons, in our said county of Essex; and in Lynsters, otherwise Langleys, in our said county of Hertford; and in Denham, Duredent, and Maskworth, in our said county of Buckingham; and in Topcliff, Melryth, Melbourn, Royston, Great Eversden, Burdlyns, Comberton, Netherhall, Hinton, Allens, Maners, Feversham, and Fulborne, in our said county of Cambridge; and in Hastinleigh, Aldeloss, Crofton, Combe Grove, and Fenyscombe, in our said county of Kent; and in Tibshelf, in our said county of Derby; and in Bewyke, in our said county of York, and elsewhere wheresoever, in the said counties, to the said lordships, manors and tenements, or to either of them, in any manner belonging or appertaining, or as members, parts or parcels of the same lordships, manors and tenements, or any of them, heretofore had, acknowledged, accepted, used or reputed; and also all other our manors, lordships, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all and all manner of advowsons, donations, nominations, presentations, and right of patronage of the rectories, vicarages, and churches to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all and all manner of rectories, tithes, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions, and other tithes whatsoever, or of whatsoever nature or sort they be or have been, or by whatsoever names they are known, described or distinguished, to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions and revenues thereof (except and always to us, and our heirs, reserved the capital messuage to the said late hospital, called the Savoy House, with the site and church thereof, and all the houses, edifices and tenements to the same capital messuage and site adjoining, called the Savoy Rents). Also, we have given and granted to the aforesaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their successors, for the further sustentation of the same poor who shall be, and who shall be supported in our aforesaid manor of Bridewell, all and all manner of the implements and utensils belonging or appertaining, as well to our aforesaid house of Bridewell, as all and all manner of bedding, utensils and necessaries, which formerly belonged to the said hospital of the Savoy, by what name soever they may be described (except nevertheless and to us reserved one great bell and one small bell now remaining and being in the chapel of the said late hospital, and one chalice for the administration of the Communion, and other the necessary implements and things to be had and used in the said chapel for Divine Service and administration of the Sacraments there). Also, we have given and granted to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, all and all manner of our woods, underwoods and trees whatsoever of, in, and on the premises growing and being, and all the land, soil, and ground of the same woods, underwoods and trees; and the reversions and rents whatsoever of all and singular the same premises, and of every part thereof; and also the rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved upon any demises or grants whatsoever of the premises, or of any part thereof, in anywise howsoever made, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, and with all and singular the like liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, and commodities as any master or governor of the said late hospital, or any other or others heretofore having possession or being seized of the premises, or any part thereof, had held, enjoyed the same or any part thereof, or ought to have had, held, or enjoyed the same, or any part thereof, and as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form as all and singular the same premises, came, or ought to have come, to our hands by reason or pretext of the dissolution of the said late hospital, or by reason of any gift, grant, or surrender thereof to us made, or by any other manner, right, or title whatsoever, and as the same now are, or ought to be, or to have been in our hands, and which manors, lands, tenements, and all and singular other the premises, with their appurtenances (except before excepted), are now extended to the clear yearly value of four hundred and fifty pounds, and no more, to have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid manor, capital messuage and tenement, called Bridewell-place, and all and singular the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises, with all their appurtenances (except before excepted), to the aforesaid mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, to the proper use and behoof of the same mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, for ever, to hold to us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of Greenwich, in our county of Kent, in free socage (to wit) by fealty only and not in chief, for all services and demands whatsoever, for the same to us, our heirs or successors, in anywise howsoever to be paid or done. And further, of our more abundant grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and do for us, our heirs and successors by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the same mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, may have, hold, and in full right enjoy and use all and all manner of the like, the same, so many, and such sorts of court leet, views of frankpledge, and all things which to view of frankpledge belong, or which may or ought to belong or appertain, assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, estrays, goods, and chattels waived, and goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, parks, free warren, and all things which to free

warren do or may belong, and other the rights, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever in the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises with their appurtenances, and in every part thereof, as and which we now hold and have held, and in as ample manner and form as we now have and enjoy, or as our progenitors at any time heretofore have had, held, and enjoyed our aforesaid manor and house of Bridewell, and every part and parcel thereof, and which now are and heretofore have been had, held, or acknowledged to be or to have been parcel or member of or in anywise howsoever belonging or appertaining to the manor aforesaid, and also as and which the last master of the said late hospital, or any other or others of his predecessors in right of the same late hospital, at any time have or hath had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have held or enjoyed, the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises, with their appurtenances, or any part thereof, by reason of any letters patent of us or of any of our progenitors, or by reason of any charter or gift, grant, prescription, use, or custom, or in any other manner howsoever; and further, we give and by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid all and all manner of issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, from the twelfth day of June last past in the seventh year of our reign, hitherto issuing, arising, or growing, to have and receive all the aforesaid issues, rents, revenues, and profits to the same mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, as well by their own proper hands as by the hands of the receivers, bailiffs, farmers, tenants, and occupiers of the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises, with their appurtenances, without account or any other thing for the premises, or any of them, to us, our heirs or successors, to be rendered, paid, or made. And further, we will, and by our Royal authority which we exercise of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of our said city of London, and their successors, license, faculty, and full power to have, hold, possess, and enjoy all and singular the rectories, vicarages, and churches of the said late hospital of the Savoy, with the right of patronage of the same, and all and singular the messuages, houses, edifices, lands, glebes, annuities, portions, pensions, fructs, tithes, oblations, and other the rights, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever to the same rectories, vicarages, and churches or either of them assigned, appointed, belonging, or appertaining, or hereafter happening to be assigned, appointed, or to belong or appertain, and that they may and shall have power to convert and retain the same to their own proper use, without the impeachment or impediment of us, our heirs or successors, or of any of the archbishops, archdeacons, sheriffs, escheators, justices, commissioners, or other the officers, or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, and without account, first fruit, or tenths, or any other things to us, our heirs or successors, in anywise howsoever to be rendered, paid, or done for the same, and without the nomination, presentation, institution, or collation of any rector in either of the churches or rectories aforesaid, the statute of not putting lands and tenements to mortmain, or the statute of granting the first fruits and tenths of spiritual and ecclesiastical benefices, dignities, and promotions to us, our heirs and successors, lately made and provided, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision, prohibition, restriction, or law, ecclesiastical or temporal, to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, passed, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding, and without any writ of *ad quod damnum*, or any other writ, mandate, or precept of us, our heirs or successors, in this behalf in anywise whatsoever to be prosecuted, sued for, or made, and without any inquisition thereof to be made or taken. Moreover, know ye that we, of our more abundant grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, will, and have given license, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant license to any of our subjects and liege men whomsoever that they, either or any of them, may and may have power to give, grant, sell, alien, or devise to the aforesaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London, and their successors for ever, any manors, rectories, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, or other possessions, revenues, or hereditaments whatsoever to the yearly value of four thousand marks, in our city of London, or elsewhere within our kingdom of England, or in Wales, or elsewhere wheresoever within our dominions or power, besides the aforesaid manors, rectories, lands, tenements, and other the premises above by these presents given and granted as aforesaid, although they be held by us in chief or otherwise. And to the same mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, we do likewise by these presents give and grant special license that they may and may have power to have, receive, and purchase of any of our subjects and liege men such manors, rectories, lands, tenements, tithes, reversions, services, possessions, revenues, and hereditaments to the yearly value aforesaid, besides the aforesaid manors, rectories, lands, tenements, and other the premises by these our presents above given and granted as aforesaid, the statute of not putting lands and tenements to mortmain, or any other statute, act, ordinance, or provision to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding: And that our aforesaid intention may take better effect, and that the lands, tenements, rents, revenues, and other things to be granted, assigned, and appointed, to the sustentation of the said hospitals or houses of the poor aforesaid, may be better governed, for the continuation of the same we will and have ordained, that the hospitals aforesaid, when they shall be so founded, erected, and established, shall be named

and

and called the hospitals of Edward the Sixth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, and that the aforesaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the City of London aforesaid, and their successors, shall be named, called, and designated governors of the said hospitals, and of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said hospitals, commonly called and to be called the hospitals of Edward the Sixth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle; and that the same governors be, and shall be hereafter, in deed, fact, and name, one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever by the name of the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward the Sixth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, incorporated and erected, and them, the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals aforesaid, we do by these presents incorporate, and a body corporate and politic by the same name to continue for ever really and fully, do create, erect, ordain, make, and constitute by these presents, and we will that the same governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said hospitals of Edward the Sixth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, may have perpetual succession, and that by the same name they may and shall be persons able and capable in the law to have and receive, as well of us as of any other person or persons whomsoever, any lands, tenements, rents, reversions, hereditaments, and goods and chattels whatsoever, to hold to them and their successors for ever. And further, we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents grant to the aforesaid governors and their successors, that hereafter for ever they may have a common seal to serve only for their businesses touching and concerning the premises, and other the things in these our letters patent expressed and specified, or any part thereof, and that the same governors by the name of the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward the Sixth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, may plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in any courts and places whatsoever, and before any judges whomsoever, in any causes, actions, suits, plaints, pleas, and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever they shall be, touching or concerning the premises and other the things underwritten, or any part thereof, or for any offences, trespasses, things, causes, or matters by any persons or person done or perpetrated, or to be done or perpetrated, in or upon the premises or any part thereof, or in or upon anything in these presents specified. And, further, of our more abundant grace and of our Royal authority, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us lies, and by these presents, do give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London aforesaid, and their successors for ever, and the major part of them, that it shall or may be fully and entirely lawful to the same mayor, commonalty, and citizens, for the time being, at all times, and always hereafter, when, and as often as to them it shall seem expedient, or necessity shall so require to ordain, constitute and make all such fit, wholesome, and honest ordinances, statutes, and rules for the right government of the poor in the same manor or house called Bridewell Place, or in the same other houses, called Christ's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark aforesaid, or in either of them, to be supported as to them shall seem good, and also that they may have full power and authority to examine all and singular idle persons wandering about within the city aforesaid and the liberties thereof, and to compel them to employ and exercise themselves with all their might in some honest labour and work. Also, we give, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London aforesaid, and their successors, full power and authority from time to time to nominate, appoint, make, create, and ordain such and so many officers, ministers, or governors under them in the aforesaid hospitals or houses or in either of them, who may from time to time provide for the poor therein, and that they may be well and justly ordered and taken care of, and also for the order and government of the same poor, as to them shall likewise seem good and convenient, without the impeachment of us, our heirs or successors, or of the justices, escheators, sheriffs, ministers, servants, or other of the subjects whomsoever, of us, our heirs or successors, any statute, act, law, or ordinance heretofore made or hereafter to be made to the contrary notwithstanding, so that the same ordinances, laws, and statutes be not contrary or repugnant to the laws and statutes of our kingdom of England or to our Royal prerogative. And, further, we give and grant for us, our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London aforesaid and their successors for ever, that it may and shall be lawful as well to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, for the time being, as to the same and such officers, ministers, or governors as the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens aforesaid shall from time to time appoint or ordain to be officers, ministers, or governors under them, of the same manor or house called Bridewell Place, or of those other houses or hospitals assigned for the aforesaid poor as aforesaid, and of two or three of them, at all times hereafter from time to time, as well within the city of London aforesaid, and the suburbs of the same, as within our said county of Middlesex, diligently to inquire and examine, by all ways and methods by which they may better know, according to their prudence and discretion, of all and all manner of suspicious houses, inns, taverns, gaming houses, play houses, dancing houses, and other places whatsoever, and the liberty or liberties, and places exempt whatsoever within the said city, and suburbs thereof, and our said county of Middlesex, by what names or titles soever the same, or either of them, are and shall be called, named, or designated; and also to examine, investigate, and inquire

of all and singular houses or places whatsoever, in anywise suspected for lazy ruffians, idlers, haunters of stews, vagabonds and sturdy beggars, or other suspected persons whomsoever, and men and women whomsoever of ill name and fame, and the same ruffians, haunters of stews, vagabonds and beggars, not only to apprehend within the same suspected houses or places, liberty or liberties, and places exempt, being within the said city and suburbs of the same, and within the said county of Middlesex, but also the tenants, masters, owners, or keepers of such houses or places where any such shall be found, to the house of labour of Bridewell, to commit, or in any other manner all and singular the same persons, to punish, as to them it shall seem good and lawful, unless the tenants, masters, owners, or keepers of such houses or places can honestly and justly excuse and discharge themselves before the aforesaid mayor and aldermen of the same city for the time being, or before the officers ministers, or governors under them of the aforesaid houses, why they have so cherished and entertained such idle ruffians and suspected persons and vagabonds, or permitted them to lie, convene and frequent in their houses; and also unless such men so suspected, and vagabonds being so taken, may sufficiently and fully declare for their honest and good conversation, and render a just account by what manner they may get their living, and why they do so wander about and daily frequent such sort of suspicious and secret and prohibited houses or places, and shall also find sufficient surety that they, and every of them, shall afterwards behave themselves and himself honestly. And moreover, we will that it shall be lawful to the mayor and aldermen of the city aforesaid for the time being, or for other officers or governors of the poor under them in the hospitals aforesaid for the time being, to use such correction and order in the premises as to them shall seem most convenient or profitable, without the impeachment of us, our heirs or successors, or of the justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other the ministers, servants, or subjects whomsoever of us, our heirs and successors, any statute, act, ordinance, restriction, law or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. Also we will, and by these presents, grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our City of London, that they may have, and shall have, these our letters patent under our Great Seal of England, in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to us in hanaper or elsewhere, to our use for the same in anywise howsoever to be rendered, paid or made, although express mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us or by any of our progenitors heretofore made to the same mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our city of London, is not made in these presents, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision or restriction, to the contrary thereof, made, passed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourselves at Westminster the twenty-sixth day of June in the seventh year of our reign. By writ of Privy Seal, and of the date aforesaid, by authority of Parliament.

(signed) *Cotton.*

ACT of 22 GEO. III. c. 77.

Anno Vicesimo Secundo Georgii III. Regis.

Cap. LXXVII.

An Act to render valid and effectual certain Articles of Agreement between the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, and of the Hospitals of Henry the Eighth, King of England, called "The House of the Poor," in West Smithfield, near London, and of the House and Hospital called Bethelem, and the Presidents, Treasurers, and Acting Governors of the said several Hospitals.

Whereas divers disputes and differences have arisen between the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, and of the hospitals of Henry the Eighth, King of England, called "The House of the Poor," in West Smithfield, near London, and of the house and hospital called Bethelem, and the presidents, treasurers, and acting governors of the said several hospitals, touching their respective rights, powers, and privileges in the ordering, management, government, and disposition of the said hospitals, and the estates, possessions, and revenues thereof; and whereas several persons deputed by the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London have had several meetings with persons deputed by the said presidents, treasurers, and acting governors, for the purpose of settling and terminating the several matters in dispute between them; and in consequence of such meetings, and of the resolutions of a Court of Common Council of the City of London, and also of general courts held for the said respective hospitals, the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and the said presidents, treasurers, and acting governors, have respectively entered into and executed an agreement in the words or to the purport and effect following, (that is to say,)

Articles of Agreement.

Articles of Agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon between the Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and

and goods of the hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, by virtue of an order or resolution of a Court of Common Council holden on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, of the one part, and the right honourable Thomas Harley, alderman of London, president, and John Darker, Esquire, treasurer of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital; Robert Alsop, Esquire, alderman of London, president, and Thomas Burfoot, Esquire, treasurer of Christ's Hospital; Richard Clark, Esquire, alderman of London, treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals; Samuel Plumbe, Esquire, alderman of London, president, and Edward Jefferies, Esquire, treasurer of Saint Thomas's Hospital; and the several other persons now acting as governors of the said several hospitals respectively, who, in behalf of themselves and others acting as governors as aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and seals, by virtue of certain orders made at several general courts of the said hospitals respectively, viz., of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, the twelfth day of June, of Christ's Hospital the thirteenth day of June, of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals the fourteenth day of June, and of Saint Thomas's Hospital the said twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two aforesaid, of the other part.

Whereas the ordering, management, and government of the said hospitals, and of each and every of them, and the several rights, revenues, and possessions thereof respectively, were vested in the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, and their successors, by several charters or letters patent of the late Kings Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, bearing date respectively the thirteenth day of January, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and twenty-sixth day of June, in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, with such powers, rights, and privileges, to such uses and purposes, and subject to such restrictions, limitations, and trusts, as in the said charters or letters patent are expressed and contained; and whereas the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said City of London, in pursuance and by virtue of such charters or letters patent, took upon themselves the management and government of the said several hospitals, and made several orders and regulations touching the same; and whereas, at a general court, holden at Christ's Hospital, upon the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, by the governors of all the said hospitals, it was ordered and agreed, that the said hospital of Saint Bartholomew should from thenceforth be united to the rest of the said hospitals, and be made one body with them, and that for the government of all the said hospitals, Sir Martin Bowes, knight (then an alderman of the City of London), should be comptroller general, and Sir Andrew Judde, knight (then also an alderman), should be surveyor general, and that three aldermen, a treasurer, and eight other citizens, therein named and described, should be governors for each and every of the said hospitals; and such hospitals respectively from thenceforth continued under the same kind of management, with a small increase of governors, down to the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-four, when, upon the twenty-first day of September in that year (being Saint Matthew's day), a president, treasurer, and other governors were chosen at Christ's Hospital for each of the said hospitals; and these elections upon Saint Matthew's day were continued annually, down to the year one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven; and from that period courts were at several times held at Christ's hospital, down to the year one thousand six hundred and fifty-two inclusive, for electing or confirming governors of the said hospitals respectively, but not yearly, or in the same regular manner as thentofore; and courts were also held during that period, at and for the said hospitals, for nominating or electing governors of those hospitals respectively, and for the management thereof; and from and after that time it does not appear that such annual elections on Saint Matthew's day were kept up or observed at Christ's Hospital for nominating or electing governors of the said hospitals respectively, save only for confirmation of the governors elected at the said hospitals; but it appears that the governors of the said hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, Christ's, Bridewell, and Bethelem respectively, have been chosen at general courts or committees holden at the said hospitals, from and after the said year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty-two, down to the present time; and whereas it also appears by ancient records or entries, and otherwise, that lists of the governors chosen for the said hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, Bridewell, and Bethelem, and Saint Thomas, have been annually sent from those hospitals to Christ's Hospital, previous to the meeting of the said governors on Saint Matthew's day, for confirmation, and that such lists have constantly been delivered to the clerk of Christ's Hospital, and by him, together with a list of governors of Christ's Hospital, presented to the Lord Mayor of the City of London for the time being, and by his Lordship immediately delivered over, or directed to be delivered over, yearly and every year, at that time and place, to the town clerk of the same city attending his Lordship on those meetings, in the presence of the aldermen, or great part of them, without making any objection to, or attempting to alter in any respect the annual lists of governors so delivered, or that mode of confirmation; which practice or usage hath been continued as to all the said hospitals to the present time, save and except that the presidents, treasurers, governors, and officers of the said several hospitals were for some years appointed by certain commissioners authorized by his late Majesty King Charles the Second, for the regulation of the said hospitals; and whereas great benefit has been derived to the charitable institutions of the said hospitals from such mode of managing and conducting the same, and from the voluntary contributions, grants, bequests, and donations of the several persons so elected governors as aforesaid, and others; and whereas disputes have arisen between the said mayor and commonalty and citizens and the persons acting as governors of the said hospitals, touching their respective rights,

powers, and privileges in the ordering, management, government, and disposition of the said hospitals, and the estates, possessions, and revenues thereof; and it is conceived to be for the mutual benefit of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and of the said hospitals, that all such disputes should cease, and be finally and amicably settled, adjusted, and terminated, and that the actual ordering, management, and government of the said hospitals respectively shall for ever hereafter be continued in the mayor and aldermen of the said city, together with the other persons now acting as governors, or hereafter to be elected as such, in the usual mode of election of governors at the said respective hospitals, and such of the commoners of the said city as shall be elected and chosen in the manner hereafter to be hereby directed, with such powers, rights, and privileges, to such uses and purposes, and under and subject to such restrictions and trusts as are in the said charters or letters patents and hereinafter in these articles expressed and contained. Now, therefore, these presents witness, that, in order to effectuate the salutary purposes hereinbefore mentioned, it is hereby mutually and fully agreed and declared by and between the said parties to these presents in manner following; (that is to say,)

First Article.

First. That the governors of the said several hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, Bethelem, Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, and every of them, named in the respective lists delivered in upon the twenty-first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, being Saint Matthew's day, at Christ's Hospital aforesaid, to the town clerk of the City of London, by the order of the Lord Mayor, and also those governors who have been elected since the delivery of such lists, together with the Lord Mayor and aldermen of the said City of London, and also the members of the said Court of Common Council, to be nominated and appointed as hereinafter is mentioned for the time being, shall be established and confirmed governors of such of the aforesaid hospitals respectively of which they had been elected governors previous to the delivery of such lists as aforesaid, or have been since the delivery of such lists, or in future shall be elected governors, in such and the same manner, and with such and the same rights, privileges, powers, and authorities, as any governors of the same several hospitals, or any of them, at any time or times since their first establishment or appointment of the annual meetings at Christ's Hospital, on Saint Matthew's day, for the nomination, election, or confirmation of governors of the said hospitals respectively, have, or could, or might, or ought to have had in the governing, ordering, management, and disposition of the business, affairs, or concerns of the said hospitals respectively, and of the real estates and possessions of every denomination, and of the rents and revenues thereof, and also of all and singular the goods, chattels, and personal estate and effects whatsoever of or belonging to the same hospitals respectively; and such governors who have been so already elected, and such governors as shall be hereafter elected at general courts or committees to be held for the said hospitals respectively in such manner as such governors now are or ought to be elected or chosen by the rules and orders now used and established, or hereafter to be used and established in the said hospitals respectively, together with the Lord Mayor and aldermen of the City of London aforesaid, and the members of the said Court of Common Council for the time being, to be nominated and appointed as hereinafter mentioned, shall have good right, full power, and absolute authority, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to nominate, elect, and appoint the presidents, treasurers, and all other officers and ministers of and for the said hospitals respectively, and to do every other act, matter, and thing, acts, matters, and things, necessary or expedient to be done for the good government and conduct of the same several hospitals, and in the management and disposition of the estates, real and personal, of the same respectively, as fully, amply, and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as the governors of the same hospitals respectively have at any time or times heretofore acted in or about the government, management, and disposition of the same, or in anywise relating thereto, without the lawful suit, hindrance, denial, interruption, molestation, or disturbance of or by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, whomsoever or whatsoever.

Second Article.

Secondly. That at all times hereafter, when and so often as it shall or may be necessary or expedient for the mayor, aldermen, and other governors of the said hospitals respectively acting and to act as aforesaid, to prosecute, carry on, or defend any suit or suits, distress or distresses, ejectment or ejectments, or other acts or proceedings, either at law or in equity, touching or concerning all or any of the possessions, rights, titles, or revenues of the same hospitals or any of them, it shall and may be lawful for Lord Mayor, aldermen, and other governors of the said hospitals respectively, acting or to act as aforesaid, from time to time and at all times hereafter, on all such occasions and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, to use and assume the names, style, and title of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, as governors of the house of the poor, commonly called St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near West Smithfield, London, of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, and as masters, guardians, and governors of the house and hospital called Bethelem, situate without and near to Bishopsgate, of the said city of London, and as governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward late King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, or of such of the said hospitals respectively touching and concerning which, or the rights, title, possessions, or revenues whereof, such suit or suits, distress or distresses, or other acts or proceedings as aforesaid, shall or may be commenced, made, or prosecuted; and that in all cases whatsoever wherein the name, style, or title of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city shall be so used or assumed for any of the uses or purposes aforesaid, the costs, charges, damages, and expenses which shall be incurred and sustained by reason or means of such suit or suits, distress or distresses, shall be borne, paid, and disbursed by the treasurer for the time being of the said hospitals respectively concerning which, or the estates, revenues, or possessions whereof, such suit or suits, distress or distresses,

tresses, shall be brought, prosecuted, or made, out of the general funds of the same hospitals respectively, or out of the rents and revenues thereof; and that the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city, and their respective goods, chattels, and estates, and also the lands, tenements, estates, and possessions belonging to them in their separate capacity, other than the estates and possessions vested in them for the use and benefit of the said several hospitals, shall be indemnified, protected, and saved harmless from and against all such costs, damages, and expenses to be incurred as aforesaid; and further, that in case the treasurers of the said hospitals respectively for or concerning which, or the estates or revenues whereof, such suit or suits shall at any time hereafter be brought and prosecuted, or such distress or distresses shall be made, shall refuse or neglect to make such payments as aforesaid, and the mayor and commonalty and citizens, and his or their respective estates, or the estates or revenues which they enjoy in their corporate capacity, other than the estates and revenues vested in them for the benefit of the said hospitals respectively, shall become charged with the payment of such costs, charges, damages, and expenses as aforesaid, that then and in such case, and as often as it shall so happen, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city to enter into and upon any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and revenues belonging to any of the said hospitals in respect of which any such actions or suits shall be brought, and whereof the legal interest is become vested in them under or by virtue of the several charters granted to them by King Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, or either of them, and to hold and enjoy the same, and receive and take the rents and profits thereof, until the sum for which they or their estates shall become so charged shall be fully paid and satisfied, and no longer.

Third Article.

Thirdly. That the seal of or belonging to the aforesaid hospitals shall be restored to the chamber of the said city of London, and be kept as heretofore, by the Chamberlain of the same city for the time being, in a purse or box sealed with the seals of the Lord Mayor of the said city for the time being, and any of the aldermen of the same city who shall be present at any time or times that the same seal shall be used; and that all leases which shall at any time or times hereafter be made or granted of any of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments of or belonging to the aforesaid several hospitals or any of them, and all and every other deeds, presentations, and other instruments whatsoever relating to or concerning the same hospitals, or the estates, revenues, and possessions thereof respectively (after the same shall have been examined, approved, and signed by the presidents or treasurers, and such a competent number of the aldermen and other Governors of such of the said respective hospitals to which such leases, deeds, or instruments shall relate or concern as have been used or accustomed to examine, approve, and sign the same), shall be left at the Chamberlain's office aforesaid, for the aforesaid seal of the said hospitals to be affixed thereto, with such docquet or writing explaining the purport of such leases, deeds, or instruments so to be left at the said office, in such manner and form as heretofore was and has been used and accustomed in that behalf, and the same leases and writings so to be left as aforesaid, shall thereupon be sealed with the said seal of the aforesaid hospitals in the next Court of Aldermen or of Common Council, whichever shall first happen, without any reading, addition, examination, or alteration of the same.

Fourth Article.

Fourthly. That the said Court of Common Council shall or may at their first court, to be held after the twenty-first day of December now next ensuing, or at any subsequent court, nominate and appoint forty-eight persons, (being members of the Court of Common Council of the said city,) out of which number the names of twelve shall be sent to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, twelve to the united hospitals of Bridewell and Bethelem, twelve to Christ's Hospital, and twelve to Saint Thomas's Hospital, to be governors thereof respectively, and that such names shall be entered in the books of the said hospitals, and in the lists of the governors thereof respectively, in the order in which they shall be so sent; and they and every of them shall from thenceforth be governors of the said respective hospitals, and shall act as such in all matters relative to the said hospitals respectively, for so long time, and for so many years successively, as they respectively shall continue to be members of the said Court of Common Council, or shall be re-elected as such members of the said court, and they and each and every of them shall have and enjoy the like privileges, benefits, and advantages which the other governors of the said hospitals (not being aldermen) have had and enjoyed or now enjoy; and that when and as often as any one or more of the said twelve members of the said Court of Common Council, whose names shall be sent to any or either of the said hospitals as aforesaid shall die, or cease to be a member or members of the said Court of Common Council, or shall not be re-elected into such office, the said Court of Common Council shall and may nominate and appoint another person or other persons, being a member or members of the said court, in the place or stead of him or them so dying, or ceasing to be of the Common Council, or who shall not be re-elected; and so and in like manner, when and as often as any new governor to be nominated and sent to any of the said hospitals as aforesaid shall die, or cease to be a member of the said Court of Common Council, and shall not be re-elected into such office, the said Court of Common Council shall or may nominate and appoint another person or other persons, being a member or members of the said court, in the place or stead of the governor or governors last mentioned, and shall and may in like manner fill up all future vacancies which shall happen, so as that twelve members of the said Court of Common Council, and no more, so nominated and sent to the said several hospitals as aforesaid, may for the time being, and for ever hereafter, be governors in each of the said hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, Christ, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, and also that twelve members of the said Common Council may be governors of the said united hospitals of Bridewell and Bethelem; and all and every the person and persons from time

to time to be chosen by the said Court of Common Council upon any such vacancy as aforesaid (after his or their name or names shall be sent to the said hospital or hospitals where such vacancy or vacancies respectively shall happen), shall or may act as governors of the same hospitals respectively, and be entitled to the like privileges and advantages as the governors first to be chosen and sent by the said Common Council as aforesaid: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice the rights of such members of the Court of Common Council as now are governors of any of the said hospitals, or shall hereafter become so by election or nomination of the governors of such hospital, in the manner heretofore used and accustomed, over and besides the twelve members of the said court, who shall be governors by virtue of this agreement.

Proviso.

And, lastly, for removing all doubts touching the observance and performance of this agreement, and of the matters and things herein contained, by all the parties hereto and their successors, it is hereby further agreed by and between all the parties aforesaid, that this present agreement, and all and every the matters and things herein contained, shall be humbly submitted to the consideration and confirmation of the Legislature, so as that the same may, under the present application to Parliament for a Bill for establishing and confirming the present governors of the respective hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, Bethelem, Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, of royal foundation, in the exercise and enjoyment of all such acts, powers, and privileges relating to the said hospitals, and the estates and revenues thereof, as are therein expressed, and for the other purposes therein mentioned, or otherwise be established and confirmed by the authority of an Act of Parliament, with such saving clause as is usual in cases of the like nature, if the Legislature shall so think fit.

In witness whereof, to one part of these articles, the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city, as such governors as aforesaid, have caused their common seal, used for the estates and concerns of the said hospitals, to be affixed; and to the other part thereof, the said Thomas Harley, John Darker, Robert Alsop, Thomas Burfoot, Richard Clarke, Samuel Plumbe, and Edward Jefferies, esquires, and the several other persons now acting as such governors as aforesaid, whose hands and seals are hereunto set on behalf of themselves and others acting as such governors, have severally and respectively set their hands and seals, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

And whereas it is conceived that it will be greatly for the benefit of the aforesaid several royal hospitals, and tend to restore and establish the permanent peace and good government of the same respectively, if the said agreement could be confirmed and rendered valid and effectual; but inasmuch as the same cannot be done without the aid and authority of an Act of Parliament, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the aforesaid hospitals, and the presidents, treasurers, and acting governors of the said several royal hospitals respectively, do most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said articles of agreement dated the fifteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and hereinbefore set forth, and all and every the covenants, clauses, provisoes, stipulations, and agreements therein contained, shall be and the same are hereby ratified, confirmed, and established, according to the tenor, purport, and true intent and meaning of the same.

Articles of Agreement confirmed and established.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, for rendering the said articles of agreement more effectual for the several purposes therein mentioned, the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London, and all other the parties thereto, shall observe and perform the several matters and things therein contained, not only as governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, but also as governors of "the house of the poor" in West Smithfield, near London, of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, and as masters, keepers, and governors of the aforesaid house and hospital called Bethelem, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said mayor and commonalty and citizens had been described in the said articles of agreement by the respective corporate names hereinbefore mentioned.

The Mayor and Commonalty of the City to perform the Matters contained in the said Articles of Agreement, as Governors of the several Hospitals, &c., herein mentioned.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be taken and allowed to be a public Act in all courts within the kingdom of Great Britain, and all judges and justices of the peace are hereby required to take notice thereof as such, without specially pleading the same.

Public Act.

IV. Saving always to the King's most Excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, and to the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, his, her, and their heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand whatsoever which they or any of them had, claimed, exercised, or enjoyed before the passing of this Act, except only as to such rights, interests, and claims of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London, and of the persons now and heretofore acting as governors of the said hospitals respectively, as are given up, altered, modified, and taken away by virtue of this Act, or of the agreement above recited, and by this Act confirmed.

General Saving.

ACT of 6 GEO. IV. c. 46.

ANNO SEXTO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLVI.

An Act for confirming certain leases granted by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospital of King Edward the Sixth, called the Hospital of Saint Thomas the Apostle, and for enabling them to grant building leases of certain lands. [5th July 1825.]

WHEREAS by a charter or letters patent of his late Majesty King Edward the Sixth, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, in the seventh year of his reign, the ordering, management, and government of the said hospital of Saint Thomas the Apostle, and of the hospitals of Christ and of Bridewell, were vested in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City of London and their successors, and the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens were thereby named the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said hospitals, and were constituted one body politic and corporate for ever, by the name of "the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle:" And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled an Act to render valid and effectual certain articles of agreement between the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, and of the hospitals of Henry the Eighth King of England, called the house of the poor, in West Smithfield near London, and of the house and hospital called Bethelem, and the presidents, treasurers, and acting governors of the said hospitals, certain articles of agreement therein stated and theretofore executed, between the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and the said presidents, treasurers, and acting governors, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, were ratified and confirmed; and by such articles of agreement, after providing for the future election of separate governors of the said respective hospitals, it was declared that at all times thereafter, when and so often as it should be necessary or expedient for the mayor, aldermen, and other governors of the said hospitals respectively to prosecute, carry on, or defend any suit or suits, distress or distresses, ejectment or ejectments, or other acts or proceedings, either at law or in equity, touching or concerning all or any of the possessions, rights, titles, or revenues of the same hospitals, or any of them, it should be lawful for the Lord Mayor, aldermen, or other governors of the said hospitals respectively, from time to time and at all times thereafter, on all such occasions, and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, to use and assume the names, style, and title of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, as governors of the house of the poor commonly called Saint Bartholomew's hospital, near West Smithfield, London, of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, and as masters, guardians, and governors of the house and hospital called Bethelem, situate without and near to Bishopsgate of the said City of London, and as governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward late King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, or of such of the said hospitals respectively, touching and concerning which, or the rights, titles, possessions, or revenues whereof, such suit or suits, distress or distresses, or other acts or proceedings as aforesaid, should or might be commenced, made, or prosecuted: And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth, intituled fraudulent deeds made by spiritual persons to defeat their successors of remedy for dilapidations shall be void, &c.; it was enacted, that from thenceforth all leases, gifts, grants, feoffments, conveyances, or estates, to be made, had, done, or suffered by any master and fellows of any college, dean and chapter of any cathedral or collegiate church, master or guardian of any hospital, parson, vicar, or any other having any spiritual or ecclesiastical living, or any houses, lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, being any parcel of the possessions of any such college, cathedral church, chapter, hospital, parsonage, vicarage, or other spiritual promotion, or anyways appertaining or belonging to the same, or any of them, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate (other than for the term of twenty-one years, or three lives, from the time as any such lease or grant should be made or granted, whereupon the accustomed yearly rent, or more, should be reserved and payable yearly during the said term) should be utterly void and of none effect, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: And whereas by another Act of Parliament passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of her said Majesty Queen Elizabeth, intituled "An Act for the Continuation, Explanation, perfecting, and enlarging of divers Statutes," after referring to the hereinbefore recited provision in the Act last hereinbefore mentioned, it was enacted that the said branch, nor anything therein contained, should not extend to any grant, assurance, or lease of any houses belonging to any of the persons, or bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, nor to any grounds to such houses appertaining, which houses should be situate in any city, borough, town corporate, or market town, or the suburbs of any of them, but that all such houses and grounds might be granted, demised, and assured as by the laws of this realm and the several statutes of the said colleges, cathedral churches, and hospitals, they lawfully might have been before the making the last-mentioned Act, or lawfully might be if the said last-

Charter of Edw. 6.

22 Geo. 3, c. 77.

13 Elizabeth, c. 10.

14 Elizabeth, c. 11.

mentioned Act were not, so always that such house should not be the capital or dwelling-house used for the habitation of the persons abovesaid, nor have ground to the same belonging above the quantity of ten acres; and it was thereby further provided and enacted, that no lease should be permitted to be made by force of the Act now in recital in reversion, nor without reserving the accustomed yearly rent at the least, nor without charging the lessee with the reparations, nor for longer term than forty years at the most: And whereas by another Act of Parliament passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of her said Majesty Queen Elizabeth, intituled "An Act for the Assurance of Gifts, Grants &c., made and to be made to and for the Relief of the Poor in the Hospitals, &c," after, adverting to the letters patent or charter of King Edward the Sixth hereinbefore mentioned, and reciting the said Act of the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, so far as the same is hereinbefore set forth, it was enacted and declared, that these words, "master or guardian of any hospital," mentioned in the said last-mentioned Act, were intended and meant of all hospitals, maison-dieus, bead houses, and other houses ordained for the sustentation or relief of the poor, and so should be expounded, declared, and taken for ever: And whereas the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, without adverting to the provisions of the said statutes, have, to the great improvement of the possessions and revenues of the said hospital, for many years past been in the habit of granting building and repairing leases for longer terms of years than are authorised by the said statutes, and many such leases are now subsisting: And whereas objections have been taken to the validity of some of the leases so granted as aforesaid, by reason of the restrictions of the aforesaid statutes, and it would establish the security of the tenants under such leases, and promote the beneficial administration of the possessions of the said hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, if the aforesaid subsisting leases, granted by the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, and which are specified in the first schedule to this Act, were established and confirmed, and if the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as such governors as aforesaid, were empowered to grant leases for long terms of years of as well the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, comprised in the said subsisting leases, as also of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, specified in the second schedule to this Act, subject to such restrictions as may be proper to secure the reservation and payment of the best and most improved yearly rents for the said premises; but the purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament: Therefore your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said hospital of Edward, late King of England the Sixth, called the hospital of Saint Thomas the Apostle, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the several leases or instruments specified in the first schedule to this Act annexed, and the terms of years thereby expressed or intended to be granted, and the several covenants therein contained, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be valid, binding, and effectual upon the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors as aforesaid, their successors and assigns, in the same manner, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the same would have been if the Acts passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of her said late Majesty Queen Elizabeth, and hereinbefore mentioned, had not been made.

14 Elizabeth, c. 14.

Leases specified in the First Schedule to this Act declared valid.

Power to grant leases for long terms of years.

II. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said mayor, and commonalty and citizens, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospital of Edward, late King of England the Sixth, called the hospital of Saint Thomas the Apostle, and their successors, by indenture or indentures sealed with the common seal of the said hospital, to lease or demise all or any of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, comprised in the said leases specified in the said first schedule to this Act, and also all or any of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, in the second schedule to this Act annexed particularly described or mentioned, together with all easements and appurtenances belonging to any such premises, or convenient to be held or occupied therewith, unto or for the benefit of any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate, and his or their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, for any long term or terms of years not exceeding ninety-nine years, for the purpose of building, erecting, making, or continuing, and working upon the hereditaments so to be leased or demised, any house or houses, outhouses, manufactories, edifices or buildings, or making some other material improvement of the same hereditaments, or for the purpose of laying out any plot or plots, quantity or quantities, parcel or parcels of ground, as or for any road or roads, way or ways, street or streets, square or squares, passage or passages, or otherwise, for the use and convenience of the lessee or lessees, tenants or tenants, occupier or occupiers of the said hereditaments, or as or for any court or courts, yard or yards, garden or gardens, to be adjoining or belonging to any such house or houses, outhouses, manufactories, edifices, or buildings, or for purposes of ornament, or for the purpose of taking down and rebuilding any of the messuages, tenements, or hereditaments that are now standing or being, or which shall at any time or times hereafter be standing or being upon

upon or on any part of the said lands and hereditaments, and to lease and demise all or any of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, comprised in the said leases specified in the said first schedule to this Act, and also all or any of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, in the second schedule to this Act annexed, particularly described or mentioned, together with all easements and appurtenances belonging to any such premises, or convenient to be held or occupied therewith, unto or for the benefit of any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate, and his or their successors, executors, administrators and assigns, for any term or terms of years, not exceeding forty years, for the purpose of repairing any of the messuages, tenements or hereditaments that are now standing or being, or which shall at any time or times hereafter be standing or being upon or on any part of the said lands and hereditaments, so that there be reserved or limited and made payable in and by each and every such lease, to be issuing out of and charged and chargeable upon the hereditaments thereby leased, or some competent part or parts thereof, the best and most improved yearly rent or rents that can or may be reasonably had or obtained for the same under the circumstances of the case, without taking any sum or sums of money, or other thing, by way of fine, premium, or foregift, for or in respect of any such demise or lease.

Power to make contracts, and afterwards leases pursuant thereto.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospital of Edward late King of England the Sixth, called the hospital of Saint Thomas the Apostle, by themselves, or by any person or persons on their behalf, to enter into any contract or contracts in writing for making or granting any such demise or demises, lease or leases, and thereby to fix and determine the rent or rents to be reserved or made payable upon or in respect of such demises or leases (which rent or rents is or are to be the best and most improved yearly rent or rents that can be reasonably obtained for the said premises at the time of making any such contract or contracts, without taking any fine, premium, or foregift for the same as aforesaid), and the mode of reserving and securing the same, and also the periods of payment thereof; and such rent or rents may be made to commence immediately, or after any term not exceeding one year from the date of any such contract or contracts; and it shall be lawful for the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, or their successors, as such governors as aforesaid, to make or grant any lease or leases, pursuant to and in performance of such contract or contracts, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, notwithstanding that the rent or rents to be reserved or made payable, pursuant to such contract or contracts, may not at the time of the execution of such lease or leases be the best or most improved rent or rents for the premises so leased; and in all cases where any such contract or contracts may have been entered into previous to the passing of this Act, and no lease or leases made in pursuance thereof, it shall be lawful for the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, or their successors, as such governors as aforesaid, to grant a lease or leases pursuant to such contract or contracts, provided that every such lease so to be granted be conformable to the powers in this Act contained; provided also, that the rent or rents to be reserved or made payable upon or in respect of all and every such lease and leases as aforesaid, shall be made payable clear of all deductions whatsoever, and the lessee or lessees shall duly seal and deliver a counterpart or counterparts of such lease or leases, and thereby enter into covenants for the due payment of the rent or rents to be thereby respectively reserved or made payable, and to erect and build and keep in repair the house or houses, outhouses, manufactories, edifices, and buildings, or other improvements which may have been or may be intended and agreed to be erected, built, and made thereon, or may be built or building thereupon at the time of the execution of such leases; and also to keep the buildings insured against loss or damage by fire, to an amount not less than three-fourth parts of the value of such buildings; and such other covenants as shall be thought requisite and necessary for the security of the said rent or rents, and of the hereditaments out of which the same shall or may be reserved or made payable as aforesaid; and so as in every such lease there shall be contained such power of entry and perception of rents and profits, for securing the payment of the rent or rents to be thereby reserved or made payable, as the lessors shall think proper and reasonable.

General saving.

IV. Saving always to the King's most excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, and to all and every other persons, bodies politic and corporate, his, her, and their heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assigns (other than and except the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospital of Edward late King of England the Sixth, called the hospital of Saint Thomas the Apostle, and their successors, and every other person having or claiming, or who shall or may hereafter have or claim, any estate, right, title, or interest of, in, to, or upon the said messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments described in the said first schedule, under or by virtue of the leases or instruments in the said schedule mentioned or referred to, or any of them), all such estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, as they or any of them had, held, and enjoyed before the passing of this Act, or could or might have had, held, or enjoyed, in case this Act had not been made.

Act to be printed, and admitted as evidence.

V. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be printed by the several printers to the King's most excellent Majesty, duly authorized to print the statutes of the United Kingdom; and a copy thereof, so printed by any of them, shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all judges, justices, and others.

The First Schedule to which this Act refers.

Date of Lease.	LESSEES.	PREMISES.	TERM.	Yearly Rent.
				£. s. d.
22 Nov. 1722 -	Thomas Guy, Esq. - -	Divers tenements and gardens in the parish of St. Thomas, Southwark.	1,000 years, from Christmas 1720	30 - -
28 April 1738 -	The Corporation of the President and Governors of the Hospital, founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esq.	Ground and houses in the said parish of St. Thomas, also converted and forming part of Guy's Hospital.	982½ years, from Midsummer 1738	60 - - and a fine of 600 *l.*
27 Feb. 1756 -	The President and Governors of Guy's Hospital.	Ground and houses in the said parish of St. Thomas.	965 years, from Christmas 1755 -	10 - - and a fine of 300 *l.*
13 Oct. 1769 -	William Brackstone -	A house, wharf, &c., in High-street, Wapping -	59 years, from Michaelmas 1769	5 15 -
Ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	A house, wharf, &c., called "The Ship," in High-street, Wapping.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 15 -
21 Jan. 1772 -	George Brucker - -	A house in Little Distaff-lane, in the City of London.	51 years, from Lady Day 1776 -	14 - -
4 Nov. 1772 -	John Neatby and Gabriel Gregory.	A house and tenements in the Tents, in the said parish of St. Thomas.	51 years, from Lady Day 1775 -	10 10 -
24 Mar. 1773 -	Robert Collins - -	Four acres of land, buildings and premises in Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex.	20 years, from Lady Day 1821, when a lease then existing would expire.	14 - -
29 Sept. 1773 -	Benjamin Kidney - -	A house in Thames-street, London - -	999 years from the date - -	Peppercorn. A fine paid of 150 *l.*
15 Mar. 1775 -	Edward Russell - -	An inn called "The Bell and Bear," in the parishes of St. Saviour and St. George, Southwark.	60 years, from Lady Day 1775 -	130 - -
	The premises comprised in the last-mentioned lease are the joint property of Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and the rent is reserved to them in equal shares.			
24 Jan. 1775 -	John Goad - - -	A house, ground, and premises at Southgate, in the parish of Edmonton, Middlesex.	72 years, from Michaelmas 1776	21 - -
30 June 1778 -	John Flack - - -	A water-mill, house and land at Meldreth, in the county of Cambridge.	51 years, from Lady Day 1779 -	18 - -
9 Mar. 1780 -	Daniel Alexander and Joseph Sanders, churchwardens of the parish of St. Thomas, Southwark.	A piece of ground, and the parish almshouses thereon, since rebuilt, together with a schoolhouse.	61 years, from Christmas 1779 -	- 8 -
26 Dec. 1780 -	Joseph Spackman - -	Three houses, ground, and other buildings in Mare-street, Hackney.	51 years, from Lady Day 1781 - and covenant by lessors for a further term of 21 years, at the same rent, on payment of a fine of 100 *l.*	30 - -
9 Mar. 1781 -	Joseph Spackman - -	Two pieces of ground and buildings, containing together 9 A. 2 R. 20 P., at Hackney.	46 years, from Lady Day 1786, when a lease then existing would expire. and covenant by the lessors to grant a further term of 21 years, at the same rent, on payment of a fine of 100 *l.*	31 10 -
30 Jan. 1787 -	Emanuel Williams - -	A piece of ground and new-built house in the New Way, in the parish of St. Thomas, Southwark.	51 years, from 25 Dec. 1785 -	3 10 -
26 May 1789 -	John Allport - - -	A piece of garden ground and house at Cole Harbour, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.	51 years, from Christmas 1784 -	24 - -
23 June 1789 -	Samuel Hanning - -	A piece of ground and three new-built houses in Tower Royal, in the City of London.	51 years, from Midsummer 1783	10 *l.* for first three years, and 16 *l.* after the first three years.
26 Mar. 1792 -	Thomas Flight - -	Two houses and ground, &c., at Hackney -	51 years, from 29 Sept. 1789 -	66 - -
26 Mar. 1792 -	Gedaliah Gatfield - -	Several pieces of ground and buildings at Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	44 - -
10 Aug. 1795 -	Joseph Pote, clerk, rector; John Kesterton and others, churchwardens; and Thomas Homersham and four others, inhabitants of the parish of St. George, Southwark.	A piece of ground and two houses, since laid into the churchyard of the parish of St. George, Southwark.	999 years, from 25 Mar. 1790 -	10 - -
28 Aug. 1797 -	John Hanscomb - -	A newly-erected house in St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.	61 years, from 24 June 1793 -	3 - -
Ditto - -	- ditto - - -	A newly-erected house in St. Thomas's-street -	- ditto - ditto - - -	10 - -
Ditto - -	Richard Fothergill - -	- ditto - - - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	8 - -
6 June 1798 -	William Holmer, Thomas Bunnett, and George Banstre Pix.	A piece of ground, and a house built by them thereon, in the High-street, Southwark.	61 years, from 25 March 1792 -	110 - -
4 Dec. 1798 -	Joshua Greenwood -	A piece of ground, with a house erected by him thereon, in St. Thomas's-street.	61 years, from 25 March 1799 -	10 - -
Ditto - -	James Jasper - -	Two houses in Fleet-lane, in the City of London	61 years, from 29 Sept. 1798 -	17 - -
17 Dec. 1800 -	John Robert Sharpe -	A house, lately erected by him, and lands at Tibshelf, in the county of Derby.	42 years, from 25 March 1800 -	111 10 -

te of Lease.	LESSEES.	PREMISES.	TERM.	Yearly Rent. £. s. d.
ept. 1802 -	The Governors and Directors of the London Assurance Corporation.	A piece of ground, with the engine-house and dwelling-house thereon, in the parish of St. Thomas.	61 years, from 24 June 1800 -	16 - -
ept. 1803 -	James Collins - -	A slip or piece of ground in Mourning-lane, Hackney.	999 years from the date - -	Peppercorn; fine, 100*l.*
une 1806 -	James Jasper - - -	A new built house in Fleet-lane - - -	61 years, from 25 Mar. 1803 -	8 8 -
ar. 1808 -	The President and Governors of Guy's Hospital.	A piece of ground adjoining the said hospital in Southwark.	920 years, from 25 Dec. 1800 -	10 - -
to - -	- - ditto - - -	Two pieces of ground and buildings in the parish of St. Thomas, Southwark.	92 years, from Lady-day 1801 -	95 - -
ct. 1809 -	John Allcock - - -	A new built house in St. Thomas's-street - -	61 years, from 25 Mar. 1808 -	20 - -
ct. 1810 -	Charles Elliott - -	A piece of ground at Upper Clapton, in the parish of Hackney, with the house built by him thereon.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1808 -	31 10 -
ct. 1810 -	Robert Collins - -	Three houses erected by him in the Paragon, at Hackney.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1810 -	15 - -
tto - -	- - ditto - - -	Four houses in the Paragon, at Hackney - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	20 - -
tto - -	Thomas Rudd - -	A house in the Paragon, Hackney - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
ec. 1811 -	James Bown - - -	A piece of ground, and three houses lately erected thereon at Hackney.	61 years, from 29 Sept. 1810 -	21 - -
to - -	Samuel Pitt - - -	A piece of ground, and two houses lately erected thereon, at Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	10 - -
ar. 1812 -	Samuel Robinson - -	A piece of ground, containing one acre, at Hackney.	99 years, from 25 March 1812 - Covenant by the lessors for a further term of 99 years, at the like rent, on payment of a fine of 100 *l.*	20 - -
n. 1813 -	William French - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 3, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1812 -	5 - -
to - -	John Scott - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 4, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
eb. 1813 -	- - ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 5, in Chatham-place.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
to - -	- - ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 6, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
to - -	Thomas Pearson - -	A piece of ground in Well-street, Hackney, and houses lately erected by him thereon.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1805 -	30 - -
ay 1815 -	John Edwin Nettervill -	A piece of ground and house lately erected thereon, No. 7 in Chatham-place, Hackney.	61 years, from 25 March 1815 -	5 - -
ct. 1815 -	Thomas Sowter - -	Two new built houses in Mare-street, Hackney	60 years, from 25 Mar. 1815 -	27 - -
n. 1816 -	Henry Newton - -	A piece of ground, with three houses newly erected by him thereon, in Great Dover-street.	59 years, from 29 Sept. 1815 -	24 - -
tto - -	John Scott - - -	A piece of ground, with the house lately erected thereon, No. 8, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	61 years - - - - -	5 - -
ec. 1816 -	John Cahuac - - -	A newly-erected house in Blackman-street, the carcase of which was built by the lessors, and finished by him.	61 years, from 25 Mar. 1816 -	72 10 -
eb. 1817 -	John Hanscombe - -	Two newly-erected houses near Jerusalem-square, Hackney.	61 years, from 25 Mar. 1812 -	10 - -
pril 1817 -	John Scott - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 1, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	61 years, from 25 Mar. 1817 -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 2, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 3, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 4, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 9, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 10, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 11, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 12, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 13, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, No. 14, in Chatham-place, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -
tto - -	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground, with the house and buildings lately erected thereon, in the Gravel-pit field, Hackney.	- ditto - ditto - - -	5 - -

(*continued.*)

Date of Lease.	LESSEES.	PREMISES.	TERM.	Yearly Rent. £. s. d.
30 Sept. 1818	John Hicks	A house lately built by him, being No. 149, in the High-street, Southwark.	61 years, from 24 June 1818	40 – –
11 March 1819	William Hale, Benjamin Adam, and others.	A piece of ground in the Gravel Pit Field at Hackney, with the Meeting House thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1819	25 – –
Ditto	Thomas Balchin	Five houses lately erected by him in Great Dover-street aforesaid.	61 years, from 29 Sept. 1813	52 – –
2 Nov. 1819	Joseph Armsby	A piece of ground, and a house lately erected by him thereon, being No. 3, East-place, Hackney.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1815	7 10 –
Ditto	Robert Wright	A piece of ground, with the house lately erected thereon, being No. 2, in East-place, Hackney.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1815	7 10 –
Ditto	Thomas Cotsworth	Six houses lately erected by him in Suffolk-street.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1816	30 – –
25 Nov. 1819	Thomas Smart	A piece of ground in Mare-street, Hackney, with the house and offices lately built by the said Thomas Smart thereon.	43½ years, from 29 Sept. 1843	50 – –
24 Feb. 1820	John Scott	A house in Chatham-place, and a house in Morning-lane, Hackney, lately built by him.	61 years, from 29 Sept. 1819	19 – –
22 Sept. 1820	William Cotton Tuck	A house in Blackman-street aforesaid	61 years, from 25 March 1816	9 4 – –
Ditto	James Stevens	A piece of ground, and two houses lately built by him thereon, in Great Dover-street.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1818	21 – –
Ditto	James Newton	A piece of ground, with a house lately built by him thereon, in Great Dover-street.	61 years, from 29 Sept. 1818	10 – –
Ditto	James Heygate	A piece of ground, with two houses and other buildings and premises, in Mare-street, Hackney.	24½ years, from 25 March 1819	21 – –
	The last-mentioned lease purports to be granted in pursuance of a covenant contained in a lease dated 3 May 1771, from the said Governors to Joseph Spackman, and in consideration of the surrender of the same lease, and of a fine of 100 *l.*			
21 Nov. 1820	John Scott	A piece of ground at Hackney, and five houses lately erected by him thereon.	61 years, from 29 Sept. 1820	Peppercorn.
Ditto	ditto	Several pieces of ground and houses at Hackney	ditto ditto	Peppercorn.
Ditto	William Pugh and Thos. Price.	A piece of ground and house, &c., lately erected by them in Great Dover-street.	61 years, from 24 June 1819	21 – –
11 Jan. 1821	Benjamin Dix	A house in Kent-street and a piece of ground adjoining, and several tenements lately built by him thereon.	60 years, from 25 March 1820	50 – –
12 April 1821	Wm. Loddiges and George Loddiges.	Two fields, and two houses and buildings thereon, at Hackney, part of the premises comprised in the before-mentioned lease, to Joseph Spackman, of 9 March 1781.	21 years, from Lady-day 1832, when the term of the said former lease would expire.	31 10 –
6 Dec. 1821	Thomas Godward	A piece of ground in Great Dover-street, with two houses, &c., lately erected by him thereon.	61 years, from 24 June 1817	20 – –
17 April 1822	William Acott	A piece of ground, with four cottages, &c., lately erected by him at Southgate, Middlesex.	61 years, from 25 March 1820	2 10 –
Ditto	Thomas Godward	A piece of ground and house lately erected by him in Great Dover-street.	61 years, from 24 June 1817	10 6 –
17 May 1822	Robert Maillard	A piece of ground in Great Dover-street, with the house and buildings lately erected by him thereon.	58 years, from 25 Dec. 1821	11 – –
Ditto	James Stevens	A piece of ground in Great Dover-street, and two houses lately built by him thereon.	ditto ditto	19 – –
24 July 1822	John Messer	A piece of ground in East-place, Hackney, and a house, &c., lately built thereon.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1815	15 – –
12 Feb. 1824	Charles Larkin	A piece of ground at Boley Hill, Rochester, and two houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 Sept. 1821	30 – –
21 Oct. 1824	John Musgrove	A field at Hackney, and 10 houses lately built by him thereon.	70 years, from 25 March 1824	For the first two years a peppercorn; third year 20*l.*; fourth year 35 *l.*; fifth year 45*l.*; and the residue of the term 65 *l.*
Ditto	Charles Mayor	A piece of ground in Watling-street, in the City of London, and a house, No. 47, lately built by him thereon.	69 years, from 25 Dec. 1823	15 – –
Ditto	ditto	A piece of ground in Watling-street, and a house, No. 48, lately built by him thereon.	ditto ditto	15 – –
Ditto	ditto	A piece of ground in Budge Row, in the City of London, and a house, No. 6, lately built by him thereon.	60 years, from 25 Dec. 1823	10 – –
Ditto	ditto	A piece of ground in Budge Row, and a house, No. 7, lately built by him thereon.	ditto ditto	10 – –
28 Oct. 1824	Hylton Dennis Hacon	A piece of ground in Well-street, Hackney, with 10 houses lately built by him thereon, part of the premises comprised in the before-mentioned lease to Thomas Flight, dated 26 March 1792.	46½ years, from 29 Sept. 1840	50 – –
13 May 1825	Robert Summers and Thos. Sedgwick Summers.	A house, wharf, and warehouses in High-street, Wapping.	61 years, from 25 Dec. 1823	55 – –

The SECOND SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

ALL the premises comprised in the several leases specified in the First Schedule to this Act annexed (excepting those of 22d November 1722, 28th April 1738, 27th February 1756, 29th September 1773, 10th August 1795, 17th December 1800, and 22d September 1803), together with the several erections and buildings which have been since erected and built on the same premises, or any of them, but subject and without prejudice to the said existing leases, and the several terms, estates, and interests thereby respectively granted or agreed to be granted.

In the borough of Southwark and county of Surrey, 20 messuages, buildings, and premises in High-street, Southwark.

Four messuages or tenements and premises in Chequer-alley, in High-street aforesaid.

ST. THOMAS'S PARISH, SOUTHWARK.

Ten messuages and premises, and a shop, which is let to Joseph Laundy, in St. Thomas's-street, also vacant ground on the south side of the said street.

Twenty messuages or tenements and premises, also a coach-house (late a meeting-house), and a stable, &c., let to John Smallpiece, and a large piece of vacant ground intended to be built upon, all in the Broadway.

Ten messuages or tenements and premises, and vacant ground, in the New Way.

Eight messuages or tenements, ground and premises, in the Tents.

Five messuages or tenements and premises in Gregory's-place, in the Tents.

Nine messuages or tenements and premises in the Maze, and in Pipe-makers-alley, in the Maze.

Sixteen messuages or tenements, two stables, yards, buildings and premises, and several pieces of ground, on the north side of Maze Pond.

Seven messuages, a stable, and vacant ground in the Steel-yard.

Eleven messuages and premises, and two warehouses, in Joiner-street, in the parish of St. Olave.

Twenty-one messuages and premises, also a stable-yard and premises let to Thomas Abell; and another stable-yard and premises let to John Kesterton, since deceased; and a warehouse let to William Pugh; all in Blackman-street.

A piece of ground and buildings on the south side of Great Suffolk-street, East, agreed to be let to William Cotton Tuck.

Several pieces of ground and premises in Great Dover-street, agreed to be let to George Liversidge, John Allsop and Samuel Delaforce, with the messuages, erections, and buildings since erected and built on the same, or any of them.

Also sundry other pieces of vacant ground on the north and south sides of Great Dover-street.

Also seventy-six messuages or tenements and premises, and sundry pieces of ground in Kent-street, and in White Bear-court, White Bear-gardens, and Castle-alley, in Kent-street.

Several messuages, a tan-yard, buildings, and premises in Bermondsey New-road, let to John Dabbs.

IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

Twelve messuages and premises; also an inn, called "The New Inn," with the messuage, warehouses, yards, stables, and premises belonging thereto; all in the Old Bailey.

Twelve messuages and premises in Fleet-lane.

A messuage, buildings, and premises in Black and White-court, Old Bailey.

A messuage and premises in Prujean-court, Old Bailey.

Five messuages, with the printing houses, laboratories, warehouses, and premises to the same respectively belonging, in Paternoster-row.

Two messuages and premises in Newgate Market.

Two messuages and premises, being numbered 155 and 156, in Cheapside; also ground and premises in Cheapside, and Honey-lane, Cheapside, agreed to be let to Messrs. Lee, with two messuages and buildings lately erected by them thereon.

Another messuage and premises in Honey-lane.

Two messuages and warehouses and premises in Old Change.

A messuage, warehouses, and premises in Bow-lane.

A sugar-house, and ground and premises in Queen-street, Cheapside.

Two messuages and premises in Watling-street, let to William Bird and Christopher Athow.

Four messuages and premises in Budge-row.
Eleven messuages or tenements and premises in Castle-court, Budge-row.
Two messuages and premises in Pancras-lane.
A messuage and premises in Cannon-street.
A messuage and premises in Little Eastcheap.
Four messuages and premises in Threadneedle-street.
A messuage and premises in Spread Eagle-court, Threadneedle-street.
Five messuages and premises in Finch-lane.
Five messuages and premises in Leadenhall-street.
Two messuages, ground and premises in Crutched Friars.
A messuage, warehouse, and premises, and part of another messuage in Botolph-lane.
A messuage and premises in Idol-lane, Lower Thames-street.

In the County of Middlesex.

Fourteen messuages, wharfs, and premises in High-street, Wapping.

Parish of St. John, Hackney.

Two messuages and premises and a meeting-house on the east side of Mare-street.

A slip or piece of ground in East-place, Mare-street.

Three messuages and premises, also a yard and stable and a piece of vacant ground, in or near Jerusalem-square.

A field, called the Quaker Field, containing 8 A. 2 R. 8 P., or thereabouts, at Lower Clapton.

A brick-field, containing 5 A. 2 R. 10 P., or thereabouts, let to Isaac Alexander; also several pieces of land, containing together 7 A. 3 R. 5 P., or thereabouts, let to Messrs. Lee and Mr. Thomas Savill respectively; also two pieces of land, containing together 1 A. 2 R., let to Thomas Solly; all at Upper Clapton.

A piece of ground containing three roods, let to the trustees of the Lee Bridge-road, at will.

A piece of ground containing six acres, or thereabouts, at Southgate, let to Sir William Curtis, Baronet.

Three messuages, ground and premises at Cheshunt, in the county of Hertford, let to William Butcher.

Several messuages and premises at Gosport, in the county of Southampton, let to Edmund Cobb Hurry and others.

Samuel Robinson.

ACT 13 & 14 VICT., c. 7.

Anno Decimo Tertio et Decimo Quarto Victoriæ Reginæ.

Cap. VII.

An Act for confirming certain Leases granted by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospital of Edward late King of England the Sixth, of St. Thomas the Apostle, commonly called St. Thomas's Hospital, and for enabling them to grant Building and other Leases of their Estates.—29 July 1850.

Whereas by a Charter or Letters Patent of his late Majesty King Edward the Sixth, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, in the seventh year of his reign, the ordering, management, and government of the said hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, and of the hospitals of Christ and of Bridewell, were vested in the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their successors, and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens were thereby named the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said hospitals, and were constituted one body politic and corporate for ever, by the name of "The Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward King of England, the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle:" And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to render valid and effectual certain Articles of Agreement between the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, and of the Hospitals of Henry the Eighth, King of England, called 'The House of the Poor,' in West Smithfield, near London, and of the house and hospital called Bethelem, and the Presidents, Treasurers, and acting Governors of the said several hospitals," certain Articles of Agreement therein stated, and theretofore executed between the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and the said Presidents, Treasurers, and acting Governors, bearing date the Fifteenth day of June, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, were ratified and confirmed; and by such Articles of Agreement, after providing for the future election of separate Governors of the said respective hospitals, it was declared, that at all times thereafter, when and so often as it should be necessary or expedient for the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Governors of the said hospitals respectively to prosecute, carry on, or defend any suit or suits, distress or distresses, ejectment or ejectments, or other acts or proceedings, either at law or in equity, touching or concerning all or any of the possessions, rights, titles or revenues of the same hospitals or any of them, it should be lawful for the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, or other Governors of the said hospitals respectively, from time to time and at all times thereafter, on all such occasions, and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, to use and assume the names, style, and title of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, as Governors of the House of the Poor, commonly called St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near West Smithfield, London, of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, and as Masters, Guardians, and Governors of the house and hospital called Bethelem, situate without and near to Bishopsgate of the said City of London, and as Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward late King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, or of such of the said hospitals respectively touching and concerning which, or the rights, titles, possessions or revenues whereof such suit or suits, distress or distresses, or other acts or proceedings as aforesaid, should or might be commenced, made, or prosecuted: And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for confirming certain leases granted by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Hospital of King Edward the Sixth, called the Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, and for enabling them to grant building leases of certain lands," certain leases granted by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, were declared valid, binding, and effectual; and by the second section of the same Act, it was amongst other things enacted, that from and after the passing of the same, it should be lawful for the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, to lease or demise all or any of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, comprised in the leases specified in the First Schedule to the said Act, and also all or any of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, in the Second Schedule to the said Act particularly described or mentioned, together with all easements and appurtenances belonging to any such premises, or convenient to be held or occupied therewith, unto or for the benefit of any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate, and his or their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, for any long

Charter of 7 Edward 6, dated 26 June.

22 Geo. 3, c. 77.

6 Geo. 4, c. 46.

long term or terms of years not exceeding ninety-nine years, for the purpose of building, erecting, making, or continuing and working upon the hereditaments so to be leased or demised, any house or houses, out-houses, manufactories, edifices, or buildings, or making some other material improvement of the same hereditaments, or for the purpose of laying out any plot or plots, quantity or quantities, parcel or parcels of ground, as or for any road or roads, way or ways, street or streets, square or squares, passage or passages, or otherwise, for the use and convenience of the lessee or lessees, tenant or tenants, occupier or occupiers of the said hereditaments, or as or for any court or courts, yard or yards, garden or gardens, to be adjoining or belonging to any such house or houses, out-houses, manufactories, edifices, or buildings, or for purposes of ornament, or for the purpose of taking down and rebuilding any of the messuages, tenements, or hereditaments that were then standing or being, or which should at any time or times thereafter be standing or being, upon or on any part of the said lands and hereditaments, and to lease and demise all or any of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, being parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, comprised in the said leases specified in the said First Schedule to the now-reciting Act, and also all or any of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, in the Second Schedule to the said Act annexed, particularly described or mentioned, together with all easements and appurtenances belonging to any such premises, or convenient to be held or occupied therewith, unto or for the benefit of any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate, and his or their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, for any term or terms of years not exceeding forty years, for the purpose of repairing any of the messuages, tenements, or hereditaments that were then standing or being, or which should at any time or times thereafter be standing or being, upon or on any part of the said lands and hereditaments, so that there was reserved or limited, and made payable in and by each and every such lease, to be issuing out of, and charged and chargeable upon the hereditaments thereby leased, or some competent part or parts thereof, the best and most improved yearly rent or rents that could or might be reasonably had or obtained for the same, under the circumstances of the case, without taking any sum or sums of money or other thing by way of fine, premium, or foregift, for or in respect of any such demise or lease; and by the third section of the same Act it was further enacted, that it should be lawful for the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, by themselves, or by any person or persons on their behalf, to enter into any contract or contracts in writing, for making or granting any such demise or demises, lease or leases, and thereby to fix and determine the rent or rents to be reserved or made payable upon or in respect of such demises or leases (which rent or rents was or were to be the best and most improved yearly rent or rents that could be reasonably obtained for the said premises, at the time of making any such contract or contracts, without taking any fine, premium, or foregift for the same as aforesaid), and the mode of reserving and securing the same, and also the periods of payment thereof; and it was provided that such rent or rents might be made to commence immediately, or after any term not exceeding one year from the date of any such contract or contracts, and that it should be lawful for the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, or their successors, as such Governors as aforesaid, to make or grant any lease or leases pursuant to, and in performance of, such contract or contracts, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, notwithstanding that the rent or rents to be reserved or made payable, pursuant to such contract or contracts, might not at the time of the execution of such lease or leases, be the best or most improved rent or rents for the premises so leased; and that in all cases where any such contract or contracts might have been entered into previous to the passing of the now-reciting Act, and no lease or leases made in pursuance thereof, it should be lawful for the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, or their successors, as such Governors as aforesaid, to grant a lease or leases pursuant to such contract or contracts, provided that every such lease so to be granted should be conformable to the powers in the now-reciting Act contained; and it was also by the now-reciting Act provided, that the rent or rents to be reserved or made payable upon or in respect of all and every such lease and leases as aforesaid, should be made payable clear of all deductions whatsoever, and that the lessee or lessees should duly seal and deliver a counterpart or counterparts of such lease or leases, and thereby enter into covenants for the due payment of the rent or rents to be thereby respectively reserved or made payable, and to erect and build, and keep in repair the house or houses, outhouses, manufactories, edifices, and buildings, or other improvements which might have been or might be intended and agreed to be erected, built, and made thereon, or might be built or building thereupon at the time of the execution of such leases, and also to keep the buildings insured against loss or damage by fire, to an amount not less than three-fourth parts of the value of such buildings, and such other covenants as should be thought requisite and necessary for the security of the said rent or rents, and of the hereditaments out of which the same should or might be reserved or made payable as aforesaid, and that in every such lease there should be contained such power of entry and perception of rents and profits for securing the payment of the rent or rents to be thereby reserved or made payable as the lessors should think proper and reasonable: And whereas, since the passing of the said last-recited Act the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, have granted building, repairing, or improving or other leases of divers of the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, for various long terms of years, but (except as regards one of the said leases) not exceeding in length the respective terms of years authorised by the said Act; and with respect to such leases (except as regards the above excepted lease, and one other of the said leases), the conditions and requisites specified in the same Act have been duly complied with, except only so far as it may be considered that the same have

have not been so complied with by reason that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, have, in accordance with their practice previous to the passing of the said last-recited Act, and in the belief that such practice was beneficial to the said Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, and that the same Act authorised a continuance of such practice, omitted to insert in such several leases a power of entry and perception of rents and profits for securing the payment of the rents thereby reserved or made payable, and, instead thereof, inserted in such several leases a proviso enabling the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, in default of payment of the rents thereby respectively reserved for a specified time, or on breach of any of the covenants on the part of the respective lessees therein respectively contained, absolutely to re-enter into and upon the premises comprised in such leases, and the same to have again, retain, re-possess, and enjoy as in their former estate, and to evict the tenants and all occupiers of the said premises respectively, and also inserted in the same several leases, besides and in addition to the covenants expressly mentioned in the same Act, certain other covenants on the part of the respective lessees which the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, considered to be fit and proper, and suited to the purposes of the said hospital; and as to the said two excepted leases, although the term of one of the said leases exceeds the terms so authorised as aforesaid, and neither of the said leases is in conformity with the conditions and requisites aforesaid, yet, having regard to the particular circumstances, the granting of such leases was beneficial to the said hospital: And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of the leases which have been so granted by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, and it would establish the security of the tenants under such leases, and promote the beneficial administration of the possessions of the said Hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, if such leases were respectively established and confirmed: And whereas the leases which have been so granted as aforesaid are enumerated and specified in the schedule to this Act: And whereas, by an Order of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the twenty-second day of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty, and made on the petition of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, it was ordered that it should be referred to the Master of the Court in rotation, to inquire and state to the Court whether it was fit and proper, and would be for the benefit of the said hospital, and the tenants under the subsisting leases, that an application should be made to Parliament for the purpose of establishing and confirming the said subsisting leases, and also for the purpose of conferring upon the said Governors more explicit and extensive powers of leasing the possessions of the said hospital than they then possessed, and in case he should be of opinion that an Act of Parliament should be applied for, then it was ordered that he should approve of a draft of a Bill to be presented to the Legislature for effecting the purposes aforesaid: And whereas the said Master, by his report bearing date the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, certified that he was of opinion that it was fit and proper, and would be for the benefit of the said hospital, called St. Thomas's Hospital, and of the tenants under the said subsisting leases granted by the said Governors, that an application should be made to Parliament for an Act for the purpose of establishing and confirming the said subsisting leases, and also for conferring upon the said Governors more explicit and extensive powers of leasing the possessions of the said hospital than they then had, and that he had therefore proceeded to approve of a draft of a Bill to be presented to the Legislature for effecting the aforesaid purposes, and that he had approved of the draft of a Bill to be presented to the Legislature for such purposes, and that he had signed his allowance thereof at the foot of a copy of the said Bill: And whereas, by an Order of the said Court, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the Master's said report was confirmed: And whereas it would further promote the beneficial administration of the possessions of the said hospital, if more explicit and extensive powers of leasing the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, parcel of the possessions for the time being of the said hospital, than the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, Governors as aforesaid, at present possess, were granted to them: And whereas the several purposes aforesaid cannot be effectuated without the aid and authority of Parliament: Now, may it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in this Act, and so far as relates to the construction of the same, the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):

Order of Court of Chancery, dated 22 March 1850.

Master's Report, dated 25 April 1850.

Order confirming Master's Report, dated 26 April 1850.

Interpretation of terms.

Words importing the singular number only shall be understood as extending to the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular:

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include the feminine:

The word "person," or the word "persons," shall include corporations, whether sole or aggregate:

The expression "the said Governors" shall mean the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Hospital of Edward late King of England the Sixth, of St. Thomas the Apostle, commonly called St. Thomas's Hospital:

The expression "the said hospital" shall mean the Hospital of Edward late King of England the Sixth, of St. Thomas the Apostle:

The word "lands" shall include messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure whatsoever:

The word "rent" shall include tolls, duties, royalties, and reservations of every kind, reserved or made payable in or by any lease, agreement, or contract.

Leases specified in the Schedule to this Act declared valid.

II. And be it enacted, that the several leases specified in the said Schedule to this Act annexed, and the terms of years thereby expressed or intended to be granted, and the several covenants, stipulations, provisoes, and agreements therein contained, and the counterparts of such leases respectively, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be, and as from the respective times of the making such leases respectively (and so as to establish all under-leases and other derivative estates and interests) to have been valid, binding, and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever, anything contained in the said hereinbefore recited Act of Parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Fourth, or any other law or statute to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Power to grant building and repairing leases for terms not exceeding 99 years.

III. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the said Governors, by indenture sealed with the common seal of the said hospital, from time to time to lease any part or parts of the lands for the time being belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, together with the buildings, if any, which are now or shall be thereon respectively, for any term or number of years not exceeding ninety-nine years, to take effect in possession, and not in reversion, or by way of future interest, to any person whomsoever who shall be willing to erect and build any houses, manufactories, warehouses, or other buildings, or to finish any houses, manufactories, warehouses, or other buildings which are now or shall be in part erected and built on the lands in such lease to be comprised, or on any part thereof, or to repair or improve any houses, manufactories, warehouses, or other buildings which are now or shall be standing on the said lands or any part thereof, or to erect and build any houses, manufactories, warehouses, or other buildings in lieu thereof or in addition thereto, or who shall be willing to annex the said lands or any part thereof as gardens, paddocks, yards, or other conveniences to houses, manufactories, warehouses, or other buildings erected and built or to be erected and built on any other part of the said lands or on any adjoining lands, whether for the time being belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital or not, or otherwise to improve the demised lands, or such adjoining lands for the time being belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, or any part thereof; and with or without liberty for the lessee to take down all or any part of the buildings standing on the lands in such lease to be comprised, and to apply and dispose of the materials thereof to such uses and purposes as shall be agreed on; and also with or without liberty for the lessee to set out and allot the lands to be comprised in such lease, or any part thereof, as and for the site of any streets, squares, circuses, or other similar spaces of ground, roads, avenues, lanes, courts, ways, paths, passages, watercourses, sewers, drains, walls, fences, yards, gardens, pleasure grounds, shrubberies, or otherwise for the use and convenience of the tenants or occupiers for the time being of any lands for the time being belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, or for the general improvement of the estates of the said hospital, or any part thereof; and also with or without liberty for the lessee to dig and make in or under any of the lands which may be so set out and allotted for any of the purposes aforesaid, arches, cellars, or other easements to any present or future buildings; and also with or without liberty for the lessee to fell, cut, dig, and to use or carry away or sell or dispose of such timber, stone, slate, earth, clay, loam, sand, or gravel as shall be upon, in, or under the lands to be comprised in such lease, or any part thereof, and as it shall be necessary or convenient to remove for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid, and also to dig and excavate any earth, clay, or sand out of any convenient part of the lands to be comprised in such respective leases, and to manufacture the same into bricks or tiles to be used in such new buildings, repairs, or improvements as aforesaid, or to be sold and disposed of as may be agreed upon; and also with or without liberty to use and enjoy any ground to be appropriated as an easement or convenience under the power in that behalf hereinafter contained or under this power; and also with or without any other liberties, easements, or privileges which to the said Governors shall seem reasonable, and as are or may be usual in leases of a similar description; so as in and by every such lease there be reserved and made payable, half-yearly or oftener, during the continuance of the term thereby granted, and to be incident to and go along with the remainder or reversion immediately expectant on the determination thereof, the best yearly rent which at the time of making such lease can be reasonably obtained for the same, considering the nature of the lease, and having due regard to the expenditure of the proposed lessee in buildings, repairs, or improvements, and his responsibility and other the circumstances of the case (except in those cases in which a peppercorn rent or less than the best rent may, under the provisions hereinafter contained, be reserved); and so as every such lease be made without taking (except so far as the provisions herein contained may authorise the taking thereof) any fine, premium, or foregift, or anything in the nature thereof, for or in respect of the making of the same; and so as in every such lease made for the purpose of having buildings erected and built or finished there shall be contained a covenant on the part of the lessee to build and finish or to finish such buildings within a time to be therein specified for that purpose; and so as in every

every such lease made for the purpose of having buildings repaired there shall be contained a covenant on the part of the lessee to make and finish the intended repairs within a time to be therein specified for that purpose; and so as in every such lease, whether for building or repairing or otherwise, there be contained on the part of the lessee a covenant for the due payment of the rent to be thereby reserved (unless the same shall be a peppercorn), and of all taxes, charges, rates, assessments, and impositions whatsoever affecting the lands therein comprised, and also a covenant for keeping the buildings erected and built or to be erected and built or repaired on the lands comprised in such lease (except so far as the same shall be thereby authorised to be taken down) in repair during the term thereby granted, and also a covenant for permitting the lessors twice at least in every year to enter and view, and also a covenant for keeping the same (except as aforesaid, and subject to the provision in this behalf hereinafter contained), insured from loss or damage by fire, to the amount of three-fourths at least of the value thereof, in some or one of the public offices of insurance in London or Westminster; and also to surrender the possession of and leave in repair the demised lands, with the buildings to be erected and built or repaired thereon, on the expiration or other sooner determination of the term to be thereby granted, or such covenants on the part of the lessee as shall be in substance and effect the same as or equivalent to the covenants hereinbefore specified; and so as in every such lease there be contained a proviso or condition of re-entry for nonpayment of the rent thereby reserved (unless the same shall be a peppercorn) for any space not exceeding 40 days, or for nonperformance or non-observance of any of the covenants or agreements on the part of the lessee therein contained (except such, if any, of the same covenants and agreements, not being for the payment of rent, as the said Governors shall think it reasonable to accept); and also with or without (as the said Governors shall think fit) a proviso that no breach of any of the covenants or agreements to which the said proviso or condition of re-entry shall extend (except of the covenant for payment of rent, and of such other covenants or agreements, if any, as the said Governors shall think it reasonable to except), shall occasion any forfeiture of such lease or of the term thereby granted, or give any right of re-entry unless or until judgment shall have been obtained in an action for such breach, nor unless the damages and costs to be recovered in such action shall remain unpaid for the space of three calendar months after judgment shall have been obtained in such action; and so as there be not contained in such lease any clause or words authorising the lessee to commit waste, or exempting him from punishment for committing waste, save so far as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and so as the lessee execute a counterpart of such lease: provided nevertheless, that the proviso or condition of re-entry hereinbefore required to be inserted in every such lease as aforesaid may, if the said Governors shall think fit, be so divided or apportioned as on breach of any of the covenants or agreements to which the same proviso or condition shall extend (except such, if any, of the same covenants and agreements as the said Governors shall think it reasonable to except), to give a right of re-entry into or upon any part or parts only, to be specified in the lease, and in respect of which the breach shall have occurred, of the demised lands or buildings, with their appurtenances: provided nevertheless, that there may be contained in every such lease as aforesaid such further or other covenants, provisoes, conditions, restrictions, and stipulations (including all or any of those contained in the leases hereinbefore confirmed, or in any of them), as to the said Governors shall appear reasonable.

Power to appropriate any part of the lands for streets, squares, &c.

IV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the said Governors to set out, allot, and appropriate any part of the lands hereinbefore authorised to be leased as aforesaid, as and for a street, square, circus, or other similar space of ground, road, avenue, court, way, path, passage, watercourse, sewer, drain, wall, fence, yard, garden, pleasure-ground, shrubbery, or other easement or convenience, for the general improvement of any other part or parts of the lands aforesaid, or for the accommodation of the tenants and occupiers thereof, in such manner, and upon such terms, and either subject to or without being subject to, any annual or other payments by such tenants or occupiers, as shall be mentioned or agreed upon in any grant, demise, or lease, to be made in pursuance of this Act, or in any general deed to be executed for that purpose under the common seal of the said hospital, and to be enrolled in one of Her Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, and also by such lease or by such general deed to give and grant such other privileges and easements, as the said Governors shall deem reasonable or convenient.

Power to enter into contracts for granting building leases, and afterwards to grant leases pursuant thereto.

V. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Governors, by themselves, or by any person or persons on their behalf, to enter into any contract in writing for making or granting leases of the lands hereinbefore authorised to be leased as aforesaid, or any part or parts thereof, pursuant to the powers, and subject to the restrictions herein contained, so far as the same shall be applicable, and by such contract to agree, when and as any land or buildings thereby agreed to be let, or any part or parts thereof, shall be built upon, rebuilt or repaired, laid out, formed, or improved, in the manner and to the extent to be stipulated in such contract, by one or more indenture or indentures, to demise and lease the same land or buildings, or any part thereof, to the person contracting to take the same as aforesaid, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, or to his or their nominee or nominees, for and during the remainder of the term to be specified in such contract, and in such parcels, and under and subject to such portions of the yearly rent, to be specified in such contract, as shall be thought proper; and also (if the said Governors shall think the same expedient) to agree that the full rent specified in such contract shall be reserved in the leases to be granted of a given quantity, to be specified in such contract, of

the lands thereby agreed to be demised, and that the residue thereof shall be demised at the yearly rent of a peppercorn, either before or after the full rent specified in such contract shall have been reserved in any lease or leases to be granted, and at such time or respective times, and in such manner as may be thought proper; or, if no given quantity of land for such purpose shall be specified in such contract, to agree that when the full rent agreed to be reserved shall have been reserved in the lease or leases granted of a competent part of the lands thereby agreed to be demised, the residue thereof (if any) shall be demised by one or more lease or leases at the yearly rent of a peppercorn; and in the case of leases to be granted subject to the rent of a peppercorn, to agree to grant the same either before or after the lands therein to be comprised shall have been built upon, laid out, or improved; and to agree that the yearly rent agreed to be reserved in any such contract may be made to commence at such period or periods within one year from the date of such contract, and may be made to increase periodically, beginning with such portion of the full rent thereby agreed to be paid as shall be thought advisable, and increasing up to the full rent, as shall be found convenient, or thought proper, and as in such contract shall be expressed, regard being had to the quantity of land from time to time agreed to be demised, and the progress of the buildings stipulated to be erected thereon, but so nevertheless that the full yearly rent shall be made to commence at a period not exceeding five years from the date of the said contract; and also to agree that when and as any lease shall be granted of any part of the lands so contracted to be leased the lands, so for the time being leased shall be discharged from such contract, and that the person with whom such contract shall be entered into shall remain liable, in respect of such part of the lands comprised in such contract as shall not for the time being be leased, to the payment of such portion only of the rent by such contract agreed to be paid as may be thought proper, and shall in such contract be provided for; and also to agree that the person with whom such contract shall be entered into may have, exercise, and enjoy all or any of the liberties, easements, and privileges herein authorised to be granted.

Power to grant leases pursuant to contracts entered into before the passing of this Act.

VI. And be it enacted, that every contract which before the passing of this Act shall have been entered into by or on behalf of the said Governors for the granting of any building, repairing, or improving lease, and which at the time of the passing of this Act shall not have been executed by the granting of a lease or leases pursuant there to, may be executed by the said Governors by granting a lease or leases pursuant to the said contract, in like manner as if such contract had been authorised by the provisions of this Act.

Contracts may be altered and amended, or released, and new contracts entered into.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors from time to time to enter into any new contract or agreement with any person with whom any contract for granting a building or repairing or improving lease shall have been entered into by virtue of this Act, or of the said recited Act of the sixth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, by way of addition to or alteration or explanation of all or any of the covenants or agreements in such contract contained, or to release the person with whom any such contract shall have been entered into, and his executors, administrators, or assigns, of and from the observance of all or any part of the same contract, and (if thought expedient so to do) to enter into any new covenants or agreements in writing with such person, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, in lieu of the part of the same contract which shall have been so released, or to accept or authorise a surrender of all or any part of the lands comprised in such contract, and the lands so surrendered may be leased, or contracted and agreed to be leased, and afterwards leased, under the powers and authorities herein contained, in the same and like manner as if no contract for leasing the same had been previously entered into or executed: provided always, that the new covenants and agreements hereby authorised to be made and entered into shall be in conformity with the powers and provisions herein contained.

Leases to be valid without proof of prior contracts.

VIII. And be it enacted, that every building, repairing, or improving lease to be granted by the said Governors after the passing of this Act, and which but for this enactment would not be valid and effectual unless preceded by a contract authorising, under the provisions of this Act, or of the said recited Act of the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, the granting thereof shall be as valid and effectual as if preceded by such a contract, without proof of any prior contract, and notwithstanding the existence of a prior contract, varying in any respect from the provisions of this Act, or the last-mentioned Act, or from such lease.

Power to grant mining leases for terms not exceeding 63 years.

IX. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Governors, by indenture sealed with the common seal of the said hospital, from time to time to lease all or any mines and minerals, opened or unopened, within, under, or upon any of the lands for the time being belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, and also any part of such lands which may be thought proper or expedient to be leased therewith, or which it may be deemed expedient to lease for facilitating the working of other mines or minerals than those of the said Governors, or for the purpose of wayleaves, as hereinafter mentioned, to any person, for any term or number of years not exceeding 63 years, to take effect in possession, and not in reversion or by way of future interest, together with full and free liberty, licence, power, and authority to search for, and win, work, take, use, and dispose of, all such minerals as shall be found in the mines so to be leased, and to sink, make, and work grooves, shafts, drifts, trenches, sluices, waygates, watergates, and watercourses, and to erect furnaces, fire or other engines, buildings, mills, or gins, and to use all other ways and means whatsoever, whether of present use or future invention, as well for the finding, discovering, winning, working, and getting of minerals forth and out of the same mines, or any adjoining or other mines, as for the avoiding and carrying away of water, foul air, or stench from, forth, and out of the same mines respectively; and also full and

and free liberty of outstroke and instroke into or from any adjoining mines; and also full and free liberty, licence, power, and authority to take and use sufficient ground-room, heap-room, and pit-room for laying, placing, and manufacturing the minerals, earth, and rubbish that shall from time to time be wrought, dug, gotten, or proceed from, forth, or out of the said mines so to be leased as aforesaid, or any adjoining or other mines, and also sufficient ways, paths, and passages to and for the respective lessees to be named in such leases respectively, and their respective executors, administrators and assigns, and their agents, workmen, and servants, from time to time during the continuance of any such lease, to take and carry away, with horses, carts, wains, waggons, and other carriages, over or under any of the lands for the time being belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, all the minerals which shall from time to time be wrought, won, or gotten in, from, forth, and out of the said mines to be leased as aforesaid, or any adjoining or other mines; and also full and free liberty, licence, power, and authority to erect, build, and set up in any convenient place or places near any of the said mines so to be leased all such houses, hovels, lodges, sheds, or other buildings as shall from time to time be needful or convenient for the standing, laying, and placing of any workmen, horses, gear, utensils, or materials to be employed or used in or about the working of the said mines respectively, and to dig and get stone, peat, or clay for erecting, building, or repairing such houses and other buildings, and to do whatsoever shall be needful or requisite in or about or for the winning, working, obtaining, getting, washing, cleansing, and smelting of minerals from, forth, and out of the said mines, and for the manufacturing, taking, and carrying away of the same; and also to lease to any person whomsoever for any term or number of years not exceeding 63 years, to take effect in possession, and not in reversion or by way of future interest, full and free liberty of way and passage, with horses, waggons, wains, steam engines, carts, and carriages, for the conveyance of coal, freestone, and other commodities, and of constructing and making railways, tramways, sidings, and all other works and buildings necessary or incident thereto, upon, along, over and across or under any of the lands belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital; so as in and by every such lease there be reserved and made payable during the continuance of the term thereby granted, and to be incident to, and go along with the remainder or reversion immediately expectant on the determination thereof, the best and most improved yearly or other rent or rents, whether certain or contingent, either in money or in tolls, duties, royalties, and reservations, or partly in money and partly in tolls, duties, royalties, and reservations, that can at the time of making such lease, and considering the circumstances of the case and the responsibility of the proposed tenant, be reasonably had or obtained for or in respect of the same mines and minerals, powers and privileges respectively, either alone or together with any lands to be comprised in such lease (as the case may be), without taking any fine, premium, or foregift, or anything in the nature thereof, for or in respect of the making of the same; and so as in every such lease there be contained on the part of the lessee a covenant for the due payment of the rent to be thereby reserved, and of all taxes, charges, rates, assessments, and impositions whatsoever affecting the lands therein comprised, and also a proviso or condition of re-entry for nonpayment of the rent thereby reserved for any space not exceeding 40 days, or for nonperformance or nonobservance of any of the covenants or agreements on the part of the lessee therein contained (except such, if any, of the same covenants and agreements, not being for the payment of rent, as the said governors shall think it reasonable to except); and also with or without (as the said governors shall think fit) a proviso that no breach of any of the covenants or agreements to which the said proviso or condition of re-entry shall extend (except of the covenant for payment of rent, and of such other covenants or agreements, if any, as the said governors shall think it reasonable to except,) shall occasion any forfeiture of such lease or of the term thereby granted, or give any right of re-entry, unless or until judgment shall have been obtained in an action for such breach, nor unless the damages and costs to be recovered in such action shall remain unpaid for the space of three calendar months after judgment shall have been obtained in such action; and so as there be not contained in such lease any clause or words authorising the lessee to commit waste, or exempting him from punishment for committing waste, save so far as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and so as the lessee execute a counterpart of such lease; provided nevertheless, that the proviso or condition of re-entry hereinbefore required to be inserted in every such lease as aforesaid, may, if the said governors shall think fit, be so divided or apportioned as, on breach of any of the covenants or agreements to which the same proviso or condition shall extend (except such, if any, of the same covenants and agreements as the said Governors shall think it reasonable to except), to give a right of re-entry into or upon any part or parts only, to be specified in the lease, and in respect of which the breach shall have occurred, of the demised lands, with their appurtenances: provided also, that there may be contained in every such lease as aforesaid such further or other covenants, provisoes, conditions, restrictions, and stipulations as to the said Governors shall appear reasonable.

Power to grant leases, for terms not exceeding 21 years, of lands not leased under the previous powers.

X. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Governors, by indenture sealed with the common seal of the said hospital, from time to time to lease any part of the lands belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital (and which for the time being shall not be leased or contracted to be leased under the powers hereinbefore contained) to any person, for any term or number of years, not exceeding 21 years, to take effect in possession, and not in reversion or by way of future interest, so as in and by every such lease there be reserved and made payable, half-yearly or oftener, during the continuance of the term thereby granted, and to be incident

to and go along with the remainder or reversion immediately expectant on the determination thereof, the best yearly rent which at the time of making such lease can be reasonably obtained for the same, considering the nature and circumstances of the case, and having due regard to the responsibility of the proposed tenant; and so as every such lease be made without taking any fine, premium, or foregift, or anything in the nature thereof, for or in respect of the making of the same; and so as in every such lease there be contained on the part of the lessee a covenant for the due payment of the rent to be thereby reserved, and of all taxes, charges, rates, assessments, and impositions whatsoever affecting the lands therein comprised, and also a covenant for keeping the buildings therein comprised insured against loss or damage by fire, to the amount of three-fourths at least of the value thereof, in some or one of the public offices of insurance in London or Westminster, and also a proviso or condition of re-entry for nonpayment of the rent thereby reserved for any space not exceeding 40 days, or for nonperformance or nonobservance of any of the covenants or agreements on the part of the lessee therein contained (except such, if any, of the said covenants and agreements, not being for the payment of rent, as the said Governors shall think it reasonable to except), and also with or without a proviso, as the said Governors shall think fit, that no breach of any of the covenants or agreements to which the said proviso or condition of re-entry shall extend (except of the covenant for the payment of rent, and of such other covenants or agreements, if any, as the said Governors shall think it reasonable to except), shall occasion any forfeiture of such lease or of the term thereby granted, or give any right of re-entry, unless or until judgment shall have been obtained in an action for such breach of covenant, nor unless the damages and costs to be recovered in such action shall remain unpaid for the space of three calendar months after judgment shall have been obtained in such action; and so as there be not contained in such lease any clause or words authorizing the lessee to commit waste, or exempting him from punishment for committing waste; and so as the lessee execute a counterpart of such lease: provided nevertheless, that the proviso or condition of re-entry hereinbefore required to be inserted in every such lease as aforesaid, may, if the said Governors shall think fit, be so divided or apportioned as, on breach of any of the covenants or agreements to which the same proviso or condition shall extend (except such, if any, of the same covenants and agreements as the said Governors shall think it reasonable to except), to give a right of re-entry into or upon any part or parts only, to be specified in the lease, and in respect of which the breach shall have occurred, of the demised lands, with their appurtenances: provided also, that there may be contained in every such lease as aforesaid such further or other covenants, provisoes, conditions, restrictions, and stipulations as to the said Governors shall seem reasonable.

Power to the Governors to dispose of brick earth, &c.

XI. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Governors, either by themselves or by any person or persons on their behalf, to enter into such contracts in writing as they may deem expedient with any person who may be willing to purchase the liberty or privilege of digging and raising gravel or sand, or earth, loam or clay, suitable for making bricks or tiles, out of any part of the lands belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, and to grant to such person, either by indenture sealed with the common seal of the said hospital, or by such other ways or means as may be deemed expedient, and for such considerations as to the said Governors shall appear reasonable or proper, the liberty or privilege of digging and raising such gravel, sand, earth, loam, or clay, and of selling and disposing of the same, together with all such powers as may be requisite for carrying such contracts into effect.

Power to the Governors to insure buildings, &c. comprised in any lease from loss or damage by fire, and to charge the premiums to the tenants.

XII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors, if they shall think fit, in any lease to be granted by them under the powers of this Act, to omit the covenant on the part of the lessee hereinbefore directed to be inserted for keeping the houses and buildings comprised in such lease, or to be erected and built on the lands therein comprised, insured from loss or damage by fire to the amount of three-fourths at least of the value thereof, and in lieu of such covenant to insert or cause to be inserted a covenant on the part of the said Governors to keep such houses and buildings insured from loss or damage by fire to the amount of three-fourths at least of the value thereof, and to lay out the money which shall be recovered by virtue of such insurance in substantially rebuilding, repairing, and reinstating such houses or buildings as shall be destroyed or damaged by fire, and by every such lease the repayment to the said Governors of such sums and sum of money as shall be paid by them in respect of such insurance shall be secured in such manner as the said Governors shall think fit.

On recovery of possession of any lands under a condition of re-entry, new leases may be granted.

XIII. And be it enacted, that if the said Governors shall at any time hereafter enter upon and resume, or recover, or obtain possession of any lands comprised in any lease or contract to be granted or entered into under the powers of this Act, by virtue of any condition of re-entry therein contained, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the said Governors, if they shall think fit, to grant leases, or enter into contracts to grant leases and afterwards to grant leases, of the same lands and every or any part thereof, pursuant to the powers and subject to the restrictions herein contained: provided always, that in any such case as last aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Governors, if they shall think fit, to grant a lease, or to enter into a contract to grant a lease and afterwards to grant a lease, of the lands comprised in any such forfeited lsase or contract, for any term or number of years not exceeding the then unexpired residue of the term granted or agreed to be granted by such forfeited lease or contract, at a yearly rent which shall be not less in amount than the yearly rent reserved or agreed to be reserved by such forfeited lease or contract, but subject in all other respects to the restrictions herein contained.

XIV. And

Power to confirm leases which may be void or voidable by reason of any technical error or informality.

XIV. And be it enacted, that if any lease shall be granted or which shall purport to be granted by the said Governors by virtue of this Act, shall by reason of any technical error or informality in granting or executing the same, or in entering into the contract for granting the same, be void or voidable, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the said Governors, if they shall think fit, to confirm such lease, or to grant a new lease of the lands therein comprised, pursuant to the powers and subject to the restrictions herein contained, in lieu of such void or voidable lease, for any term or number of years, not exceeding the then residue of the term of years granted or purported to be granted by such void or voidable lease, and at and under a yearly rent which shall be not less in amount than the yearly rent reserved by such void or voidable lease.

Power to surrender leases, and to grant new leases of the lands surrendered.

XV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governors at any time to accept or authorise a surrender of all or any of the lands comprised in any of the leases mentioned in the said Schedule hereto, or in any other lease granted before the passing of this Act, of any part of the lands of the said hospital, or which may be comprised in any lease to be granted under the powers hereinbefore contained, and upon any such surrender to grant, under the powers hereinbefore contained, either to the person surrendering, or to any other person, one or more new lease or leases of the land so surrendered, or any part thereof, either alone or together with any lands belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said hospital, and with liberty, in regulating the terms upon which such new lease or leases shall be granted, to make such allowance or remuneration, either by way of annual charge upon the lands so surrendered or otherwise, to the person surrendering the same, for the value (if any) of the estate or interest which shall have been so surrendered, as to the said Governors shall seem reasonable, but so that no such allowance or remuneration by way of annual charge shall continue for a longer term or period than the term or period at which the estate or interest which shall be surrendered would, if not surrendered, have determined by effluxion of time: provided always, that upon any such surrender as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Governors, if they shall think fit, to grant new leases of the lands so surrendered, either to the person surrendering the same, or to any other person, for any term or number of years not exceeding the then unexpired residue of the term granted by the surrendered lease, and to reserve the rent originally reserved by the surrendered lease in respect of the entirety of the lands so surrendered upon some specific portion of such lands, either as an entire rent, or as an apportioned rent or rents, issuing out of separate parcels; and in case the whole of the rent originally reserved by the surrendered lease in respect of the entirety of the lands so surrendered shall by any such new lease or leases be reserved in respect of a portion only of such lands, it shall be lawful for the said Governors to grant a lease or leases of the residue of such lands at the yearly rent of a peppercorn, and a certificate in writing under the hand of the solicitor, clerk, or agent for the time being of the said Governors, that the entire rent mentioned in the surrendered lease has been duly reserved, in pursuance of this enactment, shall, as regards the lessee and all persons claiming under him, be sufficient evidence of such reservation: provided always, that when and as any new lease shall be granted, under the powers hereinbefore contained, of any lands comprised in any surrendered lease, the lease so surrendered shall form no part of the title, either at law or in equity, to such new lease.

Receipts endorsed upon or recitals inserted in leases to be evidence of execution of counterparts.

XVI. And be it enacted, that a memorandum in writing, under the hand of the solicitor, clerk, or agent of the said Governors, endorsed upon any lease to be granted under the powers of this Act, acknowledging that he has received such counterpart of the said lease, as is hereby required to be executed, or a recital or statement in such lease, to the effect that such counterpart has been duly executed, shall, in favour of the lessee and of all persons claiming under him, be full and conclusive evidence that such counterpart was duly made and executed pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Sections 2 and 3 of 6 Geo. 4, c. 46, repealed.

XVII. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the second and third sections of the hereinbefore recited Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Fourth respectively, shall be, and the same respectively are, hereby repealed.

General saving.

XVIII. Saving always to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and to all and every other persons, bodies politic and corporate, and their respective heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assigns (other than and except the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospital of Edward, late King of England, the Sixth, called the hospital of St. Thomas the Apostle, and their successors, and every other person having or claiming, or who shall or may hereafter have or claim any estate, right, title, or interest of, in, to, or upon the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments described in the said Schedule to this Act, under or by virtue of the leases or instruments in the said Schedule mentioned or referred to, or any of them), all such estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, as they or any of them had, held, or enjoyed, before the passing of this Act, or could or might have had, held, or enjoyed, in case this Act had not been passed.

Saving rights, &c. of Metropolitan Sewers Commissioners.

XIX. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained, shall exempt the said Governors from the control of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers in all matters relating to sewers, drains, or watercourses, but that all the rights, powers, and authorities conferred on the said Metropolitan Commissioners, by or by virtue of "The Metropolitan Sewers Act, 1848," shall be in as full force as if this Act had not passed.

Act as printed by Queen's Printers to be evidence.

XX. And be it enacted, that this Act shall be printed by the several printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, duly authorised to print the statutes of the United Kingdom, and a copy thereof so printed by any of them, shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all judges, justices, and others.

The SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
				£. s. d.
7 December 1825	Samuel Delaforce -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 24 June 1820.	20 – –
7 December 1825	Edmund Herbert - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Cheapside, in the City of London, and a dwelling-house thereon, No. 111.	61 years, from 25 March 1824.	100 – –
21 June - 1826	John Ford - - -	Several pieces of ground, containing an acre, at Tibshelf, Derbyshire, and the dwelling-house, steam corn-mill, and other buildings erected thereon.	42 years, from 25 March 1815.	5 – –
30 November 1826	William Henry Humpleby.	A piece of ground on the south side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and a house and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1825.	10 – –
Ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	A piece of ground on the south side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the house and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	10 – –
Ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	A piece of ground on the south side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and a house and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	10 – –
Ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	A piece of ground on the south side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and a house, manufactory, and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	10 – –
Ditto - -	John Dicker - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and a house and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	12 16 6
14 December 1826	William Cotton Tuck -	A piece of ground on the south side of Trinity-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and six houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1816.	24 – –
19 July - 1827	Frederick Lawrence -	A piece of ground on the east side of Blackman-street, Southwark, and several houses, workshops, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 24 June 1826.	180 – –

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
				£. s. d.
19 July - 1827	James Hunt - -	A piece of ground on the east side of Blackman-street, Southwark, and two houses and buildings thereon, Nos. 20 and 21.	61 years, from 24 June 1826.	80 - -
Ditto - -	John Friend - -	A piece of ground on the north side of the Broadway, Southwark, and the three dwelling-houses, Nos. 11, 12, and 13, and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto - -	12 - -
Ditto - -	John Friend - -	A piece of ground on the north side of the Broadway, Southwark, and the three dwelling-houses, Nos. 14, 15, and 16, and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto - -	12 - -
17 January 1828	Charles Armstrong -	A piece of ground on the west side of the Maze, Southwark, and the hop warehouse thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1826.	36 - -
14 February 1828	Jacob George Cope -	A piece of ground on the east side of Blackman-street, Southwark, and a house, No. 19, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 24 June 1826.	40 - -
Ditto - -	Francis Whicheloe Barnes.	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and a dwelling-house, bakehouse, warehouse, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 24 June 1825.	12 - -
20 March - 1828	John Kerr - - -	A piece of ground on the north side of St. Thomas's street, Southwark, and the house and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1826.	8 - -
3 April - 1828	Robert Taylor - -	A piece of ground on the north side of St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, and the house known as the White Hart public-house thereon.	- - ditto - -	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 9 *l.*; remainder of term, 20 *l.*
23 May - 1828	Thomas Johnson - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 24 June 1825.	19 10 -
16 October 1828	Sarah Field - -	A piece of ground on the north side of St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, and the three houses, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1826.	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 6 *l.* 15 *s.*; remainder of term, 15 *l.*
31 October 1828	Charles Rice - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the houses and other buildings thereon.	65 years, from 29 September 1825.	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 9 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*; 3d year, 19 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*; residue of term, 29 *l.* 10 *s.*

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
27 November 1828	William Cripps - -	A piece of ground on the north side of St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, and the two houses, Nos. 5 and 6, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1826.	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 4 *l.* 10 *s.*; remainder of term, 10 *l.*
30 July - 1829	James Ralph - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the seven houses and other buildings thereon.	65 years, from 29 September 1825.	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 16 *l.*; 3d year, 32 *l.*; 4th year, 47 *l.* 5 *s.*; residue of term, 67 *l.* 10 *s.*
Ditto - -	John Blacket - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the seven houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 16 *l.*; 3d year, 32 *l.*; 4th year, 47 *l.* 5 *s.*; residue of term, 67 *l.* 10 *s.*
Ditto - -	James Blacket - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the seven houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 8 *l.*; 3d year, 16 *l.*; 4th year, 25 *l.* 10 *s.*; remainder of term, 35 *l.*
Ditto - -	Richard Churchward -	A piece of ground on the north side of St. Thomas's-street East, Southwark, and the five houses, Nos. 16 to 20, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1828.	£. s. d. 25 – –
3 December 1829	John Allsop - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the two houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 24 June 1824.	16 4 –
Ditto - -	William Smith - -	A piece of ground on the east side of New-street, Southwark, and the two houses, Nos. 1 and 2, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1826.	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 5 *l.* 8 *s.*; remainder of term, 12 *l.*
20 December 1830	Hylton Dennis Hacon -	A piece of ground on the west side of Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex, and the dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, together with a right of way.	70 years, from 24 June 1826.	14 – –
Ditto - -	Charles Turner Sturtevant.	A piece of ground on the west side of Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex, and the two dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon, together with a right of way.	- - ditto -	26 – –
Ditto - -	William Tozer - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex, and the dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, together with a right of way.	61 years, from 29 September 1825.	13 – –
Ditto - -	Miles Burkitt - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex, and the dwelling-house and other buildings thereon, together with a right of way.	- - ditto -	13 – –

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
				£. s. d.
14 April - 1831	James Woodard - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Jerusalem-square, Hackney, Middlesex, and the house and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1829.	6 - -
18 August - 1831	William Smith - -	A piece of ground on the south side of St. Thomas's-street East, Southwark, and the house No. 25, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1829.	6 - -
6 December 1832	George Liversidge -	A piece of ground on the north side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the house and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1824.	25 - -
17 January 1833	William Loddiges, Aaron Cooke Bourne, and James Child.	A piece of ground on the north side of East-place, Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex, and the chapel, schoolrooms, offices, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1831.	22 10 -
21 March - 1833	William Smith - -	A piece of ground on the south side of St. Thomas's-street, East, Southwark, and the two houses, Nos. 26 and 27, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1829.	12 - -
23 July - 1835	John Ridgway, James Dixon, Rev. Archibald Thompson, James Simpson Proctor, and Charles James Jones.	A piece of ground on the northern side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the chapel and schools, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1833.	21 7 -
29 April - 1836	Thomas Kempster -	A piece of ground on the north side of Maze Pond, Southwark, and the four houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1835.	24 - -
27 July - 1837	- ditto - - -	A piece of ground on the east side of Dean-street South, and on the north side of Maze Pond, Southwark, and the four dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	23 10 -
30 November 1837	John Bowyer Nichols -	A piece of ground in Haggerston-place, on the north side of the Hackney-road, Shoreditch, and the house and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1835.	8 - -
21 June - 1838	William Lake - -	A piece of ground in Haggerston-place, on the north side of the Hackney-road, Shoreditch, and a house and bakehouse, and other buildings thereon, together with a right of way.	- - ditto -	9 11 -
19 December 1838	Benjamin Smith - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex, and the two houses and other buildings thereon, together with a right of way.	61 years, from 24 June 1837.	24 - -

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent. £. s. d.
12 April - 1839	Thomas Kempster -	A piece of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the two dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon, together with a right of way.	61 years, from 29 September 1836.	9 4 6
23 July - 1840	- Ditto - - -	Ground at back of houses, Nos. 70 to 75, Blackman-street, Southwark, and the workshop, stable, counting-house, and dwelling-houses thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1832.	50 - -
		Piece of ground adjoining - -	53 years, from 25 March 1840.	- 1 -
17 February 1842	James Saynes - -	A piece of ground, with two warehouses and other buildings thereon, situate between Great Dover-street and Kent-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey.	61 years, from 25 December 1835.	10 - -
		A piece of ground, with the eight houses and other buildings thereon, situate between Great Dover-street and Kent-street.	60¼ years, from 29 September 1836.	18 - -
7 July - 1842	Stephen Ford - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Coles-street, North, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the three dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1837.	8 - -
Ditto - -	- Ditto - - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Violet-place, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the three houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	5 - -
26 January 1843	William Moore - -	A piece of ground on the east side of Coles-street, North, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1840.	8 - -
18 January 1844	Walter Robins - -	A piece of ground on the northern side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the houses, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Cornwall-terrace, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1842.	10 4 -
25 January 1844	William Warr Paull -	A piece of ground on the northern side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the seven dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1841.	25 - -
15 February 1844	Edward Haynes - -	A piece of ground on the northern side of Great Dover-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, and the houses Nos. 1 and 2, Cornwall-terrace, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1842.	6 16 -

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
				£. s. d.
30 April - 1844	Isaac Polley - -	A piece of ground on the east side of Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex, and the two houses and other buildings thereon, together with a right of way.	61 years, from 24 June 1841.	10 - -
24 July - 1844	Henry Bundey - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the five houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Five rents of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* each, making together 17 *l.* 10 *s.*
29 May - 1845	Samuel East - -	Four pieces of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, and at the south-west corner of Pearson-street, Haggerston, Shoreditch, with the four houses and other buildings thereon.	- ditto - -	Four rents of 2 *l.* 15 *s.* each, making together 11 *l.*
26 June - 1845	Henry Bundey - -	Twenty-three pieces of ground on the east side of Fellowes-street, Haggerston, Shoreditch, and the 23 houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Twenty-three rents of 2 *l.* each, making together 46 *l.*
Ditto - -	Thomas Cook - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Pearson-street, Haggerston, Shoreditch, and the dwelling-house and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	3 10 -
Ditto - -	Charles Houldin - -	Three pieces of ground on the north side of Pearson-street, Haggerston, Shoreditch, and the three dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	Three rents of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* each, making together 10 *l.* 10 *s.*
17 July - 1845	Edward Willson - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Pearson-street, Haggerston, Shoreditch, and the house and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	3 10 -
9 December 1845	John Jones - - -	A piece of ground on the west side of the Bermondsey New Road, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, and the three houses, Nos. 11, 12 and 13, Courthope-terrace, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1843.	18 -
22 Jannary 1846	Henry Bundey - -	Two pieces of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the two houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Two rents of 4 *l.* 10 *s.* and 3 *l.* 10 *s.*, making together 8 *l.*
12 March 1846	Henry Booth - -	A piece of ground on the west side of the Bermondsey New Road, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, and the four houses, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in Courthope-terrace, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1843.	16 - -
Ditto - -	John Bean - - -	A piece of ground on the west side of the Bermondsey New Road, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, and a house, No. 8, Courthope-terrace, and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	7 10 -

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
				£. s. d.
12 March - 1846	Daniel Birt - - -	A piece of ground on the west side of the Bermondsey New-road, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, and the two houses, Nos. 9 and 10, Courthope-terrace, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1843.	15 10 –
Ditto - -	George Weston, Edmund Hacon, and William Mackmurdo Hacon.	A strip of land on the north side of King Edward's-road, Hackney, Middlesex.	1,000 years, from 29 September 1844.	– 5 –
26 March - 1846	George Drew - -	A piece of ground on the west side of the Bermondsey New-road, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, and the three houses and other buildings thereon, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Courthope-terrace, and also a piece of ground at the south end of Courthope-terrace.	61 years, from 29 September 1843.	8 – –.
23 April - 1846	Michael Comerford -	Three pieces of ground on the east side of Fellowes-street, Haggerston, Shoreditch, and the three houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Three rents of 2*l.* each, making together 6*l.*
24 July - 1846	The President and Governors of Guy's Hospital.	A plot of ground on the south side of St. Thomas's-street, East, Southwark, and the house and other buildings thereon.	40 years, from 29 September 1830.	200 – –
30 July - 1846	James Goss - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the four houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Four rents of 3*l.* 10*s.* each, making together 14*l.*
3 August - 1846	Thomas Smith - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Mount Pleasant or Duckett's-lane, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, and the dwelling-house and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1841.	7 10 –
17 September 1846	John Brighton - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Dean-street, South, and on the north side of Maze Pond, Southwark, and the five houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1844.	20 – –
Ditto - -	Thomas Coster - -	Part of a house, No. 15, Botolph-lane, City of London.	61 years, from 24 June 1844.	21 – –
9 October 1846	Charles Henry Davis -	Two pieces of ground on the north side of Pearson-street, Haggerston, Shoreditch, and the two houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Two rents of 4*l.* and 3*l.* 10*s.*, making together 7*l.* 10*s.*
3 December 1846	Henry Bundey - -	Eight pieces of ground on the south side of Weymouth-street, Haggerston, Shoreditch, and the seven houses and sheds and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	Eight rents of 2*l.* 10*s.* each, making together 20*l.*
Ditto - -	James Goss - -	Four pieces of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the four houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	Four rents of 3*l.* 10*s.* each, making together 14*l.*

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
3 December 1846	James Cullingham -	Two pieces of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the two houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Two rents of 3*l.* 10*s.* each, making together 7*l.*
				£. s. d.
17 December 1846	Benjamin William Ayres, Samuel Berger, the younger, Colpitts Harrison, and Edward Day.	A piece of ground on the south side of the New Road, leading out of the west side of Mare-street, Hackney, Middlesex, and the chapel and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 March 1846.	28 – –
11 February 1847	Henry Bundey - -	Four pieces of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the four houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Four rents of 3*l.* 10*s.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*, 4*l.* and 4*l.*, making together 15*l.*
25 February 1847	Richard Churchward -	A piece of ground on the north side of St. Thomas's-street East, Southwark, and the five dwelling houses, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 December 1826.	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 10*l.* 15*s.*; residue of term, 20*l.*
11 March - 1847	- Ditto - - -	First, a piece of ground on the north side of St. Thomas's-street East, Southwark, extending also to Dean-street, South, and the three houses, Nos. 12, 13, and 14, in St. Thomas's street East, and a house next Dean-street, South. And, secondly, a piece of ground on the north side of the Broadway, with the two houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	1st year, peppercorn; 2d year, 8*l.* 12*s.*; remainder of term, 15*l.* and 5*l.*
12 April - 1847	Henry Bundey - -	A piece of ground on the north side of Pearson-street, and east side of Fellowes-street, North, Haggerston, Shoreditch, and the house and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	4 – –
28 June - 1847	Richard Churchward -	First, a piece of ground on the south side of St. Thomas's-street, East, Southwark, and the three houses, Nos. 21, 22, and 23, thereon. And, secondly, a piece of ground on the northern side of Maze Pond, and the two houses, Nos. 18 and 19, thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1830.	13 – – and 8 10 –
Ditto - -	- Ditto - - -	A piece of ground on the south side of St. Thomas's-street, East, Southwark, and the two dwelling houses, Nos. 24 and 25, and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 29 September 1829.	12 – –
16 September 1847	James Blacket - -	Three pieces of ground with the five houses and other buildings thereon, situate between Great Dover-street and Kent-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey.	56 years, from 29 September 1834.	1st half year, peppercorn; 2d half year, 7*l.* 10*s.*; residue of term, 15*l.*

Date of Lease.	Lessee.	Premises.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
21 October 1847	Henry Bundey - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the four houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Four rents of 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* each, making together, 12*l.* 10*s.*
23 March 1848	Edward Sex - -	A piece of land on the north side of Mount Pleasant or Duckett's lane, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, and the dwelling-house and other buildings thereon.	80 years, from 25 March 1846.	£. s. d. 26 5 –
19 May - 1848	Henry Bundey - -	Two pieces of land on the north side of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, Middlesex, and the two houses and other buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1847.	Two rents of 3*l.* 10*s.* each, making together, 7*l.*
29 June - 1848	John Leschallas - -	Ten pieces of land on the east side of Fellowes-street, North, Shoreditch, and the 10 houses and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Peppercorn.
13 July - 1848	Harriet Curtis - -	Ten pieces of land on the east side of Fellowes-street, North, Shoreditch and the 10 houses and other buildings thereon, Nos. 24 to 33 inclusive.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Peppercorn.
27 July - 1848	Samuel Bovill and John Francis Bovill.	A piece of ground on the Little Beach in Gosport, Hants, and the house and buildings thereon.	61 years, from 25 March 1846.	20 – –
19 October 1848	Henry Bundey - -	Sixteen pieces of land on the west side of Haggerston-lane, Shoreditch, and the 16 houses, Nos. 35 to 50 inclusive, and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 25 December 1843.	Peppercorn.
18 January 1849	John Morley, Henry Gerard Ohrly, Campbell Hardy, Alfred Smart, Thomas Dryland, and Alexander James Scrutton.	A piece of land on the north side of a private road leading from the north-east angle of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, Middlesex, and the schoolhouse and other buildings thereon.	70 years, from 24 June 1847, determinable by the lessees as therein mentioned.	12 – –
17 May - 1849	Henry Bundey - -	A piece of ground on the west side of Weymouth-terrace, Shoreditch, and the three houses, Nos. 51 to 53 inclusive, and other buildings thereon.	70 years from 25 December 1843.	Peppercorn.
16 October 1849	Charles Chapman Framingham.	Two pieces of land on the south side of Tryons-place, Hackney, Middlesex, and the two houses and other buildings thereon.	75 years from Lady Day 1848.	Two rents of 3*l.* 3*s.* each.
Ditto - -	Christopher Framingham	Two pieces of land on the south side of Tryons-place, Hackney, Middlesex, and the two houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	Two rents of 3*l.* 3*s.* each.
18 April - 1850	Charles Butters - -	Two pieces of land on the west side of Shore-place, Hackney, Middlesex, and the two houses and other buildings thereon.	- - ditto -	Two rents of 4*l.* each.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Folio of Ledger.	RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
793	To balance brought forward as per General Statement for 1860.		3,167 11 6
		£. s. d.	
24	– Arrears of Rents due at Michaelmas 1860, and unpaid on the 31st December 1860.	8 17 –	
24	– Arrears of Premiums of Insurance due at Michaelmas 1860, and unpaid on the 31st December 1860.	36 1 –	
24	– Rents from Michaelmas 1860 to Michaelmas 1861, including one year's dividends on shares in the Grand Junction Canal Company, stock in Public Funds, &c., &c.	31,683 4 7	
24	– Premiums of Insurance payable by tenants.	542 11 6	
		32,947 14 10	
		£. s. d.	
24	To Rents and Dividends received from 1st January 1861 to 31st December 1861.	31,625 13 6	31,625 13 6
24	– Premiums of Insurance received from 1st January 1861 to 31st December 1861.	552 15 6	552 15 6
	– Arrears of Rents due at Michaelmas 1861, and unpaid on the 31st December 1861, viz.:		
	London Rents, 253 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* Country Rents, 487 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.*	741 8 10	
	– Arrears of Premiums of Insurance due at Michaelmas 1861, and unpaid on the 31st December 1861.	27 17 –	
		32,947 14 10	
4	To Donations and Benefactions		214 18 11
5	– Parish Poor Patients		18 18 9
11	– Timber and Underwood		448 5 5
15	– Alienation Fines		343 18 –
19	– Casual Receipts		86 16 11
37	– London Assurance Corporation, for damage by Fire at Teversham.		650 – –
		£.	37,108 18 6

Folio of Ledger.	PAYMENTS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	By Provisions, viz.:	£. s. d.	
537	– Flour	935 – –	
134	– Malt and Hops	504 13 –	
521	– Tea, Sugar, Rice, Oatmeal, &c.	585 9 –	
470	– Mutton and Beef	2,090 12 6	
534	– Potatoes	166 4 –	
532	– Milk	839 18 6	
526	– Fish, Eggs, &c.	362 10 7	
510	– Butter	457 14 –	
			5,942 1 7
544	By Drugs and Chemicals		2,634 6 5
86	– Wine		437 – 6
135	– Spirits		494 17 –
136	– Porter		353 14 6
81	– Surgical Instruments		168 19 11
535	– Tradesmen's Bills		1,692 18 5
288	– Washing		777 13 10
133	– Coals and Firewood		958 9 10
	– Salaries to Officers:	£. s. d.	
281	Medical Department	2,800 – –	
519	Board of House Surgeons, &c.	356 14 11	
282	Civil Department	2,280 – –	
481	– Salaries to Servants	1,863 18 –	
518	– Wages to Sisters and Nurses	2,256 17 10	
486	– Board of Nurses, &c.	476 11 8	
			10,034 2 5
542	– Pensions and Gratuities		577 14 10
346	– Rents and Quit Rents		613 – 2
		£. s. d.	
513	– Rates and Taxes for the Hospital	847 4 6	
528	– Ditto ditto Estates	194 – 2	
			1,041 4 8
81	– Hospital Dinners and Wine		151 11 6
140	– Lighting the Hospital		314 2 –
87	– Liveries to Beadles and Watchman		38 7 –
350	– St. Thomas's Church Payments		371 9 6
131	– Insurance against Fire		747 12 9
547	– General Expenses		378 4 4
86	– Law Expenses		196 19 4
93	– Architect and Surveyor		308 5 –
138	– Land Surveyors and Country Agents		328 19 6
260	– Journeys to view Estates		59 14 4
412	– Gifts for Special Purposes		70 10 –
		£. s. d.	
27	– Income Tax paid and allowed to Tenants.	609 7 2	
	Less Amount returned by H. M. Government.	494 12 3	
			314 14 11
	EXTRA EXPENDITURE.		
		£. s. d.	
530	By Wages to extra Workmen	488 9 11	
514	– Workmen's Bills for the Hospital	1,018 19 7	
540	– Ditto, Improvements on Estates	2,084 19 3	
137	– Purchase of Land	60 – –	
136	– Redemption of Land Tax	97 14 9	
			3,750 3 6
			32,756 7 9
	By Balance in the hands of the Treasurer		4,352 10 9
		£.	37,108 18 6

William Johnston, Receiver.

WE, the undersigned Auditors, having Examined and Audited the foregoing Account, ending the 31st December 1861, do hereby certify the same to be correct; and that the Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq., appears to be Four thousand Three hundred and Fifty-two Pounds, Ten Shillings and Nine Pence.

Dated this 14th day of February 1862.

(signed) *James Hunt.* *Samuel Tidswell.*
Robert Pott. *Robert Alexander Gray.*
Thomas B. Pugh.

A copy of this Account is sent annually to the Charity Commissioners immediately after the Accounts are Audited.

Wm. Johnston, Receiver.

St. Thomas's Hospital, 26 June 1862.

RETURN of Number of PATIENTS during the Year 1861, being a copy of the REPORT made annually on Easter Monday at Christ's Hospital.

In-patients - - - - 3,948. Out-patients - - - - 41,814

Frederick Walker, Steward.

SAINT THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

COPY of the Charters, Agreements, and Acts of Parliament for the Government of St. Thomas's Hospital; Accounts of the Property and Annual Income and Expenditure of St. Thomas's Hospital; and of the Number of Persons Relieved as In-door and Out-door Patients for the last Year for which the Account is complete; and, of the Sums demanded of and to be received from the Charing Cross Railway Company, and of the Amount of Expenses incurred in the Disputes between the said Hospital and that Company.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *July* 1862.

[*Price* 6 *d.*]

376.

Under 8 *oz*

SOUTHWARK NEW STREET.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 July 1861;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the Dates of the respective PURCHASES made by the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS of PROPERTIES required for the Purposes of the NEW STREET from the HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK, to STAMFORD STREET:"

"Of the Aggregate Amount of the PURCHASE MONEY paid for each of such Properties:"

"Of the Times when such PROPERTIES were vacated, and when pulled down:"

"Of the Particulars of all Payments of LAND TAX made by the Board for the Properties purchased by them from the commencement of their proceeding to purchase such Property to the present time:"

"Of the Aggregate Amount of INTEREST paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works to the present time for Monies borrowed for the purposes of such New Street:"

"From the Overseers of the Poor of the Parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark, and Christchurch:"

"Of the Particulars of the PROPERTIES within the Parish for which RATES have ceased to be paid, in consequence of the Premises having been purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the New Street:"

"Of the Times when they first ceased to be paid:"

"And, of the Aggregate LOSS up to the present time of the several RATES hereinafter enumerated; viz., the Poor Rate, Church Rate, General Purposes Rate, and Sewers Rate."

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1862.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

RETURNS of the Dates of the respective PURCHASES made by the METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS of PROPERTIES required for the purposes of the NEW STREET from the HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK, to STAMFORD STREET; of the Aggregate Amount of the Purchase Money paid for each of such Properties; of the Times when such Properties were vacated, and when pulled down; of the Particulars of all Payments of Land Tax made by the Board for the Properties purchased from them from the commencement of their proceeding to purchase such Property to the present time; of the Aggregate Amount of Interest paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works to the present time for Monies borrowed for the purposes of such New Street:—From the Overseers of the Poor of the Parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark, and Christchurch, of the Particulars of the Properties within the Parish for which Rates have ceased to be paid, in consequence of the Premises having been purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the New Street; of the Times when they first ceased to be paid; and of the Aggregate Loss, up to the present time, of the several Rates hereinafter enumerated; viz., the Poor Rate, Church Rate, General Purposes Rate, and Sewers Rate.

PROPERTY purchased by the Board, up to the end of December 1861, and Land Tax paid in respect thereof.

SITUATION OF PROPERTIES REQUIRED.		Nature of Claim.	Date of Purchase.	Aggregate Amount of Purchase Money.		When vacated.	When pulled down.	Particulars of Land Tax paid.	
No. of House.	LOCALITY.							Period.	Amount.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
240 ¼ 240 ½ 243 to 246 246 ½ 247	Blackfriars-road - - - -	Freehold - -	22 Feb. 1860	19,734 – –					
246 ½	Ditto - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	19 July –	1,500 – –		19 July 1860	Portion August 1861		
246	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	29 Mar. 1861	1,000 – –		29 Mar. 1861			
244	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	- -	- nil -		7 Oct. –	November 1861		
243	Ditto - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	6 June 1860	1,500 – –		6 June 1860	— –		
240 ½	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	10 Mar. –	515 15 –		10 Mar. –	— –		
240 ¼	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	30 Oct. –	1,750 – –		30 Oct. –	August 1861		
					25,999 15 –				
8	Alfred-place - - - - -	Freehold - -	28 Mar. 1861	814 – –		- -	August 1861		
	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	23 – –	80 – –		23 Mar. 1861			
					894 – –				
7	Alfred-place - - - - -	Freehold - -	28 Apr. 1860	- -	814 – –	28 Apr. 1860	August 1861		
49	John-street - - - - -	Freehold - -	26 Mar. 1861	600 – –					
	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	5 Apr. –	50 – –		5 Apr. 1861	August 1861		
					650 – –				
47 and 48	John-street - - - - -	Freehold - -	15 Jan. 1861	1,000 – –					
48	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	15 Mar. –	42 – –		15 Mar. 1861	August 1861		
47	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	15 – –	42 – –		15 – –	— –		
					1,084 – –				

46	John-street	Freehold	16 Jan. 1860	550 – –				
	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	23 Mar. 1861	47 12 8	597 12 8	23 Mar. 1861	August 1861	
45	John-street	Freehold	14 July 1860	– –	525 – –	25 Dec. 1860	August 1861	
41, 42, and 44	Ditto	– ditto	16 Feb. –	1,621 – –	– –	(No. 42), 25 – –	August 1861	
44	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	23 Mar. 1861	35 10 –	– –	23 Mar. 1861		
41	Ditto	– ditto	23 – –	29 2 6	1,685 12 6	23 – –		
43	John-street	Freehold	2 Mar. 1861	525 – –	– –	– –	August 1861	
	Ditto	Weekly tenancy	23 – –	7 – –	– –	26 Mar. 1861		
	Ditto	– ditto	26 – –	5 – –	537 – –			
40	John-street	Freehold	25 Feb. 1861	616 – –				
	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	4 Apr. –	100 – –	716 – –	4 Apr. 1861	August 1861	
39 and 9	Green-walk, Cumberland-street	Freehold	29 Apr. 1860	966 – –	– –	39, Green-walk Sept. 1860	September 1860	
	Ditto	Leasehold	3 Nov. –	120 – –	1,086 – –	4 Dec. 1861	December 1861	
1, 2, and 3	Cumberland-street	Freehold	25 Feb. 1860	– –	1,155 – –	25 Feb. 1860	September 1860	
67	John-street	Freehold	27 Jan. 1860	– –	550 – –	Sept. 1860	September 1860	
66	John-street	– – –	– –	– –	– –	27 Jan. 1860	September 1860	
14 and 37	Church-street, Green-walk	Freehold	27 Jan. 1860	– –	1,650 – –	24 June 1861	November 1861	
		– – –	– –	– –	– –	31 Oct. –	— –	
65	John-street	Freehold	29 Oct. 1860	– –	660 – –	31 Oct. 1861	December 1861	
64 and 38	John-street, Green-walk	Freehold	31 Jan. 1860	– –	1,050 – –	31 Oct. 1861	December 1861	
						24 June 1861	November 1861	
63	John-street	Freehold	3 Feb. 1860	– –	550 – –	13 Sept. 1860	December 1861	
62	Ditto	– ditto	2 Apr. –	– –	500 – –	24 June –	September 1860	
61	Ditto	– ditto	8 Feb. –	– –	550 – –	8 Feb. –	— –	
60	Ditto	– ditto	26 June –	– –	400 – –	Mar. 1861	December 1861	
41 and 42	Green-walk	– ditto	30 Dec. 1859	1,350 – –	– –	(No. 41), 20 Nov. 1861	November 1861	
42	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	28 Sept. 1861	100 – –	1,450 – –	28 Sept. –		
			Carried forward		43,104 – 2			

PURCHASES made by the Metropolitan Board of Works of Properties required for the purposes of the New Street from the High Street, Southwark, to Stamford Street, &c.—*continued.*

SITUATION OF PROPERTIES REQUIRED.		Nature of Claim.	Date of Purchase.	Aggregate Amount of Purchase Money.		When vacated.	When pulled down.	Particulars of Land Tax paid.	
No. of House.	LOCALITY.							Period.	Amount.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
		Brought forward		- -	43,104 - 2				
40 and 36	Green-walk	Freehold	8 Feb. 1860	- -	1,150 - -	Sept. 1860	September 1860		
	Ditto			- -	- -	25 Dec. -	November 1861		
34 and 35	Ditto	Freehold	17 Nov. 1860	1,056 - -	- -	24 June 1861	— -		
35	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	4 Oct. 1861	5 - -	- -	4 Oct. -			
					1,061 - -				
	Rent-charge on houses in Green-walk		4 Aug. -	- -	165 - -				
2	Green-walk	Copyhold	14 June 1860	1,050 - -	- -	- -	November 1861		
3	Ditto			-	- -	28 Aug. 1861	— -		
4	Ditto			-	- -	30 Sept. -			
2	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	11 Oct. 1861	10 - -	- -	11 Oct. -			
					1,060 - -				
1 to 4 and 11 to 16	Green-court	Copyhold	26 May 1860	- -	1,140 - -	Sept. 1860	September 1860		
5 to 10	Ditto	ditto	31 Dec. -	- -	825 - -	4 Sept. 1861	September 1861		
1 to 16	Goodwin-square	ditto	22 Mar. 1861	- -	1,380 - -	22 Mar. -	May - -		
1 to 14	Alpha-place	ditto	9 Mar. 1860	5,866 10 -	- -	20 Nov. 1861, excepting No. 5.	November -		
5	Ditto	Weekly tenant	25 July 1861	5 - -	- -	25 July 1861			
					5,871 10 -				
21	Price's-street	Copyhold	22 July 1861	- -	1,303 - -				
20	Ditto	ditto	22 June 1860	- -	550 - -				
18	Ditto	ditto	27 - -	- -	650 - -	24 June 1861			
17	Ditto	ditto	10 July -	- -	500 - -	24 - -			
	Open yard in rear of 38 and 38½ on Plan.	ditto	9 Mar. 1861	1,000 - -					
38	Gravel-lane	Yearly tenancy	21 Dec. -	75 - -					
38½	Ditto	ditto	21 - -	75 - -					
					1,150 - -				
39 to 41	Gravel-lane	Copyhold	20 Apr. 1860	1,440 - -	- -	Sept. 1860	September 1860		
41	Ditto	Weekly tenancy	19 Dec. -	5 - -		—			
					1,445 - -				

40 to 44	Gravel-lane				
1 to 8	Essex-street, north side				
1 to 11	Essex street, south side				
1 to 34	York-place				
44 to 47	Gravel-lane				
10 to 16	Farnham-place				
1 to 10	Thornton-buildings				
	Warehouses, foundries, stabling, workships, premises, and vacant ground in Essex-street, Farnham-place, and the Grove				
1 to 10	Grove				
94 to 107	Great Guildford-street				
8	Ditto				
1 to 13	New-street				
	Stabling, New-street	Freehold	Money paid into court.	65,822 – –	
1 and 2	New court				
25 to 30 and 52	Bridge-street				
4 to 15	Southwark-square				
1 to 32	Castle-street				
63 to 74	Ditto				
10, 19, and 20	Worcester-street				
1 to 10	Cottage-place				
10 to 17 *a* 78 to 85	Redcross-street				
1 to 7	Angel-court				
	Warehouses, &c., Angel and Emanuel-courts; and warehouses, Wheeler's-yard				
			Carried forward	65,822 – –	61,354 10 2

PURCHASES made by the Metropolitan Board of Works of Properties required for the purposes of the New Street from the High Street, Southwark, to Stamford Street, &c.—*continued.*

SITUATION OF PROPERTIES REQUIRED.		Nature of Claim.	Date of Purchase.	Aggregate Amount of Purchase Money.	When vacated.	When pulled down.	Particulars of Land Tax paid.	
No. of House.	LOCALITY.						Period.	Amount.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
			Brought forward - - -	65,822 – –	61,354 10 2			
40 to 44	Gravel-lane - - - - -							
1 to 8	Essex-street, north side - - -							
1 to 11	Essex-street, south side, and warehouses - - - - -							
1 to 34	York-place - - - - -							
44 to 47	Gravel-lane - - - - -							
10 to 14	Farnham-place - - - -							
1 to 10	Grove - - - - - -							
94 to 107, and 8.	Great Guildford-street - - -							
1 to 13	New-street; and stabling, New-street							
1 and 2	New-court - - - - -							
25 to 30, and 50 to 52	Bridge-street - - - - -	Leasehold - -	13 Aug. 1860	27,968 4 –				
15 to 20	Keppel-street - - - - -							
4 to 15	Southwark-square - - - -							
1 to 32, and 63 to 74	Castle-street - - - - -							
10, 19, and 20	Worcester-street - - - -							
1 to 10	Cottage-place - - - - -							
10 to 17 *a*, 81 to 86	Redcross-street - - - -							
1 to 7	Angel-court - - - - -							
	Warehouses, &c., Angel and Emanuel courts; and warehouses, Wheeler's-yard - - - - - -							

43 and 44	Gravel-lane	Leasehold	5 Dec. 1861	350 – –				
4 to 6	Essex-street	- ditto	12 – –	300 – –				
8	Ditto	- ditto	31 – –	210 – –				
10	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	27 June –	61 – –	-	-	27 June 1861	
100 and 101	Great Guildford-street	Leasehold	22 March –	1,500 – –				
7 to 10	Grove							
100	Great Guildford-street	Yearly tenancy	26 Nov. –	150 – –	-	-	26 Nov. –	
8	Grove	Weekly tenancy	20 Dec. –	5 – –				
	Workshops, &c., Grove							
1 to 5	Grove	Leasehold	30 Aug. –	1,542 – –				
1 to 4	New-street							
5	Grove	Weekly tenancy	24 Dec. –	5 – –	-	-	24 Dec. –	
4	New-street	- ditto	17 Oct. –	10 – –	-	-	17 Oct. –	
3	Ditto	- ditto	16 – –	5 – –	-	-	16 – –	
2	Ditto	- ditto	16 – –	10 – –	-	-	16 – –	
1	Ditto	- ditto	17 – –	12 – –	-	-	17 – –	
102 to 105	Great Guildford-street	Leasehold	17 Jan. –	130 – –				
102	Ditto	Weekly tenancy	30 Oct. –	25 – –	-	-	30 – –	
103	Ditto	- ditto	30 – –	25 – –	-	-	30 – –	
104	Ditto	- ditto	30 – –	25 – –	-	-	30 – –	
105	Ditto	- ditto	7 Dec. –	25 – –	-	-	7 Dec. –	
106 and 107	Ditto	Leasehold	30 Oct. –	277 – –				
106	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	18 Dec. –	73 7 –	-	-	18 – –	
8	Ditto	Leasehold	2 July –	2,250 – –	-	-	2 July –	
7 to 13	New-street	- ditto	5 Oct. –	1,821 – –				
13	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	14 Dec. –	15 – –	-	-	14 Dec. –	
12	Ditto	- ditto	18 – –	20 – –	-	-	18 – –	
11	Ditto	- ditto	6 Nov. –	72 15 –	-	-	6 Nov. –	
10	Ditto	- ditto	18 – –	15 – –	-	-	18 – –	
9	Ditto	- ditto	21 Dec. –	15 – –	-	-	21 Dec. –	
8	Ditto	- ditto	14 – –	15 – –	-	-	14 – –	
4 to 7	Ditto							
1 and 2	New-court Stabling, New-street	Leasehold	5 Nov. –	1,021 – –				
18 to 20	Keppell-street							
5	New-street	Weekly tenancy	11 Dec. –	5 – –	-	-	11 – –	
4	Southwark-square							
5 to 13	Ditto	Leasehold	4 Oct. 1860	4,125 – –	-	-	4 Oct. 1860	(5 to 13) July – 1861
14 and 15	Ditto							
		Carried forward		107,905 6 –	61,354 10 2			

PURCHASES made by the Metropolitan Board of Works of Properties required for the purposes of the New Street from the High Street, Southwark, to Stamford Street, &c.—*continued.*

SITUATION OF PROPERTIES REQUIRED.		Nature of Claim.	Date of Purchase.	Aggregate Amount of Purchase Money.		When vacated.	When pulled down.	Particulars of Land Tax paid.	
No. of House.	LOCALITY.							Period.	Amount.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -		107,905 6 –	61,354 10 2				
28 and 29	Bridge-street - - - - -	Leasehold - -	27 Mar. 1861	1,480 – –	- -	27 Mar. 1861	July - 1861		
Portion of 29	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy	25 Nov. –	116 – –	- -	25 Nov. –	December –		
25 to 27	Ditto - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	24 Jan. –	10,400 – –					
15 to 32	Castle-street - - - - -								
27	Bridge-street - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	29 June –	1,000 – –	- -	29 June –	July - 1861		
26	Ditto - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	22 Mar. –	837 – –	- -	- -	December –		
26	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	2 Feb. –	250 – –	- -	2 Feb. 1861			
30	Castle-street - - - - -	- ditto - -	24 June –	150 – –	- -	24 June –	— –		
25	Bridge-street - - - - -	Tenancy - -	- -	- nil -	- -	24 – –	— –		
32	Castle-street - - - - -	ditto - - -	- -	- nil -	- -	April –	— –		
31	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	25 May –	50 – –	- -	25 May –	— –		
30 *a*	Ditto - - - - - -	Tenancy - -	- -	- nil -	- -	April –	July - –		
29	Ditto - - - - - -	ditto - - -	- -	- nil -	- -	27 May –	— - –		
28	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	31 May –	5 – –	- -	31 – –	— - –		
27	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	1 June –	30 – –	- -	1 June –	— - –		
26	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	25 May –	5 – –	- -	25 May –	— - –		
25	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	24 June –	5 – –	- -	24 June –	— - –		
24	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	13 June –	5 – –	- -	13 – –	— - –		
23	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	25 May –	5 – –	- -	25 May –	— - –		
	Timber yard, Castle-street - -	- ditto - -	9 Oct. –	30 – –	- -	9 Oct. –	December –		
22	Castle-street - - - - -	- ditto - -	23 Nov. –	150 – –	- -	23 Nov. –	— –		
21	Ditto - - - - - -	- - -	- -	- nil -	- -	Jan. –	July - –		
20	Ditto - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	22 Dec. 1860	963 – –	- -	22 Dec. 1860	— - –		
18	Ditto - - - - - -	- - -	- -	- nil -	- -	Jan. 1861	— - –		
14	Ditto - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	21 June 1861	900 – –	- -	- -	September –		
	The Wheatsheaf public-house - -	Yearly tenancy -	23 Aug. –	700 – –	- -	23 Aug. –			
10 and 17 *a*	Worcester-street - - - - Redcross-street - - - -	Leasehold - -	28 Mar. –	2,619 – –	- -	28 Mar. –			
19 and 20	Worcester-street - - - -	ditto - -	22 Mar. –	600 – –	- -	- -	July - –		
10 to 12	Castle-street - - - - -								
12	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	10 July –	100 – –	- -	10 July 1861	December –		
11	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	5 July –	10 – –	- -	5 July –	— –		
10	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	31 May –	40 – –	- -	31 May –	— –		
9	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	4 – –	10 – –	- -	- -	— –		
9	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	20 July –	40 – –	- -	20 July 1861			

1 to 7 and 14 to 17	Castle-street - - - - - Redcross-street - - - - -	Leasehold - -	26 Jan. 1861	2,000 - -	- -	1 to 6, Castle-street, 8 July 1861.	1 to 7, Castle-street, July 1861.	
7	Castle-street - - - - -	Weekly tenancy -	15 May 1861	50 - -	- -	15 May 1861		
15	Redcross-street - - - - -	Monthly tenancy -	31 - -	5 - -	- -	31 May -		
17	Ditto - - - - -	Leasehold - -	27 Mar. -	1,100 - -	- -	27 Mar. -		
1 to 10 and 63 to 65	Cottage-place - - - - - Castle-street - - - - -	Leasehold - -	29 June 1861	1,660 - -	- -	1 to 9, Cottage-place, 4 Sept. 1861	Sept. - 1861	
63	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	9 Aug. 1861	40 - -	- -	9 Aug. 1861	December -	
64	Ditto - - - - - -	Weekly tenancy -	29 July 1861	25 - -	- -	29 July -	— -	
65 and 10	Ditto - - - - - - Cottage-place - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	26 Oct. 1861	300 - -	- -	26 Oct. -	— -	
66 and 67	Castle-street - - - - -	Leasehold - -	6 July -	1,100 - -	- -	6 July -	— -	
71 to 74 and 10 to 13	Warehouse between 67 and 71, Castle-street - - - - - - Castle-street - - - - - Redcross-street - - - -	Leasehold - -	9 Jan. 1861	7,300 - -				
	Portion of warehouse between 67 and 71, Castle-street, and 11, Redcross-street - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	12 Jan. 1861	3,432 - -				
	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- ditto - -	30 Jan. -	500 - -	- -	30 Jan. 1861		
	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	Yearly tenancy -	31 Dec. -	250 - -	- -	31 Dec. -		
71	Castle-street - - - - -	- ditto - -	10 Aug. 1861	50 - -	- -	10 Aug. -		
72	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	6 Nov. -	25 - -	- -	6 Nov. -		
73	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	28 Aug. 1861	100 - -	- -	28 Aug. -		
13	Redcross-street - - - -	- ditto - -	23 Nov. -	80 - -	- -	23 Nov. -		
78 and 79	Ditto - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	23 May -	400 - -				
	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	30 Oct. -	100 - -				
80	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	28 Mar. -	200 - -	- -	28 Mar. -		
	Stabling, Emanuel-court - - -	- ditto - -	30 April -	30 - -				
	Warehouses, Emanuel-court, Angel-court, Coffin's-yard, and Mitchell's-ride - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	25 Mar. 1861	2,500 - -	- -	- -	Coffin's-yard and Mitchell's-ride, March 1861.	
	Angel-court, stabling - - -	Yearly tenancy -	10 Oct. 1861	50 - -	- -	10 Oct. -	November -	
	Emanuel-court - - - -	- ditto - -	3 May -	150 - -	- -	3 May -	Sept. & Nov. -	
81	Redcross-street - - - -	Leasehold - -	29 Dec. 1860	850 - -	- -	29 Dec. 1860	November -	
82	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	Money paid into court -	325 - -	- -	- Nov. 1861	— -	
1a	Angel-court - - - - -							
1b	Ditto - - - - - -							
		Carried forward -		151,027 6 -	61,354 10 2			

PURCHASES made by the Metropolitan Board of Works of Properties required for the purposes of the New Street from the High Street, Southwark, to Stamford Street, &c.—*continued.*

SITUATION OF PROPERTIES REQUIRED.		Nature of Claim.	Date of Purchase.	Aggregate Amount of Purchase Money.		When vacated.	When pulled down.	Particulars of Land Tax paid.	
No. of House.	LOCALITY.							Period.	Amount.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -		151,027 6 –	61,354 10 2				
1 to 7	Angel-court - - - - -	Leasehold - -	7 Jan. 1861	1,179 – –					
83 to 86	Redcross-street - - - - and Warehouses, Wheeler's-yard - -								
83 to 85	Redcross-street - - - - -	- ditto - -	26 June –	1,150 – –					
83	Ditto - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	9 Jan. –	300 – –	- -	9 Jan. 1861			
84	Redcross-street - - - -	Weekly tenancy -	29 July –	3 – –					
	Warehouse, Wheeler's-yard - -	Leasehold - -	6 Feb. –	580 – –	- -	6 Feb. 1861			
					154,239 6 –				
	Warehouses and stabling, &c., Coffin's-yard - - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 Mar. 1861	14 7 6
								5 June –	7 3 9
1, 4, 9, 10, and 11	Counter-street - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	22 Mar. –	2 5 –
								5 June –	2 5 –
260 and 261 and 3, 6, to 10	High-street - - - - - Red Lion-street - - - -	Freehold - -	25 Nov. 1859	28,016 – –					
								22 Mar. 1861	3 11 3
		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 June –	1 3 9
	Coffin's-yard - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	28 Mar. 1861	150 – –	- -	Mar. 1861	Mar.& Sept.1861		
9	Counter-street, and part of - -	Leasehold - -	14 May 1860	1,100 – –	- -	- -	- -	22 Mar. 1861	7 5 –
	Coffin's-yard - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	2 May –	25 – –	- -	- -	- -	5 June –	7 5 –
	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	26 Mar. 1861	40 – –	- -	March and	March 1861		
	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	7 July 1859	100 – –	- -	Sept. 1861			
	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	26 Mar. 1861	30 – –	- -	- -	Sept. - 1861	22 Mar. 1861	27 3 9
								5 June –	9 1 3
10 and 11	Counter-street - - - -	- ditto - -	15 Feb. 1860	200 – –	- -	- -	March - 1861		
4	Counter-street - - - - -	Leasehold - -	11 July 1859	1,100 – –	- -	11 July 1859	January 1860	22 Mar. 1861	6 5 –
1	Ditto - - - - - -	Tenancy - -	- -	nil -	- -	May 1860	May - –	5 June –	2 10 –
3	Red Lion-street - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	9 June 1860	225 – –	- -	May 1860	May - –	22 Mar. –	10 6 3
260	High-street - - - - -	Leasehold - -	29 June 1859	1,663 – –	- -	- -	January –	5 June –	2 1 3
	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	11 Nov. –	750 – –	- -	11 Nov. 1859	- -	22 Mar. –	5 12 6
261	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	10 Dec. –	2,800 – –	- -	- -	May - 1860	5 June –	2 16 3
								22 Mar. –	12 10 –
	Ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - -	6 Feb. 1860	5,250 – –	- -	6 Feb. 1860	- -	5 June –	6 5 –

9	Red Lion-street	Leasehold	4 Aug. 1859	700 – –	–	–	4 Aug. 1859	May - 1860	22 Mar. 1861	6 3 9	
									5 June –	2 1 3	
8	Ditto	- ditto	16 June –	350 – –	–	–	16 June –	— - –	22 Mar. –	4 10 –	
									5 June –	1 10 –	
7	Ditto	- ditto	16 – –	170 – –	–	–	–	— - –			
	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	28 – –	50 – –	–	–					
	Ditto	- ditto	11 July –	40 – –	–	–	11 Nov. 1859	- -	22 Mar. –	4 10 –	
	Ditto	- ditto	11 Nov. –	50 – –	–	–	–	- -	5 June –	1 10 –	
6	Ditto	Leasehold	24 June –	1,100 – –	–	–	–	January 1860			
	Ditto	- ditto	17 Oct. –	1,150 – –	–	–	17 Oct. 1859	- -	22 Mar. –	7 – –	
									5 June –	3 10 –	
	Houses in Red Lion-street	Rent-charge	25 June –	330 – –							
					44,789 – –						
7	Counter-street	Freehold	2 April 1860	– –	2,915 – –						
8	Ditto	- ditto	1 April 1859	1,306 – –	–	–	–	September 1861			
	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	30 April 1860	300 – –	–	–	30 April 1860				
					1,606 – –						
15 to 18	Ditto And part of Coffin's-yard	Freehold	4 Jan. 1859	10,000 – –							
	Ditto	Leasehold	24 – –	7,300 – –	–	–	–	Part January 1859.			
15 and 16	Counter-street	- ditto	1 – –	1,050 – –	–	–	–	Nov. - 1859	22 Mar. –	5 10 –	
									5 June –	2 15 –	
	Ditto	- ditto	20 Aug. –	1,500 – –	–	–	20 Aug. 1859				
17 and 18	Ditto	- ditto	17 Jan. –	3,376 – –	–	–	–	[No. 17], November 1859			
17	Ditto	- ditto	28 April –	300 – –	–	–	28 April 1859	- -	22 Mar. –	7 10 –	
									5 June –	2 10 –	
					23,526 – –						
5	Ditto	Freehold	13 Nov. 1858	– –	700 – –		13 Nov. 1858	January 1860	22 Mar. –	5 10 –	
									5 June –	1 7 6	
3	Ditto	- ditto	21 April 1859	800 – –	–	–	–	Nov. - 1859	22 Mar. –	4 10 –	
									5 June –	1 10 –	
	Ditto	Leasehold	28 Mar. –	700 – –	–	–	28 Mar. 1859				
					1,500 – –						
2 256, 263, 264, 265, 266, and 267.	Ditto High-street	Freehold	14 July –	16,273 – –							
2 256 and 263.	Counter-street High-street	Leasehold	27 June –	2,442 14 8							
		Carried forward - - - £.		18,715 14 8	290,629 16 2		–	–	–	–	191 15 –

PURCHASES made by the Metropolitan Board of Works of Properties required for the purposes of the New Street from the High Street, Southwark, to Stamford Street, &c—*continued.*

SITUATION OF PROPERTIES REQUIRED.		Nature of Claim.	Date of Purchase.	Aggregate Amount of Purchase Money.		When vacated.	When pulled down.	Particulars of Land Tax paid.	
No. of House.	LOCALITY.							Period.	Amount.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -		18,715 14 8	290,629 16 2	- -	- -	- -	191 15 –
2	Counter-street - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	12 Jan. 1860	750 – –	- -	12 Jan. 1860	January 1860	22 Mar. 1861 5 June –	3 5 8 2 3 9
256	High-street - - - - - -	- ditto - -	28 Mar. 1859	650 – –	- -	27 June 1859	Nov - 1859	22 Mar. – 5 June –	15 – – 5 – –
263	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	20 Sept. –	1,050 – –	- -	20 Sept. –	— –	22 Mar. – 5 June –	7 15 – 3 17 6
264	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	14 Feb. 1860	7,500 – –	- -	14 Feb. 1860	Part May 1860		
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	30 Mar. 1859	1,246 – –					
	Ditto - - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	30 – –	50 – –					
265	Ditto - - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	28 Apr. –	1,725 – –	- -	- -	May - 1860		
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	16 June –	800 – –					
265	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	30 May –	100 – –	- -	- -	- -	22 Mar. 1861 5 June –	3 15 – 1 5 –
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	10 Sept. –	150 – –	- -	10 Sept. 1859			
266	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	30 Apr. –	1,580 – –	- -	30 Apr. –	November 1859		
	Ditto - - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	15 – –	150 – –					
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- - ditto - -	30 Mar. –	350 – –					
267	Ditto - - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	4 June –	3,450 – –	- -	- -	Nov. - 1859	22 Mar. 1861 5 June –	5 12 6 1 17 6
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	11 July –	3,650 – –	- -	11 July 1859	- -	22 Mar. – 5 June –	3 2 6 1 5 –
					41,916 14 8				
257, 258, and 259.	Ditto - - - - - - -	Freehold - -	25 Mar. –	3,725 – –					
257 and 258	Ditto - - - - - - -	Leasehold - -	22 – –	2,375 – –	- -	- -	November 1859		
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	26 – –	1,570 – –	- -	26 Mar. 1859	- -	22 Mar. 1861 25 June –	15 – – 5 – –
259	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	27 June –	2,337 – –	- -	- -	January 1860		
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	30 Dec. –	950 – –	- -	- -	- -	22 Mar. –	6 11 3
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	26 Mar. 1860	280 – –	- -	26 Mar. 1860	- -	25 June –	4 7 6
	Ditto - - - - - - -	Yearly tenancy -	30 Mar. 1859	50 – –					
	Ditto - - - - - - -	- ditto - -	24 Mar. 1860	750 – –	- -	- -	- -	22 Mar. 1861 25 June –	3 15 – 1 5 –
					12,037 – –				

255 and 262	High-street	Freehold	15 Jan. 1859	2,254 – –							
255	Ditto	Leasehold	17 – –	1,100 – –	–	–	–	–	May 1860	22 Mar. 1861	2 16 3
										25 June 1861	2 16 3
	Ditto	– ditto	25 Feb. 1860	490 – –	–	–	25 Feb. 1860				
262	Ditto	– ditto	5 Sept. –	2,945 – –	–	–	5 Sept. –	Sept. 1860		22 Mar. 1861	26 5 –
											3 11 3
	(Including also leasehold of 10, Red Lion-street.)										8 15 –
										5 June 1861	1 3 9
	Ditto	– ditto	26 Mar. 1859	2,100 – –							
					8,889 – –						
1, 2, 3, 15, and 16	Three Crown-square	Freehold	8 Aug. –	6,000 – –	–	–	[No. 3] March 1860	–	–	22 Mar. 1861	5 1 3
2	Ditto	Yearly tenancy	2 April –	30 – –						5 June 1861	2 5 –
1	Ditto	– ditto	4 June –	130 – –							
					6,160 – –						
	Premises, Three Crown-court	Freehold	8 Jan. 1860	1,220 – –	–	–	–	May 1861			
	Ditto	Leasehold	31 Jan. 1861	61 12 –	–	–	31 Jan. 1861				
	Ditto	– ditto	4 May 1859	650 – –	–	–					
					1,931 12 –						
268 and 1	High-street and York-street	Freehold and Occupancy	31 Dec. 1860	– –	11,390 – –		31 Dec. 1860	–	–	5 June 1861	5 – –
				£.	372,954 2 10					£.	339 6 11

Interest paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works for Monies borrowed for the purposes of the New Street.

Aggregate Amount of Interest - - - - - - £.31,892 7 3

The remainder of the information required cannot be furnished by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

By order,

John Pollard, Clerk of the Board.

SOUTHWARK NEW STREET.

RETURN of the Dates of the respective Purchases made by the Metropolitan Board of Works of Properties required for the purposes of the New Street from the High Street, Southwark, to Stamford Street; of the Aggregate Amount of the Purchase Money paid for each of such Properties; of the Times when such Properties were vacated, and when pulled down; &c.

(*Mr. Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *March* 1862.

102.

Under 2 *oz.*

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, appointed by and under the Powers of "The Thames Conservancy Act, 1857," from the 1st day of January 1861 to the 31st day of December 1861; also, an ACCOUNT of MONIES RECEIVED and EXPENDED by the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES for One Year, ending 29th September 1861.

GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, appointed by and under the Powers of "The Thames Conservancy Act, 1857," from the 1st day of January 1861 to the 31st day of December 1861.

THE navigation of the River Thames between Staines and Yantlet has been superintended and regulated by the Conservators, with the assistance of their Harbour Masters and other officers, during the year ending December 31st, 1861.

The public moorings and buoys throughout the river have been kept in an efficient state.

Moorings have been placed for colliers in Bugsby's, Woolwich, and Galleon's Reaches; by this arrangement not only is the space for navigation kept clear, but mooring accommodation is given to 45 more vessels waiting for the market than formerly could anchor in this part of the river.

The dredgers have been constantly employed during the whole of the year in deepening and improving the channel of the river. The principal operations have been upon the Whiting Shoal in Limehouse Reach, on the north side of the river opposite Ratcliffe and Wapping, and in Bugsby's Reach.

The Conservators have placed a steam-boat pier at Cherry Garden Stairs, Bermondsey, which has proved to be a great public convenience.

Arrangements have been made and contracts entered into for the construction of two piers on the north side of the river near London Bridge, which the Conservators believe will afford such accommodation as the important traffic at that part of the river demands.

The Conservators have purchased Greenhithe pier for the use of the public.

All the steam-boat piers, public landing places, locks, weirs, and towing paths under the care of the Conservators, have been well and sufficiently repaired and maintained.

Every effort has been made to improve the condition of the water of the river. The discharge of poisonous matter from gas and other works, they believe, has been considerably checked by the vigilance of their officers and the prosecutions they have felt it their duty to institute against persons offending.

There have been 64 vessels sunk in the river during the year, all of which have been raised and removed.

There have been 20 grants made for embankments, and 28 grants for jetties, piles, and other accommodations,

The Conservators have held 159 meetings for the dispatch of business during the year.

Dated 28th July 1862.

(signed) *Jonathan Thorp*, Chairman.
E. Burstal, Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT of Monies Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames for the Year ending 29th September 1861.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward, 29 September 1860	1,641	3	7
To Cash received for Tonnage Dues	21,015	5	4
To Cash received for Tolls	5,407	5	7
To Cash received for Pier Dues	2,695	10	6
To Cash received for Water and Canal Companies	2,450	–	–
To Cash received for Rents above Teddington	82	2	–
To Cash received for Rents for Accommodation	1,251	14	6
To Cash received for Fines for Accommodation	661	–	–
To Cash received for Ballast Licences	716	–	–
To Cash received for Fishing Licences	1	6	–
To Cash received for Dividends on Stock: 54,586 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* Reduced Three per Cent. – 28,226 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* New Three per Cent.	2,380	17	4
To Cash received for raising and removing Wrecks	207	8	1
To Cash received for repairing Moorings, Lighterage, Driving Piles, and Sale of Old Materials	1,210	12	11
To Cash received for Assessor's Fees	38	17	–
To Cash received for Interest on Banker's Balance	147	15	6
To Cash received for damage to Craft	35	11	11
To Cash received on account of Law and Parliamentary Expenses	142	5	10
To Balance	2,390	16	4
£.	42,475	12	5

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Salaries to Secretary and Clerks, 41, Trinity-square	1,208	18	1			
By Stationery and Postages for Secretary and Clerks	139	7	5			
By Wages to Housekeeper, Messengers, Rates, and Taxes, Coals, &c.	514	1	–			
By fittings and repairs to Office	429	18	11			
				2,292	5	5
By Salaries to Engineer, Surveyor, Draughtsmen and Clerks	2,012	10	9			
By Stationery for Engineer's Office, and Expenses	215	3	1			
				2,227	13	10
By Salaries to Harbour Masters, Station Clerks, Wages to Watermen, Rents, Rates, and Taxes on Officers, and repairs to Boats				4,942	1	2
By Salary to Foreman of Moorings, Wages to Workmen employed in Lighters, and at the Port of London Wharf				1,933	15	8
By Wages to Masters and Crews of Steam Dredgers, and Repairs to Vessels				2,689	9	1
By Cash paid for Lighterage of Material raised by Dredgers				3,247	14	5
By Salaries to Collectors of Tonnage Dues, Tolls, Rents, and Wages to Lock Keepers				1,356	9	11
By Salaries to River Keepers, and their Travelling Expenses				225	9	2
By Stores for Harbour Service				513	12	10
By Cash for Stones, Screws, Chains, and Repairs to Buoys for Moorings				5,358	7	–
By Cash for Material, and Wages to Labourers, for Repairs to Locks, Weirs, Towing Paths, and Causeways				4,112	9	2
By Cash for Law and Parliamentary Expenses, 1860 and 1861				745	13	9
By Cash for raising and removing Wrecks and Obstructions				506	8	4
By Cash for Pensions				989	1	4
By Cash for the Erection and Repairing of Steam-boat Piers				3,065	2	9
By Cash for Wages to Piermasters and Men				1,478	12	10
By Cash for Interest on 130,900 *l.* Navigation Bonds				4,581	10	–
By Cash for Wages dredging above Bridge				62	19	5
By Cash for Travelling Expenses on Surveys				305	1	2
By Cash for Sundry Donations				102	8	3
By Cash for Assessor's Fees				72	15	–
By Cash for Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, being one-third of Rents and Fines received for the year ending 31 December 1860				926	17	1
By Cash, being one-third of Arrears of Rent, from 31 December 1853, to 29 September 1857				547	2	8
By Cash, being one-third of Ballast and Fishing Licences for 1859 and 1860				192	12	2
£.				42,475	12	5

We hereby certify that the above is a correct account of receipts and application of monies which have been received by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the year ending 29th September 1861.

Jonathan Thorp, Chairman.
E. Burstal, Secretary.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
By Cash borrowed on the security of Tolls on the Navigation of the River Thames, westward of London Bridge.	130,900	–	–	By Reduced Three per Cents.	54,586	3	10
				By ditto New Three per Cents.	28,226	7	6
£.	130,900	–	–	£.	82,812	11	4

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

GENERAL REPORT of Proceedings of the Conservators of the River Thames appointed by and under the Powers of "The Thames Conservancy Act, 1857," from 1 January 1861 to 31 December 1861; also an Account of Monies Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames for One Year, ending 29 September 1861.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1862.

463.

Under 1 *oz.*

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 April 1862;—*for*,

COPY "of a REPORT to the First Commissioner of Works, of the Estimated EXPENDITURE to carry into effect the Provisions of the THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL; distinguishing the Cost of the Approaches to the Embankment, and of the Street between the Embankment and the Mansion House, including Compensation and all other Expenses; also the Estimated Cost of the LOW LEVEL SEWER, and the Length of the Embankment and of each Street."

Sir, 17, George-street, Westminster.

I HAVE the honor to send you the enclosed Estimate of the Thames Embankment.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P. (signed) *J. B. M'Clean.*

	£.
Estimated expenditure to carry into effect the provisions of the Thames Embankment Bill, including compensation and all other expenses - -	1,500,000
Estimated cost of the approaches to the Embankment - - - -	80,000
Estimated cost of the streets between the Embankment and the Mansion House, including compensation and all other expenses - - - -	500,000

	Yds.
The length of Embankment between Westminster Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,235
Length of street from Embankment to Mansion House - - - -	1,007
Length of Approaches to Embankment:	
From Whitehall - - - - - - - - - -	230
From Whitehall-place - - - - - - - - -	321
From Villiers-street - - - - - - - - -	105
From Buckingham-street - - - - - - - - -	79
From Cecil-street - - - - - - - - - -	22
From Wellington-street - - - - - - - - -	524
From Surrey-street - - - - - - - - - -	14
From Norfolk-street - - - - - - - - - -	208
From Arundel-street - - - - - - - - - -	26

(signed) *J. B. M'Clean.*

Sir, Spring Gardens, S.W., 15 April 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 9th April instant, requesting, by direction of Her Majesty's First Commissioner of Works, &c., to be informed of the estimated cost of the Low Level Sewer in connexion with the Thames Embankment, for the purpose of enabling him to make the return to the House of Commons referred to in your communication, I am instructed by the Chairman to forward to you the accompanying letter from the Engineer of the Board, relative to the estimate of the sewer in question.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Pollard,*

A. Austin, Esq. Clerk of the Board.

Sir, Engineer's Department, 14 April 1862.

IT is not possible to give a close estimate for the cost of constructing the Low Level Sewer within the Embankment on the north side of the Thames without definite plans from which to estimate, but it may be approximately stated at 30,000 *l.*, including the branch connexions, but exclusive of the preparation of the foundations, coffer dams, and incidental works, which would be debited to the Embankment.

I am, &c.

J. Thwaites, Esq. (signed) *J. W. Bazalgette.*

(signed) W. COWPER,

Office of Works, &c. First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c.

April 1862.

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.

COPY of a REPORT to the First Commissioner of Works, of the Estimated EXPENDITURE to carry into effect the Provisions of the THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL; distinguishing the Cost of the Approaches to the Embankment, and of the Street between the Embankment and the Mansion House; also the Estimated COST of the LOW LEVEL SEWER, and the Length of the Embankment and of each Street; &c.

(*Sir John Shelley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *April* 1862.

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons; dated 3c June 1862;—*for*,

COPY "of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury, the Office of Works, and the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, relating to the WORKS under the THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL, and the PLANS relating thereto."

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, 2 July 1862.

F. PEEL.

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury, the Office of Works, and the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, relating to the WORKS under the THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL, and the PLANS relating thereto.

REPORT of Mr. *Charles Gore* to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

IT is my duty to call your Lordships' attention to the recent report of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to examine into plans for embanking the Thames within the Metropolis.

The Commissioners recommend a solid embankment upon the northern shore of the river between Westminster Bridge and the east side of the Temple Gardens, and an embankment with a dock from thence to Blackfriars Bridge, together with a roadway upon the Embankment, throughout the whole of its length; the roadway in question to be 100 feet in width, from the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament to the east end of the Temple Gardens, and 70 feet in width throughout the residue of its length.

The construction of such an embankment would necessarily have the effect of reclaiming a large quantity of land, and the Commissioners recommend that so much of such reclaimed land in front of Crown property as may be in excess of the proposed roadway, should be laid out in ornamental gardens for the accommodation of the occupiers of the houses; that the portion in front of the Temple Gardens should be dealt with in a similar manner; and that the rest should either be kept open for the health and recreation of the public, or be applied to building purposes.

The Commissioners also recommend that communications should be made with the intended roadway from Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, and from some of the streets in the Strand; also, that a new street should be formed, passing through the Savoy to Wellington-street.

The line of Embankment with the roadway, &c., proposed by the Commissioners, is shown upon the enclosed plan A., upon which the existing roads are coloured light brown, the several intended new roads are coloured dark brown, and the land to be reclaimed is coloured yellow.

It becomes my duty to report to your Lordships that, in my opinion, so much of the proposed scheme as contemplates a roadway 100 feet in width upon

the Embankment between Westminster Bridge and Whitehall Stairs, is objectionable in several respects.

Firstly. Because it is calculated to be seriously detrimental to the interests of the Crown, its lessees, and tenants, upon the northern bank of the river, by carrying a public roadway upon the river frontage of the Crown property between Richmond Terrace and Whitehall Stairs.

Secondly. Because the Commissioners were directed to report as to the measures to be adopted to "provide with the greatest efficiency and economy for the relief of the most crowded streets," and the proposed roadway on the Embankment would tend to add to the present concourse of vehicles at a point where, according to the evidence given by Sir Richard Mayne to the Commission, the present traffic is dangerous to Members of Parliament and others going to the Houses of Parliament.

Thirdly. Because an alternative plan prepared by Mr. Pennethorne, will more effectually provide for the public convenience by another line of roadway, which would not only be free from both of the serious objections above alluded to, but would also form a portion of the general improvement of the approaches to the Houses of Parliament that must sooner or later be carried into effect.

Names of the Commissioners appointed 23d November 1842:
The Earl of Lincoln.
Lord Littleton
Lord Colborne.
Mr. Herries.
The Lord Mayor.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.
Mr. Thomas Hope.
Mr. H. G. Knight.
Mr. A. Milne.
Mr. Charles Gore.
Sir Robert Smirke.
Mr. Charles Barry.

It is not without hesitation that I thus place upon record my dissent from a part of the scheme recommended by the Commissioners. They have taken evidence, and have, no doubt, maturely considered the plan they have recommended; and the conclusions at which they have arrived are entitled to be received with every respect. But, upon the other hand, a Commission not less deserving of consideration, which was appointed by the Crown in 1842, during the Administration of the late Sir Robert Peel, to consider the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, considered the subject of an embankment of the Thames between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges; and, upon the 27th of January 1844, made a report, recommending the construction of an embankment of the northern bank of the river between those bridges, with a roadway upon it, not as in the present case, throughout its entire length, but only from Scotland Yard to Blackfriars Bridge.

The expediency of an embankment of the northern bank of the Thames, between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, is now generally admitted, and upon the part of the Crown it would be right to afford every facility for the completion of a work of such importance, but the necessity at the same time of not disregarding the interest of the Crown lessees, which influenced the Commissioners in 1842, makes me still adhere to the views entertained by them for the reasons which I shall proceed to submit.

It is necessary however, in the first place, that your Lordships should be fully made aware of the extent to which the Crown property will be affected by the proposed Embankment.

The Corporation of the City of London were, until recently, the Conservators of the Thames, by virtue of an ancient grant from the Crown, under which they also claimed to be entitled to the soil of the river; that claim was not admitted by the Crown, but became the subject of a suit in Chancery, which was ultimately terminated in 1856, by an agreement, in pursuance of which an absolute grant of the estate and interest of Her Majesty in the bed of the river was made to the Corporation in consideration of the Corporation paying annually to the Department of Woods and Forests one-third of the monies arising from any sales, leases, or licenses of any part of the bed of the river, and of their applying the remaining two-thirds to the improvement of the navigation.

From that grant there was specially excepted so much of the bed of the river as lies in front of any property belonging to the Crown, or in the possession of any department of Government.

By the Act 20 & 21 Vict., c. 147, which transferred the duties and powers of the Corporation, in regard to the conservancy, to the present body of Conservators, the portion so excepted was declared to be vested in the Crown, or in the department of Government in possession of the frontage, as the case might be.

Upon

Upon the plan (A.) sent herewith, the property abutting upon the river, belonging to the Crown, or in the possession of some department of Government, is described, so far as I have been able to ascertain the position of each plot, by pink colour.

The portion of the bed of the river required for the construction of so much of the Embankment, as lies in front of the plots coloured pink, is the absolute property of the Crown, or of some department of Government; and it is important to observe, the Crown is also entitled to one-third of the proceeds arising, or to arise, from the sale of other portions not in front of Crown property.

For all practical purposes it may be held that about one-half of the land below high water-mark that will be required for the Embankment, is the property of the Crown, or of some department of Government.

In June last, I had, at the request of the Commissioners, a conference with them, and submitted the objections that occurred to me, on behalf of the Crown, as the owner of so large an extent of property facing the river, to a public roadway along the Embankment in front of the part of that property lying between Scotland Yard and Richmond Terrace.

A few days afterwards some of the principal lessees and occupiers of houses belonging to the Crown, between the two points I have mentioned, called at this office and informed me that the Commissioners had sent circulars to the lessees and occupiers of those houses, expressing their readiness to consider any observations they might have to offer in connexion with the contemplated Embankment of the Thames, and requested me to call them together to consider the subject.

Accordingly, I convened a meeting of the lessees and occupiers of the Crown houses in Richmond Terrace, Privy Gardens, and Whitehall Gardens, &c.

These houses are for the most part held under the Crown (at ground-rents, for terms of which many years are at present unexpired) by gentlemen, who, either by themselves, or by their predecessors in title, have expended large sums in the erection of private residences for themselves. The present lessees have therefore, with scarcely an exception, a valuable beneficial interest in their respective leases.

At the meeting which took place at this office on the 11th June last, and which was attended by the lessees or occupiers, or their representatives, of nearly every house which belongs to the Crown, affected by the proposed measure, an unanimous opinion was expressed that the construction of a roadway between their houses and the river would seriously injure the residential value of their property, and an opinion was at the same meeting expressed that it would be possible to prepare a plan by which the necessity for a public road or footway in front of their houses might be obviated without prejudice to the public convenience.

With this view it was decided by the Crown lessees to appoint Mr. D. Norton, a surveyor of great eminence, to act on their behalf, in communication with Mr. Pennethorne, acting for the Crown, in order that together they might consider the extent of the injury which the suggested roadway would occasion to the property of the Crown and its lessees; and Mr. Pennethorne, who had submitted to the meeting a plan for a road to pass direct from the Embankment through Privy Gardens and Gwydyr House to Parliament-street, was requested to prepare a plan for a roadway which would facilitate the traffic between the east and west end of the Metropolis at least as effectually as that objected to; and subsequently he prepared a plan as instructed, for a line of road from the Embankment through Whitehall Yard into Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards.

As soon as this latter plan was prepared, Mr. Pennethorne and Mr. Norton attended the Commissioners, and were examined.

From a perusal of their evidence, which is attached to the Report of the Commissioners, it will be seen that both gentlemen expressed very decided opinions as to the injury the road would cause to the property of the Crown and its lessees, by the construction of a roadway on the river side between Whitehall Stairs and Richmond Terrace.

By Mr. Pennethorne's plan (*see* Rider, No. 1), it is proposed that the public roadway upon the Embankment should leave it at Whitehall Stairs, and be carried through some houses belonging to the Crown into Whitehall, opposite

to the Horse Guards. It is also proposed to render Parliament-street capable of accommodating the traffic that now obstructs it, by removing the two blocks of houses that form the western side of that street, and the eastern side of King-street; and also to improve the access to Victoria-street, by an alteration in the way of laying out the gardens of New Palace Yard.

The plan so prepared by Mr. Pennethorne was based upon the following principles:—

First. That with comparatively few exceptions, the vehicles passing along the Embankment from Blackfriars, &c. will not seek to cross over Westminster Bridge into Lambeth, but will turn southwards or westwards, either to the Houses of Parliament, into or through Victoria-street or Birdcage-walk; and consequently that, for the reasons stated below, this plan is more convenient for the public than that recommended by the Commissioners.

Secondly. That the erection of new Government offices upon the west side of King-street, and the gradual increase of traffic, especially from Pimlico Railway Station, will render necessary, either sooner or later, the removal of the two blocks of houses in Parliament-street, as shown upon the plan; and that it is therefore advisable to make the removal of those blocks form a part of a general scheme for the improvement of the present approach to the Houses of Parliament and to Victoria-street.

Thirdly. That the adoption of his plan would obviate the necessity of compensating the Crown lessees for the injury caused to their property; and that it would render it worth while for the Crown to defray the cost of forming the portion of the Embankment in front of Whitehall Gardens, &c., upon the understanding that the land to be reclaimed should be added to the present Gardens, upon the several lessees paying a moderate interest on the outlay during the residue of their respective leases.

Upon these different points I have to observe that, setting aside every question connected with the interest of the Crown lessees, the alternative plan above referred to appears to be better calculated to promote the public convenience than that proposed by the Commissioners.

An inspection of that plan, particularly with reference to the position of the leading lines of street, will, I trust, convince your Lordships that practically no traffic would pass along the embankment from Blackfriars to Westminster, for the purpose of crossing the river by the bridge at the latter place, and that the traffic that would come upon the embankment for that purpose would be very limited, as compared with the main stream that would pass over the embankment from the City, Blackfriars, the Strand, and the adjacent district as the best route for Westminster, Belgravia, and Pimlico.

According to the plan of the Commissioners the whole of this traffic upon approaching Westminster Bridge would be carried up an ascent of about 11 feet from the level of the Embankment, and would be brought out opposite the Clock Tower, at a point where there is already a great concourse of vehicles; nearly the whole of the traffic would then meet the stream of vehicles going over the bridge to the Surrey side, and would have to cross that stream in order to gain the opposite side of Bridge-street, for the purpose of descending towards the west; and making every allowance for the advantage to be anticipated from the intended widening of Bridge-street, it appears to me that the unnecessary and frequent stoppages and accumulation of vehicles that would be created by the adoption of the plan of the Commissioners, would lead to the roadway at foot of the bridge being continually blocked up, and would add to the difficulty now experienced by the police in controlling the traffic.

The evidence given before the Commission by Sir Richard Mayne, bears directly upon this point, inasmuch as he states that the traffic now subsisting renders necessary the constant employment of constables to stop the vehicles turning to and from Bridge-street and Parliament-street, to enable Members of Parliament and persons going to the Houses of Parliament to cross in safety.

If so much inconvenience is felt at the present time by foot passengers in consequence of the crowded state of Bridge-street, it would follow that the plan recommended by the Commissioners would augment rather than diminish it.

It

It is true that the Commissioners propose to reduce the quantity of traffic along the Embankment between Scotland Yard and Westminster by means of the outlet into Whitehall, shown upon the plan, in a somewhat similar position to the line of road shown by the plan which Mr. Pennethorne was instructed to prepare, but it appears to me that nearly the whole of the traffic that would enter Whitehall by that outlet, would continue down Parliament-street, which is represented by Sir Richard Mayne, in the evidence to which I have before alluded to be quite inadequate, even for the present amount of traffic. It must also be borne in mind that although a roadway along the Embankment to Westminster Bridge would of course relieve the pressure in Parliament-street, any such relief would be rendered nugatory by the opening of the Charing-cross railway station, and the consequent increase of traffic through Parliament-street, between that station and Belgravia, which could alone be met by Mr. Pennethorne's proposal to widen Parliament-street itself.

As regards the comparative length of the two roads, I may observe that the line of roadway, recommended by the Commissioners, while it involves an ascent at Westminster Bridge, is not a more direct line than that shown by the plan prepared by Mr. Pennethorne, inasmuch as the latter would be the shorter of the two lines by some yards for all traffic, except the inconsiderable proportion that would pass over Westminster Bridge.

Upon the ground of public convenience, therefore, as well as of consideration for the interests of the Crown and its lessees, it is submitted that the plan No. 1, prepared by Mr. Pennethorne, is preferable to that recommended by the Embankment Commissioners.

I think it right to observe, however, that Mr. Pennethorne, as hereinbefore stated, had previously prepared another plan shown by the rider No. 2, by which the access to the Houses of Parliament from the east would be made still more direct.

This plan proposes to carry the line of roadway in a line from the Embankment direct to Parliament-street by passing across Whitehall-yard, and then between the back of Whitehall Chapel and the houses in Whitehall-gardens, over the site of a part of Gwydyr House, and a corner of the garden of Montague House.

After the rider No. 1 had been submitted to the Commissioners by Mr. Pennethorne, a plan very similar to that last referred to was shown to me by their secretary, Mr. Kingscote, who requested to know my views in regard to it with reference to the Crown property that would be affected by it; but as the plan formerly referred to (rider No. 1) had been officially submitted to the Commissioners, upon the ground that it would be acceptable both to the Crown and its lessees; as that plan had not, so far as I was aware, been objected to by the Commissioners; and as the Secretary admitted that he was acting without authority from them, I did not feel at liberty to enter particularly into the consideration of a plan that differed from that officially submitted to the Commissioners.

From the foregoing, it will be observed that in proposing to make an embankment of the Thames on its northern bank from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge, three great desiderata are aimed at.

First. A convenient site for a low level sewer.

Secondly. Improved navigation by embankment.

Thirdly. Relief to the thoroughfare from the east to the west end of London, and especially to the Houses of Parliament.

Both the plans prepared by Mr. Pennethorne give the same line of sewer, and the same line of embankment for navigation, which are recommended by the Commissioners, and by both his plans, a broad, free and shorter access is provided to the Houses of Parliament and the west end, by relieving Bridge street, instead of further choking it by a new stream striking it at right angles, without infringing private rights.

I have now to request that these several plans may receive the mature consideration of your Lordships, and I enclose for inspection the two original plans made by Mr. Pennethorne which are upon a large scale, and show more distinctly the main features of the two schemes.

The Crown lessees are desirous of knowing what steps will be taken by the Crown in the matter. They admit generally the necessity upon public grounds of an Embankment of the Thames in front of their houses, and have expressed to me their anxiety to avoid taking any measures that would tend to retard the completion of a work of such great public convenience.

As far as their personal interests are concerned, they would prefer that the property on lease to them, should remain undisturbed in its present state; but as the public interests make it desirable that the River should be embanked, they ask that the scheme may be carried into effect in such a manner as to disturb as little as possible, the residential value and amenity of their houses.

If a solid embankment should be constructed without a roadway in front of their houses, I have reason to believe that the Crown lessees, in the event of the reclaimed land being added to their several holdings, would be ready to pay a reasonable per-centage upon the cost of the embankment during the currency of their leases, in proportion to their respective interests; and should Her Majesty's Government ultimately decide in favour of either of the plans prepared by Mr. Pennethorne, I will communicate further with your Lordships in regard to the construction of the Embankment for the distance referred to.

In this Report I have not entered into the question, as to the compensation to be made to the Crown for the land and premises that may be required for the construction of the embankment, &c.; but when I am in possession of your Lordships' views, I shall be able fully to consider that part of the subject.

I have to request that the two large plans sent herewith may be returned.

Office of Woods, &c.,
20 September 1861.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 30 September 1861.

Transmit this Report and the accompanying plans to the First Commissioner of Works; and request that he will inform my Lords whether he has been apprised of any proceedings which may be contemplated by the Metropolitan Board of Works, for the introduction of a Bill into Parliament, in the ensuing Session, founded on the Report of the Commission on the Thames Embankment.

Observe that a responsibility will be thrown upon Her Majesty's Government, in reference to the rights of the Crown, which may be affected by the contemplated measure; and that it will be the duty of this Board to take care that the interests of the Crown tenants receive full and fair consideration; but their Lordships abstain from expressing any opinion on the alternative proposals submitted by Mr. Gore, until they shall be in possession of the views of the First Commissioner of Works on the subject.

Request the return of Mr. Gore's Report and Enclosures.

Acquaint Mr. Gore with the purport of the letter directed to be written to the First Commissioner of Works.

Letter from the First Commissioner of Works to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Office of Works, &c., S. W.,
11 October 1861.

My Lords,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Stephenson's letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether I have been apprised of any proceedings which may be contemplated by the Metropolitan Board of Works, for the introduction of a Bill into Parliament for the Embankment of the Thames; and I have to report to your Lordships that I have received communications from that Board, by which I learn that they are not intending to take such proceedings.

After

After the steps already taken in this affair by Her Majesty's Government, the responsibility of proposing to Parliament the measures required for its completion could hardly be evaded by the Government. The Royal Commission appointed in 1842 recommended an embankment of the northern shore of the Thames, between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges; and in 1844 the Duke of Newcastle, who then filled the office I now occupy, embodied their recommendations in a Bill. Her Majesty has been recently advised to appoint another Commission on the same subject; and the Act passed by the Government in the last Session of Parliament has placed the proceeds of certain coal and wine duties to the account of Her Majesty's Treasury, as a Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, to be applied in such manner as may hereafter be determined by Parliament. I have now in preparation the Bill which will be necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and to appropriate the coal and wine duties; and I beg leave to assure your Lordships I shall not fail to take care that the provisions of the Bill shall secure due consideration for the claims of the Crown tenants, as well as protection for the interests of the Crown.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Cowper.*

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 17 October 1861.

Write to the First Commissioner of Works, that my Lords concur with him that it is expedient that the Bill relating to the Thames Embankment should be submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty's Government. Request that when the draft Bill has been prepared, a copy of it may be submitted to my Lords for their consideration.

Letter from the First Commissioner of Works to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Office of Works, &c., S. W.,
20 December 1861.

My Lords,

In reply to your Lordships' letter of the 18th October last, I have the honour to forward the draft of the Bill for the embankment of the northern shore of the Thames, together with the plans and sections to which it refers.

2.

Your Lordships having called my attention to the manner in which the embankment will affect the lessees of Crown property on the shore of the Thames, I beg leave to explain that, in the preparation of this Bill, I have assumed that any consequential damage that may occur to the houses erected on this part of the hereditary property of the Crown, is to be the subject of compensation, but that the completeness of a great public work intended for the embellishment of the metropolis, and for the convenience and enjoyment of the public, and defrayed at the cost of the inhabitants of the metropolis, could not rightly be sacrificed to the convenience or preferences of individuals merely because they hold their leases under the Crown.

The case of the lessees in question was heard by the Royal Commission, and from the evidence it appears that a suggestion was made on their behalf for the omission of the roadway and the exclusion of the public from that part of the Embankment which lies between Whitehall-stairs and Westminster Bridge, and that this suggestion was supported by the allegation that the number of persons who may be expected to take advantage of such roadway and promenade will be small in comparison with the number that will traverse the route uniting the embankment at Whitehall-stairs with Great George-street, through Whitehall Yard, Whitehall, Parliament-street, and King-street. This suggestion was accompanied by a proposal that the block of buildings which form the western side of Parliament-street and the eastern side of King-street, should be purchased out of public monies, and be pulled down, in order to accommodate the expected traffic.

As the Commission did not adopt the above-mentioned suggestions, and as the decision of the Commission appears to me to be justified by the facts of the case, and likely to be ratified by Parliament, it is unnecessary that I should occupy your Lordships' time by an examination of the arguments that may be adduced on this subject; and I have only to add, that I propose to insert in the Bill the compensation to be paid in respect of the rights of the Crown to the foreshore and bed of the river, if the exact amount of such compensation can be arrived at.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Cowper.*

LETTER from Mr. *Charles Gore* to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords, Office of Woods, &c., 20 December 1861.

UPON the 1st of October last, your Lordships were pleased to communicate to me, in reply to my Report of the 20th of September, that you had requested the First Commissioner of Works to inform you what proceedings were contemplated to be founded on the Report of Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to examine into plans for embanking the Thames within the metropolis, and that your Lordships had further observed to the First Commissioner that a responsibility will be thrown upon Her Majesty's Government in reference to the rights of the Crown which may be affected by the contemplated measure, and that it would be the duty of your Lordships to take care that the interests of the Crown tenants received full and fair consideration, but that your Lordships would abstain from expressing any opinion on the alternative proposals which I had submitted to you, until you were in possession of the views of the First Commissioner of Works upon the subject. Since the receipt of the letter above referred to, I have had no further communication from your Lordships.

I have to-day, however, received a copy of the deposited plans for the construction of the Embankment between Blackfriars Bridge and Westminster Bridge, by which I see that a roadway in front of the Crown property is proposed to be constructed, generally in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners, and that the work is therefore open to the objections, as regards the interests of the Crown and its tenants, which were pointed out in my Report of the 20th of September.

Under these circumstances, I have to request that your Lordships will inform me what steps you propose to take for the protection of the interests of the Crown and its lessees.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the First Commissioner of Works to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 2 January 1862.

CONSIDERING how directly the Embankment must, under any scheme, affect your Lordships, because the funds appropriated for it were placed by the Act of last Session to your Lordships' account, and because a considerable extent of the foreshore required for it is the property of the Crown, I have thought myself justified in endeavouring to ascertain your Lordships' views of what should be the principle and general scope of the Bill before maturing the details, lest time should be wasted in providing machinery for a principle which, after all, is not to be adopted. I have therefore caused a scheme to be embodied in an intelligible, though unfinished form for the consideration of your Lordships. Whenever I shall receive an intimation of your Lordships' views upon the points which I desire to raise, I shall of course avail myself of the assistance of the solicitor in carrying them into effect.

The

The principal features of the Bill, as now prepared, are these:—

First. The plan recommended last year by the Royal Commission is to be executed by a limited number of persons representing the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Secondly. The funds appropriated to the Embankment, or arising from the sale of lands and houses acquired in connexion with the Embankment, are to be kept distinct from the ordinary revenues of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Thirdly. As the foreshore to be embanked is the property of the Crown, and of the Thames Conservancy, it is not to be placed at the uncontrolled discretion of the Board appointed to execute the works, and the disposal of it, whether as open ground, public promenade, or terraces and streets, is to be subject to orders from the Treasury. This is intended as a security that the embellishment of the Metropolis, the convenience of those going to and from the Houses of Parliament, and the interests of the Crown property, shall not be overlooked.

Extract of Treasury Minute, dated 7 January 1862.

The provisions of the Bill which affect the Treasury, in regard to the appropriation and management of lands proposed to be acquired, but not to be used for the intended roadway, are contained in the 28th, 37th, 38th, and 39th clauses. My Lords do not think it necessary to offer observations on the details of these provisions, as it is sufficient for them to remark that they would impose duties on this Board entirely foreign to its proper functions, and of a character which they could not undertake with advantage to the public service.

The provisions which affect the Crown property are contained in subsidiary clause 8 of clause 12, in clauses 15 and 31, and in the clauses already adverted to, which would place the reclaimed foreshore, not required for the roadway, under the control of this Board.

My Lords are glad to observe that, since the draft Bill was first submitted to them, Clause 74 has been introduced, containing the usual provision for saving the rights of the Crown, which is inserted in all Private Bills affecting the Crown property. The insertion, however, of this clause does not supersede the necessity for examining the preceding clauses, which are inconsistent with it; for, not only would it be inexpedient for Her Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament detailed measures, with the intention of overriding them by a saving clause; but such an intention, even if it could be properly entertained, would be inefficacious, inasmuch as a saving clause, repugnant to the purview or body of the Act, would be inoperative. My Lords are not therefore relieved by the introduction of this clause from the duty of considering, in the present preliminary stage of the measure, the bearing of the Bill on the Crown property affected by it.

The First Commissioner is aware that by "The Thames Conservancy Act, 1857," the long litigated question between the Crown and the Corporation of London, regarding the right of property in the bed and foreshore of the river, was finally settled. By this enactment, the Conservators are bound to account to the Land Revenue Department for one-third of the monies derived from the sales, &c., of such parts of the bed or shores of the river as are left to the control of the Conservators; and, by sections 51 and 52, the rights of the Crown in the whole of the bed or foreshore, in front of, or immediately adjacent to any Crown or Government property, are absolutely reserved to Her Majesty. 20 & 21 Vict. c. 147 (local).

The proposed Bill would therefore have a two-fold effect on the rights of the Crown, viz.:

First. As it would appropriate a part of the general bed or foreshore, to one-third of the value of which the Crown is entitled.

Secondly. As it would appropriate parts of the bed and foreshore, which are absolutely the property of the Crown.

As regards the first question, my Lords think it right to observe that, although the public is apt to regard the exercise of the rights of the Crown to the foreshore as a prerogative which ought to be waived when it would interfere with projects of local interest, those rights are practically maintained for the general interests of the country. The landed estate of the Crown is, indeed, preserved for ulterior constitutional objects; but, while the present settlement of the Civil List exists, the profits therefrom belong to the public, and a grant of foreshore rights is an alienation of property, which ought to yield income to the Consolidated Fund. Parliament might probably be induced inadvertently to assent to the appropriation of Crown property for a local object, when it might hesitate, and justly hesitate to make a grant of money; but, while my Lords are bound to maintain the rights of the Crown on constitutional grounds, it is no less their duty to protect the interests of the public in the Land Revenues. They observe that the 15th Clause recognises the principle of compensation for the estate and interests of Her Majesty, but no fund is appropriated for the purpose, and no mode of ascertaining the amount is provided. More full and precise enactment on the subject is required.

In reference to the question generally of compensation, my Lords remark that the first clause incorporates the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18, with the exception of certain sections in which provision is made for compensation; while the 64th clause incorporates the Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, including sections which incorporate apparently the previously excluded sections of the first-mentioned Act.

My Lords may here further observe that the framer of the Bill has not made himself acquainted with the Conservancy Act, as the 15th clause above referred to refers to the supposed rights of "the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London," in the bed and foreshore of the river, while such rights are, by the Act in question, vested exclusively in the Crown and Conservators.

The second question, applying to the portion of the bed and foreshore fronting Crown or Government property, affects in a greater degree the interests of the Crown and the public, inasmuch as the Land Revenue is entitled to the whole of the value thereof, and involves the further consideration of the interest of the frontagers. It has been the invariable practice of the Land Revenue Department, in the disposal of the foreshore rights of the Crown, to regard the adjacent owners or Crown tenants to have a claim to pre-emption thereof. The tenants on the Crown estate fronting the river had ground for relying on this practice; and when the Thames Conservancy Act established the right of the Crown to the foreshore beyond the land held by them, they may have reasonably regarded this settlement as a guarantee against their exclusion from their river frontage. The expenditure of money, in reliance on these safeguards, tending to the improvement of the property of the Crown, would give its tenants a strong claim to protection. My Lords observe that the First Commissioner is of opinion that by entrusting to this Board an independent control over the portion of the foreshore, intervening between the intended road and the present boundary of the land held by the Crown tenants, their interests would be sufficiently provided for; but, independently of the objection already stated to the management of property being vested in this Board, my Lords have to observe that the substitution of the discretion of a changeable body for the guarded control at present established, would afford no equivalent to the Crown or its tenants for the protection afforded by the Land Revenue Acts. My Lords do not think that in the present stage of the measure, they are called upon to express any opinion upon the different lines of road which have been proposed for a communication with the City by means of an embankment of the Thames, but they are strongly of opinion that the circumstance of the Bill being introduced as a Government measure, ought not to preclude the Crown tenants from as ample a consideration of their claims, as they would have been entitled to if the Bill had not only been private in its form, but had been brought in on petition of a body, independent of the Government.

My Lords trust that, on further consideration of the measure, some means may be devised by which the public requirements may be reconciled with the rights of the Crown and the fair claims of its tenants. In this hope, they will be glad to be enabled to enter into cordial co-operation with the First Commissioner of Works, in furtherance of a project of great public interest.

Write

Write to Mr. Gore with reference to his letter of the 20th ultimo, and the previous correspondence, and inform him that, since the communication to this Board of the Draft Bill, which has been printed and deposited, for the Thames embankment, my Lords have learnt by a further letter from the First Commissioner of Works, that it was his intention only, by this cousse of proceeding, to present the subject in a convenient form for the consideration of this Board; and that he proposes, when he shall have ascertained their Lordships' views of the principle and general scope of the Bill, to mature its details, with the assistance of the solicitors of his department.

State that, in answer to this invitation, my Lords have communicated to the First Commissioner their views on the provisions of the Bill so far as they affect this department, and have objected to those clauses which would vest in the Treasury a control over the lands to be acquired, but not wanted for the intended road. With respect to the provisions which immediately affect the rights of the Crown over the foreshore and bed of the river, transmit to Mr. Gore extract of the letter to the First Commissioner which contains the expression of their Lordships' views on that subject.

LETTER from the First Commissioner of Works to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords, Office of Works, &c., S. W., 22 January 1862.

IN reply to Mr. Peel's letter of the 9th instant, I beg leave to state that in the Draft Bill I had the honour to forward for your Lordships' consideration, I was desirous to provide that the opportunity should not be lost of rendering the work in all respects a great public improvement, and of securing architectural effect as well as public convenience and enjoyment; and in order to make sure that the Board charged with the execution of the work should not dispose of the reclaimed land hastily and piecemeal without due consideration of the scheme as a whole, I suggested that they should submit to your Lordships a general plan of the distribution of the reclaimed land, distinguishing the portions to be set apart as public grounds and gardens from those to be allotted to terraces and streets; and as the proper disposal of the land to be reclaimed in front of the precincts of the ancient Palace of Westminster may enhance the value of that property, I considered that certain general powers entrusted to the Treasury with reference to that and the rest of the land to be reclaimed might have rendered more specific enactments unnecessary; but as your Lordships have intimated your unwillingness to agree to those parts of the Draft Bill, it will become necessary to insert precise provisions with respect to the reclaimed land.

The shore of the river cannot be embanked without the acquisition of the rights of the Board of Conservancy (of which a third part in value goes to the Land Revenue) and of the right of the Crown to the bed and foreshore adjacent to the property of the Land Revenues. The value of this right and property should be at once ascertained by reference to experienced valuers.

I presume that all the land reclaimed between the proposed roadway and the present bank of the river, adjacent to the property of the Land Revenues, should be added to the Land Revenues; and I have to suggest that the value of this land should also be ascertained by reference; and thus, while under the first head payment will be due from the coal and wine duties to the Land Revenues, under the latter head payment will be due from the Land Revenues to the fund created out of those duties.

It is very desirable that the sums so ascertained should be inserted in the Bill, and I beg leave to request that your Lordships will be pleased to give instructions on the subject.

Loans must be raised on the security of the coal and wine duties, in order that the works may proceed rapidly and without interruption. Your Lordships being unwilling to take any part in raising such loans, it will probably be most convenient to transfer at once to the Metropolitan Board of Works the custody of the Embankment Fund which was imposed on your Lordships by

the Act of last Session, for that Board will have a freer exercise of its borrowing powers if it also has the custody of the funds.

With reference to the consequential damage which may accrue to the lessees of the Crown and to the Land Revenues in reversion, it would be very difficult to come to any satisfactory decision without hearing evidence, since very conflicting views exist as to the nature and extent of the interference with the privacy of these houses likely to arise from a roadway at the proposed distance, and this question must probably be left to follow the ordinary course of objections made by individuals against the results of public improvements.

I cannot discover in the circumstance of the leases being held under the Crown anything that should remove this case from the ordinary course.

If a railway of acknowledged public utility be necessarily carried nearer to a dwelling than is agreeable to the tenant who occupies it under a lease, he can claim no right to call upon the owner to use his influence against the making of the railway out of deference to the lessee's feelings. The landlord will probably claim compensation for any injury to his own reversionary interest, and if his lessee be obscure and poor he may generously press the claim of the lessee as well as his own; but he is at liberty to consider the case as one for compensation, and is not bound to prefer the wishes of his tenant to the public good. The Crown in its capacity of landlord cannot be more bound to subserviency to the wishes of its tenants than a private landlord would be. The Crown cannot be expected to disregard the public interest in a great work on account of some local or private disadvantage it may involve to lessees. In a case in which individual interests are opposed to the public interest the Crown would not be advised to exercise its authority against the public interest, though that authority might properly be used to secure justice being done if any disposition were shown to withhold justice towards individuals. In the present instance the allegation of the lessees is that the privacy of their houses will be diminished by the passage of carriages and pedestrians on that side of their houses which at present is approached only by steamers, barges, and wherries. This seems to be a case for compensationn out of the funds provided for the Embankment, and as these lessees are persons of great wealth and influence, they need no extraneous assistance to enable them to get their case heard and attended to.

I am reminded that it has been asserted on behalf of these lessees that the public roadway to which they object is not required for the public convenience, and your Lordships having referred Mr. Gore's letter on the subject to me for a statement of my views, I proceed to make the following observations.

Mr. Gore considers so much of the scheme of the Royal Commission as contemplates a roadway between Westminster Bridge and Whitehall Stairs objectionable—

1. Because it is calculated to be seriously detrimental to the interests of the Crown, its lessees, and tenants.

2. Because it would add to the present concourse of vehicles at the corner of Bridge-street and Parliament-street.

3. Because he prefers an alternative scheme; and he states that, setting aside every question connected with the interest of the Crown lessees, the alternative plan appears to be better calculated to promote the public convenience than that proposed by the Commission. He explains this alternative plan, as shown in Rider No. 1, and submitted to the Commission by Mr. Pennethorne, to be—

1. A roadway or street from the embankment at Whitehall Stairs, to be carried through some houses belonging to the Crown into Whitehall, opposite to the Horse Guards.

2. The removal of the two blocks of houses forming the western side of Parliament-street and the eastern side of King-street, in order to render Parliament-street capable of accommodating the traffic that now obstructs it, and also a re-arrangement of the gardens opposite to New Palace Yard.

But, as Mr. Gore's subsequent observations admit, the first part of the supposed alternative is common both to the plans of the Commission and to that of the lessees, and the second part is so far common to both, that although not so essential

essential to the plan of the Commission as to that of the lessees, it would not be rendered useless or disadvantageous by the adoption of the former. No suggestion, however, has been made as to the source from which this large purchase of houses could be made; the money could not be taken out of the embankment fund, and there is no reason to expect that your Lordships will be prepared to present to Parliament an Estimate for the purpose, an Estimate which could not, in my opinion, be safely taken at less than 300,000 *l.*; this part of the plan of the lessees has not, therefore, assumed as yet the position of a practical alternative.

The alternative is not really between two routes, one of which is recommended by the Commission, and one by the lessees, but the alternative is between the adoption of the whole plan of the Commission and the adoption of a limited part of it. And the question raised is, whether the public convenience will be better promoted by preventing the public from passing along the whole length of the Embankment, and concentrating the whole traffic in Whitehall, Parliament-street, and King-street, than by diverting a part of the traffic to the new roadway between Whitehall-stairs and Bridge-street.

As a general rule, it must be admitted that, in a crowded part of London, two thoroughfares are better than one, and a detailed consideration will show that the present case is no exception to that obvious rule.

Mr. Gore suggests that an inspection of the plan of the Commission will show that, practically, no traffic will pass along the Embankment from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge for the purpose of crossing the river by the bridge; and with this remark, applying to Blackfriars' Bridge, I entirely agree, for any vehicle near the north end of Blackfriars' Bridge would find the shortest route to the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge by crossing the former bridge, but vehicles near Waterloo Bridge would often be deterred by the toll from crossing that bridge, and vehicles leaving the Strand at Cecil-street and Arundel-street, and leaving West Strand would find their nearest and best route along the Embankment to Westminster Bridge. Even from Charing Cross, many persons would take the clear and wide course through Whitehall-yard to the Embankment, in preference to the crowded and encumbered route through Parliament-street, although the former route is the longer.

Mr. Gore apprehends that the concourse of vehicles at the end of Westminster Bridge, at the junction between Bridge-street and Parliament-street, would be immensely increased, and has quoted the evidence of Sir Richard Mayne. I have consequently referred to that evidence, and finding in it so clear a justification of the views of the Commission as to relieve me from the necessity of troubling your Lordships with any further observations, I have appended to this letter such extracts as appear to relate to the question at issue.

Mr. Gore has also referred to another route sketched by Mr. Pennethorne, by which a road would pass from the Embankment at Whitehall-stairs, through the present Foreign Office, and across a portion of the garden of Gwydyr House. This was not recommended by the Royal Commission, and may be considered as competing with the previously-mentioned route through Whitehall-yard and Lord Carrington's house. I do not consider it preferable to the previous route, and the suggestion of it would not materially modify the views quoted from Sir Richard Mayne on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Cowper.*

(Enclosure.)

THAMES EMBANKMENT COMMISSION.

Sir R. Mayne's Evidence.

Questions.	*Answers.*
1805. Sir *J. Jebb.*] If, in making a new Embankment, access could be obtained to it from Bridge-street, that probably would, in a great degree, relieve the pressure in Parliament-street, would it not?	1805. Certainly it would, to a very considerable degree.

Questions.

1806. But if access were obtained to the new Embankment anywhere between Bridge-street and Scotland-yard, it would then be absolutely necessary to widen Parliament-street?

Answers.

Yes; but in order to make the relief most effectual there, it would be very desirable that there should be an exit as well as a mode of getting upon it at Charing Cross, or the top of the Strand. A great many vehicles, instead of passing up Parliament-street and Whitehall, would go along Bridge-street on to this Embankment, going northwards or westwards of Charing Cross.

1807. Putting aside the question of public or private interests, would you advise getting on to the Embankment near Westminster-bridge, or would you advise getting on to the Embankment near to Whitehall-place?

I think it would be very important that there should be an approach to it at Westminster-bridge, but I think the other would be, perhaps, as great in effecting the whole object.

1808. Mr. *Hunt.*] You mean in addition?

Yes; both are of the greater importance; if persons were obliged to go the whole line from Bridge-street to Blackfriars very few indeed would use it.

1809. Captain *Galton.*] But, assuming there are a certain number of approaches from different parts of Fleet-street, the Strand, and Charing Cross, you still think that it should end at Westminster-bridge, on the western side?

I think it very important that the traffic which comes from Abingdon-street, Millbank, Victoria-street, and Birdcage-walk, which all converges there should go upon the line at Westminster-bridge, because otherwise it must be turned up Parliament-street.

1810. *Chairman.*] Supposing that the block of buildings between Charles-street and Great George-street were taken down, and also the block of buildings between Charles-street and Whitehall, would you still think it desirable to get on the Embankment at Westminster-bridge?

Yes; simply for the relief of the upper part of Charing Cross, for traffic going towards Waterloo-bridge, the City, and the Strand.

1811. What I meant was, that if those two blocks of buildings were taken down, and the traffic was to get on to the Embankment at Whitehall-place, or by a diagonal line before reaching Whitehall-place, so as to leave all the upper part of the Embankment that is between Whitehall-place and Westminster-bridge undisturbed, would the public convenience be as well provided for by that as by getting on to the Embankment at Westminster-bridge?

I think not as well; it would be a great relief.

1791. Captain *Burstall.*] Supposing the Embankment terminated at Whitehall gardens, and the traffic came down Victoria-street one way and Bird-cage-walk another, then through King-street and Parliament-street, and on by Scotland-yard, what would be the effect on the traffic?

I think it of great importance, I may say of primary importance, to relieve Parliament-street and King-street. They are quite inadequate even for the present amount of traffic, so that if you add to that the traffic coming to the Embankment, a considerable portion of which now goes over Westminster-bridge, the present inconvenience would be increased.

1792. So that you think an approach by Westminster-bridge would split the traffic, and relieve Parliament-street?

Greatly; and without any disadvantage, if Parliament-street be made wide enough for the purpose.

1794. Is it your opinion that a public road in front of the Duke of Buccleuch's mansion would be a relief to the traffic at this end of the town?

I think very great, and not only at this end of the town, but the whole of Belgravia. Everybody coming from Belgrave-square, Eaton-square, and all that district to the City, passing through Birdcage-walk and Great George-street, or through Victoria-street, and up Parliament-street, if there were a good road by an Embankment, instead of going up Parliament-street for the purpose of getting into the City, would go along that Embankment.

LETTER from Mr. *Charles Gore* to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords, Office of Woods, &c., 30 January 1862.

SINCE the receipt of Mr. Peel's letter of the 10th inst., on the subject of the Thames Embankment Bill, I have had sent to me the Memorial from the lessees and occupiers of houses at Whitehall, held under lease from the Crown, of which a copy will be found at page 20 of the case which accompanies this letter.* *See page 18.

Your Lordships will observe that the Memorialists state that their houses or gardens extend down to the river, and have immediate access thereto for all the purposes of convenience and advantage in the occupation and enjoyment of the houses, and that the enjoyment of such river frontage has at all times been regarded by the occupiers as one of the chief advantages of such of the said houses as front the river, and as one of the chief inducements to continue in the occupation, and to expend money in the improvement thereof; that this consideration applies more especially to the case of the Duke of Buccleuch, who is the lessee of Montagu House, which has been occupied by him and his ancestors for a great many years past, and has been enlarged, embanked, and improved from time to time, at great expense, under arrangement with, and with the approval of the advisers of Her Majesty and Her predecessors. And that the Duke has recently entered into agreement with me, under which he engaged to expend a large sum, and has, in fact, been compelled to expend a very much larger sum in the rebuilding of Montagu House, which expenditure has been made in the full confidence and with the express or implied assurance that no such embankment and appropriation of the foreshore and bed of the river, as is now proposed, would ever take place with the consent of Her Majesty or Her advisers. That such embankment, in conjunction with any public roadway or public gardens, between the houses or gardens of the Memorialists and the river, will, in their opinion, cause irreparable injury and annoyance to their residences and themselves, and will entirely destroy the privacy and comfort, and very materially affect the value of all such residences; and that no adequate compensation can, as they conceive, be afforded for such injury; that there is no sufficient necessity for public gardens or a public roadway along the river side from Westminster Bridge, and in front of the residences of the Memorialists to justify such a violation of private rights and interests, or the expenditure of the large sum of public money which it would involve; and that the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commissioners (referring more particularly to the evidence given by Mr. Norton and Mr. Pennethorne) sufficiently show that all the supposed advantages to the public could be sufficiently and more effectually gained by a public street leading into Whitehall, and not continued along the Embankment to Westminster Bridge. For these and other reasons, which cannot be here stated in detail, the Memorialists express their strong and decided objection to the appropriation of any ground in front of their houses and residences for the purposes of any public road or path, or otherwise, for public purposes, an act which they could not but regard as a great private injury and injustice to themselves, and a direct violation of the terms and understanding upon which they hold their said houses and residences as lessees of the Crown. The Memorialists therefore pray that such measures may be taken as may be necessary for protecting their interests in this matter, and for procuring such alteration and modification of the proposed scheme, as may relieve them from the injury contemplated. The Memorial is signed by the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Horsman, M. P., Viscount Gage, Sir Walter C. James, and other Crown lessees. A rough tracing showing how the Embankment will affect the view from the Duke of Buccleuch's house is sent herewith.

Having regard to the strong claims to consideration to which it appears to me that the Memorialists are entitled, I have thought it right to obtain the advice of the law officers of the Crown as to the steps which ought to be taken to protect the interests of the Memorialists, and the accompanying case has therefore been submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Mr. W. M. James, upon reference to page 23 of which case, your Lordships will see

that in the several leases there mentioned, the property demised is expressly described as abutting on the River Thames; and having regard to the description in their leases, I think that there can be no doubt that the lessees considered that the river was to be their boundary; and when the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, was passed, and the foreshore opposite Crown property was, by section 51 of that enactment, expressly reserved to Her Majesty (with the object of preserving the frontage) the Crown lessees were doubtless satisfied that a permanent statutory protection for their several properties was effectually secured to them.

From the opinion of the law officers and Mr. James, written at the foot of the case, your Lordships will see that they think that if the proposed Bill be brought in and promoted by any Department of the Government, it would not be right to withhold the consent of the Crown, or the necessary certificate; but that they are, however, of opinion that the Crown, in its character of landowner, is under very strong obligations to protect the interests of its lessees, who appear to have very reasonable grounds for seeking a modification of that part of the proposed works by which they are affected. That there is, on the other hand, a duty on the part of the Crown not to interpose its absolute veto against any proper measure for effecting a great public improvement, and that it is for the determination of Her Majesty's Government whether the public considerations, by which the Board of Works is moved, are sufficient to counterbalance the considerations arising from the proprietary rights of the Crown, and the interests of its lessees, which it is the duty of this Department to protect, and whether the scheme should, or should not, be modified to meet the objections of the lessees. If, on the whole, it should be thought that the measure should be proposed in its integrity, the law officers still think that the lessees ought to be placed in the same position as they would be if they were the lessees of a lord of a manor having the river frontage and shore. In such a case they would doubtless be permitted to use their landlord's name so as to give them a *locus standi* before the Parliamentary Committee; and the law officers are of opinion that the measure should be proceeded with on the understanding that the Government would move or support such an instruction to the Committee as would enable the lessees to appear and submit their objections, and views, and claims for compensation. As to the pecuniary interests of the Crown, the law officers observe that the property affected is part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, which have only been given up to the nation during the life of Her Majesty; and they are of opinion that it is the right and duty of this Department to obtain on behalf of the estate entrusted to it the same measure of protection and compensation as if the property were that of a private person, or the measure promoted by a private company.

The first recommendation of the law officers, in substance, is that Her Majesty's Government should determine whether the public necessity for a roadway on the proposed embankment, between Scotland Yard and Westminster Bridge, is so clearly established, as to outweigh the considerations arising from the rights and interests of the Crown lessees, the express or implied pledge with which they expended capital on the Crown estate, and the strong obligations which the Crown is under to protect them. I have already pointed out in my report of the 20th September last the reasons which influenced me in arriving at the conclusion that the plan recommended by Messrs. Pennethorne & Norton, for the commencement of the roadway, on the embankment at Scotland Yard, was decidedly preferable as regards the public interest, to the plan for making the road on the embankment between Westminster and Scotland Yard; and I would now express my earnest hope and conviction, that even if Her Majesty's Government should entertain a doubt, which of the plans is the better, they will in determining to which the preference shall be awarded, give full effect to the opinion of the law officers, that the Crown is under very strong obligations to protect its lessees, and that the latter have very reasonable grounds for seeking a modification of that part of the proposed works by which they are affected.

The second recommendation in the law officers' opinion is, that if the Government on the first point decide that the scheme shall be proposed as designed by the Chief Commissioner of Works, the Crown lessees ought to be placed in same position as they would be, if they were the lessees of a Lord of a Manor having

having the river frontage, in which case they would doubtless be permitted to use their landlord's name, and that the Government should move such an instruction to the Committee, as would enable the Crown lessees to state the objections before it.

In the way of adopting the course here recommended, I fear there would be considerable practical difficulty. In the case put by the law officers, the Lord of the Manor would no doubt petition and be heard against the Bill, and the whole weight of the evidence and arguments, as to the injury done to his own property, as well as to that of his lessees, would be considered by the Committee, and might materially affect their decision. The Crown cannot petition either House of Parliament, and if the course suggested by the law officers were adopted, the Committee could only consider the objections stated by the lessees (who have no legal interest in the foreshore) against the scheme, as affecting their rights only, and the lessees would labour under this very serious difficulty, that while their case would to a great extent rest on the nature of their arrangements with the Crown, the scheme to which they object has been approved, and is promoted by Her Majesty's Government.

I apprehend, therefore, that it is in fact quite impossible in the present case to put the Crown lessees in the same position before the Committee on the Thames Embankment Bill, as if they held under the Marquis of Westminster or any other private landowner, who might be able to concur with them in opposing the Bill.

In the third paragraph of the law officers' opinion, they state that it is the right and duty of this Department to obtain, on behalf of the Crown estate entrusted to it, the same measure of protection and compensation as if the property were that of a private person, or the measure promoted by a private Company.

I presume, therefore, that your Lordships will be of opinion, that the proposed Bill should be amended in the last mentioned particular, as follows:

1. By absolutely reserving to the Crown the foreshore, which by the 51st section of the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, was reserved to Her Majesty, except such part (if any), as may be actually required for the site of the roadway, as ultimately sanctioned by Parliament.

2. By providing that the Crown's right to one-third of the proceeds, &c., of the residue of the foreshore not reserved to the Crown (and to which third the Crown is entitled under the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857), shall be valued by two Arbitrators, one being appointed by the Embankment Board, and the other by me; or by an umpire appointed by such arbitrators, and that the amount of such valuation shall be paid to this Department before the right to the foreshore in respect of which it is due, is vested in the Embankment Board.

3. The insertion in the Bill of such provisions as may be requisite for the protection of the Crown frontage during the progress, or after completion of the works, irrespectively of the question as to the roadway between Westminster and Scotland-yard.

In the event of your Lordships approving of these provisions, which are suggested in conformity with the opinion of the law officers, I have to request that you will inform the Chief Commissioner of Works of your decision, and I presume that it will be your Lordships wish that the details of the amendments which will so materially affect the rights and interests of Her Majesty and the public in the hereditary revenues of the Crown, should be arranged between the Solicitor of the Office of Works (although that gentleman's name does not appear as solicitor or agent to the Thames Embankment Bill) and the Solicitor of this Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*

(Enclosure.)

THAMES EMBANKMENT, 1862.

To the Honourable *Charles Alexander Gore*, Commissioner of Woods, Forests, &c., 1, Whitehall-place, London.

The Memorial of the undersigned Lessees and Occupiers of Houses and Tenements at Whitehall, held under Leases from the Crown,

Showeth,

THAT in pursuance of a report made to Her Majesty by certain Commissioners appointed in 1861 to examine into Plans for Embanking the River Thames within the Metropolis, a Bill is about (as your Memorialists are informed) to be introduced into Parliament during the next Session by the First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, having for its object the embanking of the north side of the River Thames, from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars' Bridge, and for making certain new streets in connexion with such undertaking.

That from the deposited plans and sections of the said undertaking it appears that the proposed Embankment will extend along the foreshore of the river in front of the houses and gardens now occupied by your Memorialists, and that a public roadway is proposed to be made from Westminster Bridge, upon and along the whole of such Embankment so far as Blackfriars' Bridge, with certain other roads or streets leading out of it into Whitehall and Whitehall-place, and communicating with several existing streets, and with the Strand and other large thoroughfares, with the evident object of attracting a large amount of public traffic along such new roadway.

That it is further proposed, as your Memorialists believe, that the site of the proposed embankment, and all the foreshore (which is to be filled up) between such Embankment and the houses and gardens now occupied by your memorialists, shall be vested absolutely in the Metropolitan Board of Works, or some other body to be constituted for the purpose, and that exclusive powers are to be conferred upon such Board for removing landing-places, hards, staves, and other works, and for raising soil from the river, and depositing materials and carrying on works in connexion with such Embankment, and also powers to appropriate parts of the reclaimed lands for public walks or gardens, and to grant leases of such lands for building purposes and otherwise to deal with and appropriate the land to be acquired under the provisions of the said Bill if passed into a law.

That your Memorialists are the owners or occupiers of houses and gardens at Whitehall, which are held under leases or agreements granted by or on behalf of Her Majesty and Her ancestors, which houses or the gardens belonging thereto, extend down to the river, and have immediate access thereto for all the purposes of convenience and advantage in the occupation and enjoyment of their said houses, and that the enjoyment of such river frontage has at all times been regarded by the occupiers as one of the chief advantages of such of the said houses as front the river, and as one of the chief inducements to continue in the occupation and to expend money in the improvement thereof.

That this consideration applies more especially to the case of your Memorialist, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, who is the lessee of the mansion and grounds usually known as Mantagu House, which have been occupied by him and his ancestors for a great many years past, and have been enlarged, embanked, and improved from time to time at great expense, under arrangement, and with the approval of the advisers of Her Majesty and her predecessors; and that the said Duke has recently entered into agreement with you as the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, under which he engaged to expend a large sum, and has, in fact, been compelled to expend a very much larger sum in the alteration, rebuilding, and improvement of his said mansion called Montagu House, which expenditure has been made in the full confidence, and with the express or implied assurance, that no such Embankment and appropriation of the foreshore and bed of the river as is now proposed would ever take place with the consent of Her Majesty or Her advisers.

That such Embankment, in conjunction with any public roadway or public gardens, between the houses or gardens of your Memorialists and the river, will, in their opinion, cause serious and irreparable injury and annoyance to their residences and themselves, and will entirely destroy the privacy and comfort, and very materially affect the value of all such residences, and that no adequate compensation can, as they conceive, be afforded for such injury.

That there is no sufficient necessity for public gardens, or a public roadway, along the riverside from Westminster Bridge, and in front of the residences of your Memorialists, to justify such a violation of private rights and interests, or the expenditure of the large sum of public money which it would involve; and that the Minutes of Evidence taken before the said Commissioners (referring more particularly to the evidence given by Mr. Norton and Mr. Pennethorne) sufficiently show that all the supposed advantages to the public could be sufficiently and more effectually gained by a public street leading into Whitehall, and not continued along the Embankment to Westminster Bridge.

For these and other reasons which cannot be here stated in detail, your Memorialists desire to express to you their strong and decided objection to the appropriation of any ground

ground in front of their houses and residences for the purposes of any public road or path, or otherwise for public purposes, an act which they could not but regard as a great private injury and injustice to themselves, and a direct violation of the terms and understanding upon which they hold their said houses and residences as lessees of the Crown.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that you will take all such measures as may be necessary, or, as your official position may enable you to take, for protecting their interests in this matter, and for procuring such alteration and modification of the proposed scheme as may relieve them from the injury contemplated.

(signed) *Buccleuch and Queensberry.*
Robert Peel.
Edward Horsman.
Gage.
Walter C. James.
T. Tomlinson.
A. J. Sutherland.
Philip Hardwick, on behalf of the Executors of George Haldemank, No. 7, Richmond-terrace.
M. H. T. Longbourne, Executor of the late Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart.
William Tomline.

COPY OF OPINION.

We are of opinion that if the proposed Bill be brought in and promoted by any department of the Government, it would not be right to withhold the consent of the Crown, or the necessary certificate.

We are, however, of opinion that the Crown in its character of landowner is under very strong obligations to protect the interests of its lessees, who appear to have very reasonable grounds for seeking a modification of that part of the proposed works by which they are affected. There is, on the other hand, a duty on the part of the Crown not to interpose its absolute veto against any proper measure for effecting a great public improvement, and it appears to us to be for the determination of Her Majesty's Government whether the public considerations by which the Board of Works is moved, are sufficient to counterbalance the considerations arising from the proprietary rights of the Crown, and the interests of its lessees, which it is the duty of the Land Revenue Department to protect, and whether the scheme should or should not be modified to meet the objections of the lessees.

If on the whole it should be thought that the measure should be proposed in its integrity, we still think that the lessees ought to be placed in the same position as they would be if they were the lessees of a lord of a manor, having the river frontage and shore. In such a case, they would doubtless be permitted to use their landlord's name, so as to give them a *locus standi* before the Parliamentary Committee, and we are of opinion that the measure should be proceeded with on the understanding that the Government would move or support such an instruction to the Committee as would enable them to appear and submit their objections and views and claims for compensation.

As to the pecuniary interests of the Crown, it is to be observed that the property affected is part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown which have only been given up to the nation during the life of Her Majesty, and we are of opinion that it is the right and duty of the Land Revenue Department to obtain on behalf of the estate entrusted to them, the same measure of protection and compensation as if the property were that of a private person, or the measure promoted by a private Company.

(signed) *Wm. Atherton.*
Roundell Palmer.
W. M. James.

Temple, 28th January 1862.

Extract of Treasury Minute, dated 12 February 1862.

Write to the First Commissioner of Works with reference to his letter of the 22d ultimo, that my Lords have also received a report from Mr. Gore, dated the 30th ultimo, in reference to a memorial which had been addressed to him by the lessees and occupiers of houses at Whitehall, held under lease from the Crown, upon which he had submitted a case for the opinion of the Attorney

and Solicitor General and Mr. James; and their Lordships direct a copy of Mr. Gore's report of the memorial referred to, and of the opinion of the law officers, to be transmitted to the First Commissioner for his information.

State that my Lords have given full consideration to this subject, and they are of opinion that protection should be afforded to the Crown lessees to the full extent of the recommendation of the Attorney and Solicitor General and Mr. James. That recommendation is to the effect that, although the Crown in its character of landowner is under very strong obligations to protect the interests of the lessees, that protection ought not to be extended so far as to interpose an absolute veto against a great public improvement, and that it is for Her Majesty's Government to determine whether the scheme proposed for the Embankment should or should not be modified to meet the objections of the lessees. The law officers further advise that, in the event of the measure being submitted to Parliament, in its integrity, the lessees ought to be placed in the same position as they would be if they were the lessees of a lord of a manor having the river frontage and shore; and that, with this view, the measure should be proceeded with on the understanding that the Government would move or support such an instruction to the Committee as would enable them to appear and submit their objections, and views, and claims, for compensation.

My Lords infer from this opinion that it is considered that the lessees have no positive guarantee, under their leases from the Crown, of a river frontage; but that they are entitled to as much protection as would be consistent with the public interests, and the question at issue between the departments of Woods and Works turns upon the degree of importance which may be attached to the plan for continuing the public roadway along the whole line of the proposed Embankment, or to the alternative plan of commencing the public road from a point below the Crown property at Whitehall.

My Lords feel that they are hardly in a position to form a conclusive judgment upon this question. Much conflicting evidence has been offered, and much conflicting opinion formed upon it, regarding the advantages of different lines of road, as respects both the conveniences of the public traffic and the expense to be incurred; and their opinions involve the question of the necessity of two approaches to the Embankment by Westminster Bridge and Whitehall, or the suggestion of treating them as alternative plans.

My Lords feel that these are questions upon which it would not be proper for them to anticipate the judgment of Parliament. The continuation of the Coal Duties has been voted for the object, mainly, of forming a fund for the expense of the proposed Embankment of the Thames; and as the opinion of the law officers shows that the Crown is under no such obligation to its lessees as to warrant a veto upon a public improvement, their Lordships are of opinion that Her Majesty should be advised to leave free power to Parliament to decide on the question at issue regarding the line of roadway to be adopted.

On these grounds my Lords assent to the introduction of a Bill for giving effect to the recommendation of the Commissioners for the Embankment of the northern bank of the Thames; but they do so on the understanding that when the Bill is submitted to Parliament instruction will be given to the Committee upon it to entertain the objections of the lessees to the project, as suggested in the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General and Mr. James.

The details of the Bill have still to be considered, not only as respects the provisions affecting the Crown property, but the financial arrangements.

As regards the first point, my Lords have already by their letter of the 9th ultimo, called the attention of the First Commissioner to the claims of the Crown under the Thames Conservancy Act. It does not, however, appear to them by his letter of the 22d ultimo, that he has rightly understood the nature and extent of those claims, inasmuch as he proposes that the land to be reclaimed between the proposed roadway and the Crown property should be valued, in order to ascertain the amount of payment which he considers "will be due from the Land Revenues to the fund created out of the Coal and Wine Duties;" in other words, that the Crown should contribute the value of its own property to the proposed improvement. Such a claim is altogether inadmissible; and my Lords are of opinion that the Bill should be amended in the manner suggested by Mr. Gore for the purpose of obtaining protection and compensation for the Crown estate in conformity with the opinion of the law officers.

As regards, however, his first proposition for the absolute reservation to the Crown

Crown of the foreshore, which, by the 51st section of the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, was reserved to Her Majesty, except such portion as may be required for the site of the Roadway. My Lords consider that such reservation should apply absolutely only to the foreshore adjacent to the Crown property under the charge of the Land Revenue Department. It is true that the said section gives the Crown the same right over the foreshore fronting other Government property ; but their Lordships conceive that such right must be held to be subservient to the object of protecting the public property, and that the Land Revenue Department ought not to enforce it for the purpose of obtaining the use of the foreshore for any purposes detrimental to the public buildings. My Lords believe that Somerset House and the house in Cannon-row, formerly occupied by the Board of Control, are the only public buildings which would be affected by the proposed Embankment, and it will be proper to insert clauses in the Bill specially applicable to the foreshore fronting those buildings.

Desire that the First Commissioner, after considering the whole question of the rights of the Crown, and of the Conservancy Board over the foreshore, will put the solicitor of his department in communication with the solicitor of the Land Revenues, in order to frame clauses on the subject for the approval of this Board.

LETTER from the First Commissioner of Works to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords, Office of Works, &c., S. W., 26 March 1862.

I BEG leave to transmit to your Lordships herewith copy of the Thames Embankment Bill, and to submit for your Lordships' approval the principles upon which I propose to have the clauses framed, which are to be introduced in Committee, for dealing with the rights of the Crown and the Crown lessees.

1. With regard to the foreshore abutting on Crown land between Richmond-terrace and the boundary of the Crown property near Scotland-yard, I propose—

That the site of the Embankment, and roads and footways, shall be vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works.

That the land to be reclaimed between the Embankment and the existing shore shall be filled up, levelled, and fenced by the Metropolitan Board, and be declared to be part and parcel of the hereditary possessions of the Crown discharged of all claims and demands.

That the lessees shall have the option of taking leases from the Crown of the reclaimed land in front of their respective tenements, for terms co-extensive with their present leases.

The Crown will thus be preserved from any claim for the maintenance and repair of the Embankment and its appendages, and will acquire property of an amount far greater than the amount of any deterioration which could occur from the substitution of a highway on land in the place where a highway by water now exists.

2. With regard to the foreshore in front of Somerset House and of the Board of Control, I propose that the reclaimed land between the Embankment and the existing shore having been made by the Metropolitan Board, shall be declared to be part and parcel of the sites of Somerset House and the Board of Control respectively, so as to avoid the difficult questions that might be raised as to the legal ownership of those premises.

3. With regard to the foreshore under the charge of the Thames Conservancy Board, I propose that the Embankment and roads be vested in the Metropolitan Board, and that the value of the rights of the Crown to one-third of the proceeds of the foreshore between the Embankment and the existing shore be ascertained by arbitration and paid to the Crown.

4. With reference to the claims of the Duchy of Lancaster, I am in communication with the Council, but have not yet received the clauses which they will suggest.

The solicitor of this department has been in communication with the solicitor of the Department of Woods, and they have each drawn up a paper of suggestions. I have the honour to enclose a copy of Mr. Gardiner's paper, that of Mr. Watson having, I believe, been already forwarded to your Lordships.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Cowper.*

(Enclosures.)

No. 1.

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.—Session 1862.

SUGGESTIONS for Clauses in regard to Her Majesty's Hereditary Land Revenues, to be introduced into the Bill in the event of the Select Committee of the House of Commons deciding that there shall be a roadway on the Embankment between Westminster Bridge and Privy Gardens.

1. PLANS of the proposed Embankment and roads westward of Blackfriars Bridge, to be signed by the First Commissioner of Works and Mr. Gore, and to be deposited at the Land Revenue Record Office.

The foreshore reserved by the 51st section of the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, to be shown on such plans by three distinct colours, excluding the site of the proposed roadway.

A. As regards the foreshore in front of Somerset House and the Board of Control.

B. As regards the foreshore opposite the property of the Westminster Bridge Commissioners.

C. As regards the foreshore in front of other Crown property.

2. No deviation to be made from the plans so signed and deposited, without the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Works and of Mr. Gore, or the Commissioners of Woods for the time being.

3. The value of the Crown's rights and interests under the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, in that part of the foreshore affected by the proposed Embankment, which (not being reserved to the Crown) will not be coloured on the plans, is (subject to the Article 7 of these suggestions) to be ascertained by reference to two practical surveyors as arbitrators, one being appointed by the Embankment Commissioners, and the other by Mr. Gore or the Commissioners of Woods for the time being, or by an umpire to be appointed by such arbitrators, and the value of such rights and interests as so ascertained, shall be paid by the Embankment Commissioners to the Commissioners of Woods, before the former commence any work on the foreshore.

4. The value of the site of the roadway on the foreshore (A) opposite Somerset House and the Board of Control, and (B) opposite the Westminster Bridge property, to be ascertained by arbitration in the same way (except that one arbitrator shall be appointed jointly by the Commissioners of Works and of Woods, unless it appears that the foreshore in question is not part of the hereditary estates of the Crown, in which case it is to be paid to the Commissioners of Works, the payment in either case to be made before possession of the foreshore is taken by the Embankment Commissioners.

5. The expenses of the arbitration mentioned in Articles 3 & 4, to be paid by the Embankment Commissioners.

6. That part of the foreshore (C) which intervenes between the roadway and the existing frontage or line of high water, to be valued immediately after the passing of the Act by two arbitrators or their umpire, one arbitrator being appointed by the First Commissioner of Works, and the other by the Commissioners of Woods, and the amount of such valuation to be paid by the Commissioners of Works to the Commissioners of Woods, unless it appears the foreshore in question is not part of the hereditary estates of the Crown, in which case no valuation or payment is to be made. The foreshore in question (subject to the contingent payment before mentioned), is to be vested in the Commissioners of Works for the public service, to be appropriated as frontage to Somerset House and the Board of Control respectively.

7. Similar provision (*mutatis mutandis*) to be made as to the foreshore opposite the Duchy of Lancaster property, which is not coloured on the plan.

8. That part of the foreshore (C) which will intervene between the roadway and the Crown frontage at high water mark is to continue or be absolutely reserved to and vested in the Crown, and it shall not be lawful for the Embankment Commissioners to allot to the frontages any easements or rights thereover. The Crown will not require any compensation for the site of the roadway opposite that foreshore, but the Embankment Commissioners before opening the road next the river for public traffic are to fill up such foreshore to the present level of the adjoining frontage with earth or other solid materials, and

and to properly level and fence in the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Woods for the time being.

9. The Crown is to have the right of making cellars and vaults 12 feet deep under the road opposite the foreshore B., and to make roads or openings into, and to have access thereto at all points opposite the Crown land.

10. A convenient landing-place from the river to be formed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Woods opposite to Whitehall Yard, in lieu of that now existing.

11. The Victoria sewer to be removed from under the Crown property north of Whitehall Yard by diverting it at that point, and constructing it under the road to be formed in continuation of Whitehall Yard to the Embankment.

12. With respect to the Crown land above high water-mark, which may be required for any new roads or streets, it may be convenient in lieu of inserting detailed provisions in the Bill that the subject should stand over until the plans are arranged; it will, however, be requisite that the words, "if any," contained in the Crown Saving Clause in the Bill as deposited, should be struck out, and Mr. Gore will then rely upon the security afforded by the provisions of that clause instead of now proposing conditions in regard to the Crown property in question. He thinks it right, however, to state that one of those conditions will be that the Embankment Commissioners should take such land only as may be actually required for the roadway of any new street, and that if they are obliged to buy the leasehold interests in other adjoining property held under the same lease or leases they should surrender to the Crown the leasehold interest in the surplus land on payment of the value to be settled by arbitration.

No. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.—Session 1862.

SUGGESTIONS for Clauses in regard to Her Majesty's Hereditary Land Revenue and the Revenue of the Consolidated Fund, to be introduced into the Bill.

1. PLANS of the proposed Embankment and Roads westward of Blackfriars Bridge, intended to be constructed on the bed or foreshore of the river, to be signed by the First Commissioner of Works and Mr. Gore, in duplicate, one part to be deposited amongst the records of the Court of Exchequer and the other at the Land Revenue Record Office.

The foreshore reserved by the 51st section of the Thames Conservancy Act of 1857, to be shown on such plans by four distinct colours, excluding the sites of the proposed roadways:—

A. The foreshore in front of Land Revenue property to be coloured Blue.
B. The foreshore in front of Somerset House to be coloured Green.
C. The foreshore in front of the Board of Control to be coloured Yellow.
D. The foreshore opposite or adjoining to the property of the Westminster Bridge Commissioners to be coloured Red: and no deviation to be made from the plans so signed and deposited without the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Works and the Commissioners of Woods for the time being respectively.

2. Foreshore coloured blue to be filled up to the height of the roadway, and levelled and fenced by the Promoters to the satisfaction of Commissioner of Land Revenue, and to be declared to be part and parcel of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, discharged of all claims and demands.

3. Foreshore coloured green, in front of Somerset House, to be filled up to the height of roadway, and levelled and fenced by the Promoters, to the satisfaction of the Treasury, and to be declared to be part and parcel of Somerset House, discharged of all claims and demands.

4. Foreshore coloured yellow, in front of Board of Control, to be filled up (*q.* to what height?), and to be levelled and fenced by the Promoters, and to be declared to be part and parcel of the Board of Control, discharged of all claims and demands.

5. The Promoters to make a convenient landing-place from the river, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Woods, opposite to Whitehall Yard, in lieu of that now existing, and the Crown to have the right of making openings into the roadway, and to have access thereto opposite the Crown land.

6. The Promoters to make such convenient accesses to the Roadways and river as the Treasury may require, as respects the lands coloured green, yellow and red.

7. The Crown's right to one-third of the proceeds of the foreshore under the Thames Conservancy Act of 1857, save and except so much of the foreshore as will form the sites of the embankment and roadways to be valued by two arbitrators, one appointed by Commissioner of Land Revenue and the other by Promoters or their umpire, and the price awarded to be paid by the Promoters to the Crown; and, upon such payment, such right, together with all the estate and interest of the Crown in those portions of the foreshore appropriated for the sites of the embankments and roadways to be conveyed to the Promoters by the Crown.

8. The lessees of the Crown to have the option of taking leases from the Crown, of the re-claimed land, coloured blue, in front of their respective tenements, for terms co-extensive with their present leases, and at rents not exceeding 2*d.* per square yard per annum.

9. As regards the property of the Crown above high water-mark, it should be protected by the usual Saving Clause of the rights of the Crown; but if the Promoters should be restricted from permanently holding any Crown property above high water-mark which they may require other than what may be absolutely necessary for thoroughfares, the Crown to have the option of purchasing any such surplus property the Promoters may have acquired from the Crown, but not found necessary for the thoroughfares, at a price to be settled by arbitration, in the usual way.

10. The Westminster Bridge property, which in point of fact belongs to the Consolidated Fund, should be protected by a clause to the same effect; the foreshore in front of or adjacent to the bridge will, it is apprehended, be used exclusively for the purposes of the roadways.

11. The Doctors' Commons property should be protected by a clause to the effect stated in my report to the First Commissioner of the 21st instant.

12. In the event of the Promoters failing to observe or comply with any of the above stipulations, the Treasury to be empowered to cause the works to be done and paid for out of the Thames Embankment Fund, in priority to all other claims or charges thereon.

13. The Promoters should be prohibited from erecting any building or structure on the roadway in front of lands, coloured blue, green, yellow, and red, other than what may be essentially necessary for the use of the roadway, and the protection of passengers and traffic thereon.

14. In consideration of the reclaimed land coloured blue being filled up and vested in the Crown discharged of all claims (other than the option given to its lessees to take leases of it) it is to be understood that the Commissioners of Woods will make no claim for compensation in respect of damage done or alleged to be done by the severance of the Crown property from the river by means of the proposed Embankment.

LETTER from Mr. *Charles Gore* to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. &c.

My Lords, Office of Woods, &c., 27 March 1862.

UPON the receipt of Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 14th ultimo, inclosing copies of correspondence, and of a Minute of your Lordships, respecting the Thames Embankment Bill, I consulted Mr. Pennethorne as to the terms and conditions upon which it would be for the Crown to convey to the Embankment Commissioners its interest in the foreshore of the river, and also in various houses and parcels of land, required for the measure.

Upon the receipt of Mr. Pennethorne's report, the inclosed "Suggestions for Clauses," No. 1, were framed, and were forwarded to the Solicitor of the Office of Works, who subsequently stated that he could not agree to them, and forwarded, as an alternative proposal, the Suggestions, also sent herewith, and numbered 2.

See p. 22.

See p. 23.

Under these circumstances, I have to request to be favoured with your Lordships' decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 1 April 1862.

WRITE to the First Commissioner of Works and Mr. Gore, that my Lords have considered the paper of suggestions prepared by the Solicitor of the Board of Works, and also that which has been communicated to them by Mr. Gore, prepared by the Solicitor of the Land Revenue Department, regarding Clauses to be introduced into the Thames Embankment Bill for the protection of Her Majesty's Land Revenue.

The principal point of difference between the two Solicitors, appears to refer to the conditions on which the site of the proposed Embankment on the foreshore, not fronting Crown or Government property, should be ceded to the Thames Embankment Board. On this point my Lords are unable to agree in the

the views expressed by Mr. Gardiner, as it appears to them that the Land Revenue Department must claim adherence to the principle of compensation secured by the Thames Conservancy Act for any surrender of the Crown's rights in the foreshore. Their Lordships are unable to judge whether the foreshore fronting Crown property between the proposed Roadway and Embankment proposed to be given over to the Crown, free of the cost of reclamation, may or may not afford more than an adequate compensation for the value of the sites of the intended Road and Embankment fronting Crown and Government property; but they are of opinion that that question should be settled by itself, without reference to the claims of the Crown in respect to other parts of the foreshore.

My Lords therefore approve of the course of proceeding proposed by the Solicitor of the Land Revenue Department, on this part of the question.

Another point of difference arises from the proposal of the Solicitor of the Land Revenue, that the sites of the retained foreshore between the Embankment and Government Buildings should be valued, and the price be paid to the Land Revenue from the Consolidated Fund. My Lords are of opinion that this claim is not sustainable. The small pieces of foreshore in question are not required for the purpose of improving the Government property, and my Lords have already expressed their opinion that the object for which the rights of the Crown over the foreshore fronting Government property were maintained in their integrity by the Thames Conservancy Act, was the preservation of public buildings from obstructions.

In point of fact, it can matter little whether the control over such portions of the foreshore is vested in the Board of Land Revenue or of Works, as in neither case could any use of it be allowed for the profit of the Land Revenue; but it will be the most convenient official arrangement that the latter Board, which has charge of the buildings, should have immediate control over the ground between them and the river, and they therefore approve of Mr. Gardiner's proposed clause (No. 3) on this subject.

The clause (No. 8) in Mr. Gardiner's paper, which is framed under the direction of the First Commissioner of Works, for the purpose of affording protection to the Crown Lessees, appears to My Lords to be open to objection. It proposes that the Crown Lessees should have the option of taking leases from the Crown of the reclaimed land in front of their respective tenements, at rents not exceeding 2 *d.* the square yard. It will no doubt be proper to provide in the Bill adequate protection for the Crown Lessees, in the event of the roadway being carried past their houses; but the precise mode of protection to be provided in such case should be matter of negotiation between the Commissioner in charge of the Land Revenues and the lessees. My Lords cannot undertake to decide whether in all these cases the option of taking leases of the reclaimed land in front of their tenements would afford the most advantageous protection to the lessees, and their Lordships have no authority under the Land Revenue Acts, to dictate the rents which should be reserved on the grant of Crown leases, except on a report of the circumstances, accompanied by the recommendation of the Commissioner in charge of the land revenues. On these considerations, their Lordships think that the Crown and the Crown lessees should not be fettered in their proceedings by any provision in the Bill, previously to its being considered in Committee, and they cannot, therefore, authorize the insertion of the proposed clause.

My Lords do not think it necessary to enter into other minute details not affecting the principle of the Bill, which can be settled in concert between the solicitors of the two departments.

Add, in the letter to the First Commissioner of Works, that my Lords have considered the money clauses of the Bill which accompanied his Report, and have noted in the margin certain amendments of the same, which they desire may be adopted, unless the First Commissioner should see reason to object to them. In case he should wish for further consideration of the points raised, it will probably be the most convenient course that he should put the solicitor of his department in personal communication with the Treasury on the subject.

LETTER from Mr. *Charles Gore* to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Office of Woods, &c., S. W.
29 April 1862.

My Lords,

IN obedience to the directions contained in your Lordships' letter of the 3d instant, several conferences have taken place between the solicitors of the respective Departments of Woods and Works for the purpose of arranging the clauses to be inserted in the Thames Embankment Bill, for the protection of the Crown property under my charge.

I now enclose for your Lordships' approval, a copy of 11 clauses as now settled by Mr. Brickdale, in communication with the solicitors of the two departments, and I have to request to be informed whether your Lordships approve of those clauses, subject to the points raised in the marginal notes, being settled between the two departments.

I think it right to add, that no provision is made in these clauses for the protection of the interests of Her Majesty in any houses or land above high-water mark, for the reason that the exact nature of the clauses that may be necessary in that respect cannot be ascertained until it is known whether there will be a road through Privy Gardens, or not.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*

(Enclosure.)

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.—Additional Clauses.

(A.) WHEREAS two copies of the aforesaid plans and sections (which copies are hereinafter called the Crown plans) have been prepared, on which certain parts of the bed or foreshore of the River Thames up to high-water mark, belonging to or claimed by Her Majesty as part of the hereditary land revenues of the Crown are coloured blue, and other parts of the same bed or foreshore in front of Somerset House, and of the buildings in Cannon-row, commonly called the Board of Control, respectively are coloured green, and other parts of the same bed or foreshore in front of certain land belonging to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings incorporated for the purposes of the Westminster Bridge Act of 1853, are coloured red, and on which Crown plans the line of the roadway authorised by this Act on the said parts of the said bed or foreshore coloured blue, green, and red respectively, is confined between red and black lines, and the line of the street authorised by this Act, on the said bed or foreshore coloured blue, is confined between red lines. And whereas the said Crown plans have been signed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and by one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues. Be it enacted, that one part of the said Crown plans shall be deposited among the records of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and the other part thereof, in the Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act (if not so deposited previously to the passing thereof). And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Board in the construction of the said intended roadway and street respectively, to make any deviation from the levels defined in the sections shown on the Crown plans, nor from the limits of deviation defined by the said red and black lines, and red lines respectively, on the said Crown plans, without the consent in writing of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, as regards the bed or foreshore coloured green and red on such plans, or of one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues for the time being, as regards the bed or foreshore coloured blue on such plans.

(B.) The Board shall, at their expense, before opening to the public the parts of the intended railway, which will be constructed on the bed or foreshore, coloured blue and green respectively on the Crown plans, fill up, level and wall or fence all those parts of the said bed or foreshore coloured blue and green respectively, lying between the intended roadway and the present river frontage (above high-water mark) to the satisfaction in all respects of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, or one of them, as to the bed or foreshore coloured blue, and of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, as to the bed or foreshore coloured green, and such filling up and levelling (unless such last mentioned Commissioners respectively, shall otherwise direct in writing under their respective hands, as to the whole or any part thereof) shall be done to the level of the adjoining river frontage above high-water mark, and of the said intended roadway and street respectively, on the side or sides abutting thereon respectively.

(C.) The bed or foreshore so filled up, levelled, and walled or fenced as aforesaid, shall, as to the part coloured blue, continue vested in Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and shall as to the part coloured green, be annexed to and be deemed to form part of Somerset House

House and the Board of Control respectively, for all purposes whatsoever; and it shall not be lawful for the Board to use any part of the bed or foreshore coloured blue or green so to be filled up as aforesaid for the purpose of depositing materials, nor to appropriate or grant any part of such bed or foreshore, or any right or easement to, over, or in connexion therewith by way of compensation to any person for loss of river frontage or other damage, it being the intention of this Act that the same respectively shall be and remain vested and annexed as aforesaid in possession without becoming subject to any rights or estates of or in any lessees of the river frontage or other persons; and after such filling up, levelling, and walling or fencing aforesaid of the said bed or foreshore coloured blue and green respectively shall have been completed, it shall not be lawful for the Board to enter on the parts so filled up, levelled, and walled or fenced for any purpose whatsoever.

(D.) It shall not be lawful for the Board to erect any building or structure whatever (other than a parapet wall not exceeding feet nor being less than feet in height) on any part of the embankment coloured blue, green, or red on the said Crown plans, without the consent in writing of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, or one of them, as regards the part coloured blue, or of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings as regards the parts coloured green and red.

(E.) A valuation shall be made of the right and interest of Her Majesty in right of Her crown, under the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, in, out, of, or in respect of that part of the bed and shore of the river below high-water mark required for the site of the Embankment, roadway and new streets by this Act authorised, except so much thereof as is coloured blue, green, or red on the said Crown plans; and the amount of such valuation shall be paid by the Board to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, on behalf of Her Majesty, by way of compensation for the right and interest aforesaid, before the Board shall commence any works on any part of the bed or shore of the river below high-water mark. The said valuation shall be made by two arbitrators, or their umpire, in manner following (that is to say), one such arbitrator shall be appointed by the Board, and the other by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, or one of them, within one month after the passing of this Act; and such arbitrators shall, before they commence their duty, appoint an umpire, in writing, and if within twenty-one days after both arbitrators have been appointed they shall omit or refuse to appoint an umpire as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to appoint an umpire, which appointment shall be valid whether the arbitrators have then commenced their duty or not; and if either party shall neglect or refuse to appoint an arbitrator as aforesaid, the arbitrator appointed by the other party shall act alone, and the decision of such arbitrators, or arbitrator or umpire (as the case may be), shall be final. All the costs and expenses of the valuation to be incurred by either party shall be borne and paid by the Board.

(F.) The Board shall not be liable to pay to Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, any compensation for any damage or injury which may be caused to any of the lands belonging to the Crown above high water-mark by reason of the severance thereof from the River Thames by any of the works by this Act authorised.

(G.) Whenever the Board shall shut up, remove, or in any manner obstruct the use and enjoyment of any existing stairs, hards, or landing-places, on or in front of any part of the bed or foreshore coloured blue, green, or red, on the said Crown plans, they shall, at their own expense, construct and maintain other stairs, hards, or landing-places, in lieu thereof, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, as regards the part coloured blue, and of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, as regards the part coloured green and red respectively; such substituted stairs, hards, or landing-places to be for the sole use and enjoyment of Her Majesty, Her heirs, and successors, or of such other person or persons as are or would have been entitled to the use and enjoyment of the stairs, hards, or landing-places in lieu whereof the same respectively shall have been constructed; and it shall not be necessary to obtain the approval of the Conservators of the River Thames before constructing such stairs, hards, or landing-places, nor shall the same vest in the said Conservators, any general provisions in this Act notwithstanding. And further, the Board shall, at their own expense, construct and maintain such roads, ways, and other communications into the said intended roadway from the lands or buildings adjoining the parts coloured green and red respectively on the said Crown plans, and also such stairs, and other conveniences for access to the river, for the same lands as the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury shall, from time to time, in writing, require; and shall, on the like requisition, afterwards stop up and discontinue the same or any of them. And further, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her heirs, and successors, or the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, at any time or times hereafter, to construct any vaults or cellars extending not more than 12 feet under any roadway or street to be constructed upon any part of the said bed or foreshore coloured blue; and also to have access at all points to such roadway or streets from any part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, and to open any streets into the same; and it shall also be lawful for the Commissioners, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, with the consent, or by the direction, of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at any time or times hereafter, to construct any vaults or cellars, as aforesaid, under the roadway to be constructed upon any part of

the said road or foreshore coloured green or red; and also to have access at all points to such roadway from any part of the buildings or land adjoining the said parts coloured green and red respectively, and to open any streets into the same.

(H.) The Board shall at their own expense divert and remove so much of the Victoria Sewer as is situate north of Whitehall Yard, and shall construct the same under the street or road, to be formed in continuation of Whitehall Yard, to and under the Embankment and intended roadway, as shown on the Crown Plans.

(I.) In case the Board shall neglect to observe and perform all or any of the provisions herein contained, relating to or affecting any part of the said bed or foreshore coloured blue, green or red, on the said Crown Plans, or the lands adjoining the same respectively, it shall be lawful for the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, if they shall think fit, to cause all such works to be executed as shall in their judgment be proper for effectuating the said provision, and to pay or deduct the cost of such works out of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund.

(J.) Except so far as relates to the bed or foreshore to be taken by the Board, or to be filled up by them, under the provisions of this Act, all the rights and interests of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, under the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, shall continue unaffected and in full force.

(K.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, it shall not be lawful for the Board to take, use, or in any manner interfere with any property forming part of, or used or occupied for the purposes of or in connexion with Her Majesty's Court of Probate, and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, or the principal registry of the said Court of Probate, or any office connected with the said courts or registry respectively, or which the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings have purchased, or are authorised to purchase, for the purposes of the said Courts or Registry respectively, without the consent in writing of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, first had and obtained, which consent the said Lords Commissioners are hereby authorised to give, on such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit to prescribe.

Note.—In section 79, line 14, of page , after the word "Crown," add "other than the lands, tenements, hereditaments or rights below high-water mark, for the acquisition whereof express provision is made by this Act, and at the end of the section add "except as by this Act is expressly provided."

LETTER from Mr. *Charles Gore* to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Office of Woods, &c., S. W.,
31 May 1862.

My Lords,

UPON the 28th instant the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the Thames Embankment Bill agreed to the following resolution: "With a view to provide the greatest amount of relief to the most crowded thoroughfares in the vicinity of Westminster Bridge, and also to avoid unnecessary outlay in works and compensation on the part of the public, it is desirable that the roadway on the river Embankment should terminate at or near to Whitehall Stairs, and be diverted towards Parliament-street, in the direction suggested by Mr. Pennethorne."

The "direction" referred to in the above Resolution is that of the diagonal line from Scotland-yard through Privy Gardens to the end of Parliament-street, as shown by Rider No. 2, attached to the Plan that accompanied my report of the 20th of September 1861.

Upon the following morning (the 29th instant) I received a letter from the First Commissioner of Works, of which a copy is enclosed herewith, stating that the Committee had decided in favour of Mr. Pennethorne's line, before referred to, and requesting as the clauses that had been agreed to between the two Departments, copies of which were sent to your Lordships on the 29th ultimo, would become unnecessary, so far as they relate to the foreshore in front of the Crown property between Richmond-terrace and Scotland-yard, that I would let Mr. Watson communicate again with Mr. Gardiner upon the subject.

Mr. Watson accordingly called on Mr. Gardiner on the following day (the 30th instant,

instant), and subsequently received a letter (copy of which is enclosed) from him, stating that the First Commissioner was not then able to give him (Mr. Gardiner) any instructions, but hoped to be able to do so in the course of a day or two.

This morning I received from the agent of the Duke of Buccleugh the enclosed copy of a suspensory clause, which he stated is intended to be proposed on Monday on behalf of the Promoters.

It appears from a perusal of that clause that, notwithstanding the decision of the Select Committee that "the roadway on the river Embankment should terminate at or near to Whitehall Stairs," the Promoters intend that the Bill should be proceeded with in its present shape, with all the clauses empowering the Embankment Board to form the roadway; that has been objected to by the Select Committee intact, but with the addition of a clause postponing the operation of those powers until the "further sanction and approval of Parliament" is obtained; and also providing that nothing in the Act shall be held to prevent the dedication of the land between Whitehall Stairs and Westminster Bridge *to such public purposes as to Parliament may hereafter seem expedient.*

It appears to me that the intended mode of proceeding is objectionable in itself, and unfair to the Crown lessees, who are the opponents of the roadway in question. The ordinary course under similar circumstances is, I apprehend, to amend a Bill, by striking out the clauses authorising the construction of any works that the Select Committee consider to be unnecessary or inexpedient. If the Promoters of a Bill, from which any such clauses are erased, should still desire to obtain power to execute the works, it is open to them to introduce a Bill for the specific purpose in a future Session; and the opponents of the measure would then meet them on the same footing as at the introduction of the original measure; but the passing of the Bill with all the present clauses, and with the mere addition of the proposed suspensory clause, would obviously tend to place the opponents of the roadway in a false position; inasmuch as it is evident that a Bill would be introduced in a future Session to withdraw the suspension, and they would not only have to incur the renewed expense of opposing the measure, but would have to appear before a Committee of the House of Commons as opponents to a scheme that had already been sanctioned, although its completion had temporarily been postponed.

I may further observe, that the concluding part of the suspensory clause is inconsistent with the provisions of the Crown clauses that have been already before your Lordships.

Under these circumstances, if your Lordships agree with me in the inexpediency of the insertion of the proposed clause, I have to suggest that an immediate communication should be made to the First Commissioner of Works upon the subject, as the Committee meet on Monday next.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Gore.*

(Enclosures.)

No. 1.

My dear Gore, Office of Works, 28 May, 1862.

The Committee on the Thames Embankment Bill have decided to day in favour of Pennethorne's alternative red line, and I presume the Clauses agreed to by Mr. Watson and Mr. Gardiner will become unnecessary, so far as they relate to the foreshore, coloured blue; will you let Mr. Watson confer with Mr. Gardiner again on the subject?

Truly yours,
W. Cowper.

Hon. C. Gore.

No. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENT BILL.

My dear Sir, 5, Whitehall Place, 30 May 1862.

I HAVE told the First Commissioner of Works that you had called upon me this morning, to inquire whether I had received any instructions from him with respect to the Crown Clauses, consequent upon certain resolutions, which I understand the Committee have come to with respect to the Bill, and the First Commissioner tells me that he is not at present able to give me any instructions, but he hopes to be able to do so, in the course of a day or two.

I remain, &c.

H. Watson, Esq. (signed) *John Gardiner.*

No. 3.

THAMES EMBANKMENT—SUSPENSORY CLAUSE.

And whereas it is expedient to afford time for the farther consideration of the best means of relieving the thoroughfares of the Metropolis in connexion with the proposed embankment, therefore, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall not be lawful for the Board, under the powers of this Act, or without the further sanction and approval of Parliament to lay down any roadway on that part of the proposed embankment which is situate between Whitehall Stairs and Westminster Bridge: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the dedication of the last mentioned portion of the said embankment to such public purposes as to Parliament may hereafter seem expedient.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE dated 31 May 1862.

MY Lords do not think that they ought to interfere in the proceedings of the Committee on the Bill.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

TO THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have the honour to submit herewith their Fifth Annual Report. During the past year they have had to lament the decease of one of their number, Sir Francis Palgrave. A letter from the Board of Treasury, dated August 1861, has appointed in his place Lord Stanley. Accordingly the Board of Trustees is at present composed as follows:

Earl Stanhope (Chairman).
William Smith, Esq. (Deputy Chairman).
The Lord President of the Council (for the time being).
The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
Earl Somers.
The Lord Stanley, M.P.
The Lord Elcho, M.P.
The Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.
The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
The Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Right Honourable B. Disraeli, M.P.
The Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P.
Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.
William Stirling, Esq., of Keir, M.P.
Thomas Carlyle, Esq.
William H. Carpenter, Esq.

Since the day of the last Report (18 April 1861) up to the present day the number of meetings held by the Trustees is 7, and from the 9th February 1857, when the Trustees commenced their duties, 53.

The list of 42 donations, as given in their former Reports, may now be continued as follows:

43. King Charles the Second, 1630—1685.
A small painting on copper. Painter unknown. Bequeathed by the late Rev. Peter Spencer, M.A.

44. Edward Pellew, Admiral Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B., 1757—1833.
Painted byNorthcote in 1804. Presented February 1862 by the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Norwich.

45. William Huntington, S.S., 1744—1813.
Painted by Domenico Pellegrini in 1803. Presented March 1862 by William Stevens, Esq. The picture formerly belonged to Mr. Berry, and is well known by the engraving.

There is another donation of no common interest and value which has been announced though not as yet received.

In a letter addressed to the Chairman by the Honourable Sir Charles Phipps,

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to promise to add to this Collection the Portrait of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The purchases made were stated by the Trustees in their former Reports as amounting to 80. They are now increased, as the following list will show, to 95:—

81. William Lord Stowell, 1745—1836.
A Marble Bust by Behnes. Purchased from the Advocates' Library, Doctors' Commons, May 1861.

82. Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton, K.G.C.B., 1758—1815.
Painted by Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A. Purchased May 1861.

83. Queen Anne of Denmark, 1575—1619.
Painter unknown. Purchased May 1861.

84. Cardinal York, 1725—1807.
Painted by Pompeo Batoni. Purchased July 1861.

85. Oliver Goldsmith, 1728—1774.
Purchased from the poet's relations, July 1861.

86. The Rev. George Whitefield, 1714—1770.
Painted by J. Woolaston, jun. Purchased August 1861.

87. Oliver Cromwell, 1599—1658.
A Terra-cotta Bust, modelled from the life by Edward Pierce, jun. Purchased August 1861.

88. Francis Jeffrey, 1773—1850.
A Marble Bust by Patrick Park. Purchased August 1861.

89. Lord George Bentinck, 1802—1848.
A Marble Bust by Campbell. Purchased November 1861.

90. The Rev. John Wesley, M.A., 1703—1791.
Painted by Hone. Purchased November 1861.

91. Sir Richard Arkwright, 1732—1792.
Painted by Wright of Derby. Purchased December 1861.

92. Admiral Hood Viscount Bridport, K.B., 1726—1814.
Painted by L. F. Abbott. Purchased February 1862.

93. Charles James Fox, 1749—1806.
A Terra-cotta Bust by Nollekens. Purchased February 1862.

94. Lord Byron, 1788—1824.
Painted by T. Phillips. Purchased March 1862.

95. John Duke of Marlborough, 1650—1722.
Painted by Wyck. Purchased March 1862.

The great difficulty which is now encountered by the Trustees, and which is felt more and more in proportion as the collection under their charge extends, arises from the always inadequate and now utterly deficient means of exhibition. The Trustees cannot more clearly explain their views upon this subject than by here inserting the letter which in the course of last month the Secretary under their instructions addressed to the Board of Treasury.

"National Portrait Gallery Trust,
"29, Great George Street, Westminster,
"20 March 1862.

"My Lords,

"At a meeting of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, held this day, "Earl Stanhope in the chair, I was directed to represent in the strongest terms "to Her Majesty's Board of Treasury, how utterly inadequate is now the space at "their disposal compared with the pictures which they have been enabled to "obtain.

"These pictures, accruing partly by purchase and partly by donation, amount "up to this date, to 139, as the enclosed catalogue will show.

"To display these pictures for public exhibition, the Trustees have only at "their

" their disposal two apartments of very moderate size, a very small back room on " the same floor, and the walls of the staircase. They are unable to place at all " the great picture of the House of Commons, by Hayter, which was presented " by the Government in 1858, and which, of necessity, remains for the present in " a committee-room of the House of Commons.

" Many of the pictures that are placed by the Trustees are also of necessity " placed in a most unfavourable light; all are crowded, and the Trustees are " wholly at a loss to provide for fresh accessions. It may be said, with entire " truth, that the complaints which have lately been made of this institution in " the House of Commons and elsewhere, proceed altogether from the want of " space, for which the Trustees are not responsible.

" The Trustees, therefore, desire to make an urgent representation to Her " Majesty's Government for a more extended space, that may enable the Trustees " to display, with less disadvantage, the very numerous, and in great part very " valuable works which this gallery has acquired.

" I have, &c.
(signed) " *George Scharf*,
" Secretary and Keeper.

" To the Lords Commissioners of
" Her Majesty's Treasury."

It is gratifying to be able to add that, in spite of these great deficiencies in space and in light, the number of visitors to the temporary apartments has steadily increased. A return of these numbers has been laid before the House of Commons in obedience to their Order dated 13 March 1862. It has been subsequently printed, and will be found to give the particulars in full details month by month. Without recapitulating these details, it may be sufficient here to state that the number of visitors, which in 1859 was 5,305, and in 1860, 6,392, rose in 1861 to 10,907. The Trustees have the fullest confidence that with improved accommodation, and, as one consequence of it, an increase of open days, the number of the annual visitors would be further and very largely augmented.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

George Scharf,
Secretary and Keeper.

29, Great George Street, Westminster,
10 April 1862.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

TO THE

LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *April* 1862.

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Under 1 *oz.*

ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of EDUCATION in *Ireland*, for the Year 1861–62.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK
EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL-GOVERNOR
OF IRELAND, &c. &c. &c.

WE, "the Commissioners of Education in Ireland," constituted by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, and in obedience thereto, respectfully submit to your Excellency a General Report of the Proceedings of the Board since their last Report.

The superintendence of the Estates vested in us, and of the course of general instruction carried on in such of the various Schools of public and private foundation as are under the control of the Commissioners (being chiefly of a character intended to fit Students for their progress through the University), and the circumstance that the duties of the Commissioners are totally unconnected with either the right or the responsibility of appointing any of the Masters or Assistants, must necessarily deprive the Annual Reports of much variety, or render them vehicles of too minute detail.

As regards the legal proceedings referred to in a former Report, and which for the interest of the Establishment and for the protection of the School Premises at Portora, immediately adjoining the town of Enniskillen, we felt ourselves coerced to undertake, we have the pleasure to report to your Excellency, that they have been brought to a conclusion satisfactory to all parties; and that we have, in consequence, made such improvements in the School Grounds as will, we trust, prevent any further disagreeable occurrences taking place.

We have also to report to your Excellency, that a termination has been put to the expensive and very protracted litigation to which we were subjected by certain parties on the Banagher School Estate.

The management of the Estates, which form the Endowments of several of the Schools under our supervision, has, during the past year, necessarily occupied much of our attention.

On the Dungannon School Estate, which is situated in the County of Tyrone, we beg to state that, notwithstanding the large annual outlay which, in consequence of the operations of the Lough Neagh Drainage Commissioners, we have been compelled to incur, we are again called upon to contribute towards the carrying out of this project, and a new valuation of the lands, stated to be improved by this drainage, was made by our directions, and the rents to be paid by the tenants were arranged accordingly. Much dissatisfaction on the part of some of the tenantry has, however, arisen in consequence. And we have it under consideration whether it may not be desirable, when the proper season shall arrive, to have a re-valuation made of the farms of those who now complain.

At the Royal School of Dungannon, which is in full operation, considerable additions, alterations and improvements on the School Grounds and Premises generally have been carried out since our last Report, and are certified to us by our Architect to be of a most complete and satisfactory character; and we have, in pursuance of our agreement with the Master, and as far as the means under our control enabled us to do so, repaid to the Master portions of the large sums which he had advanced for the purpose of carrying out such works as had been previously sanctioned by us.

The Armagh and Cavan Royal School Establishments have been kept by us in a sound and substantial condition.

On the Raphoe and Banagher School-houses, we have caused such expenditure to be made as was reported to us to be required, and the limited means at our disposal justified.

The Schools and School-houses established by us on certain of our Estates, for the benefit of our tenantry, have also been kept in a sound and satisfactory state.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Trustees of the Tullyvin Private Endowment, we have made such additional outlay as it is believed will make this School much more efficient than hitherto.

The Trustees of Eyrecourt School, one also of private foundation, having concurred in selecting a Master, we, with their sanction, expended the small balance in our hands to the credit of this Trust, in repairs of the School-house, which for a time had been disused; and it has been reported to us that there is now every prospect that this Endowment, small though it be, will by the exertions of the present Master become most useful in its immediate locality.

In the half-yearly Returns made to us by the Masters of the different Schools of Royal and of Private foundation, there do not appear to be any such marked changes as would call for special notice of them to your Excellency.

The course of instruction afforded at some of them varies a good deal, according to the class of School, and the amounts payable to the teachers; that at the Royal Schools, generally, being of a very extended character, the Masters, in some instances, paying from their own resources a very large sum annually to assistant teachers. And we may state to your Excellency, that the anxiety of some

some of the Masters to render their Schools as efficient as possible is evidenced by the fact of their having advanced very considerable sums in carrying out improvements and alterations at the School-houses, on the understanding that this Board will repay them such advances from time to time, and in such amounts, as the funds in their charge enable the Commissioners to do.

The Royal Scholarships founded in Trinity College by us, and obtainable solely by a severe competitive examination in an extensive course of Ancient and of Modern Languages, of Ancient and Modern History, of English Literature, of Mathematics, and of Arithmetic, and which, though they may be retained for five consecutive years, become forfeited, unless certain high distinctions are in each year achieved by those who have been appointed to them, still hold their high position in public estimation.

And we should state to your Excellency that, although some of these Royal Scholarships amount to 50 *l.* annually, we, occasionally, where the merit is not shown to be of a very high standard, grant only a smaller sum; grounding our judgment on the very careful and elaborate reports furnished to us by the Court of Examiners appointed for that purpose.

In cases, however, where the holders of Scholarships thus reduced, or of inferior amounts, have during the year obtained numerous honours, and have shown distinguished merit, we grant certain additions and promotions at the close of each year as a reward for past and an incentive to increased exertion; and, with the object of making these Scholarships more generally useful than they hitherto have been, we have resolved that, in addition to the collegiate honours, appointments obtained at competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service, and for admission to Woolwich, &c., &c., shall be considered as qualifications for retaining these Scholarships.

And we beg to report to your Excellency that the stimulus to continuous exertion on the part of the holders supplied by the risk of forfeiture, and also by the hope of promotion to a larger amount of annual payment, has been found to operate most beneficially.

And we beg to lay before your Excellency the following list of the names of those who at present hold Royal Scholarships, and of the amounts annually payable to each; viz.:—

	£.		£.
C. Crosslè	50	T. Norman	50
R. Rice	30	R. Turle	35
A. Gibson	25	D. Orr	10
T. W. Kinahan	25	J. Twigg	50
F. Crofton	50	J. Frizelle	50
J. Corvan	30	R. Bennett	50
J. T. Mooney	30	A. Robinson	40
T. Brett	50	H. B. Leech	50
M. Hime	50	W. Colquhoun	30
W. J. Bryan	20	W. A. Leech	50
W. Riddall	30	E. G. Cooper	30
R. H. Collins	50	T. Hime	30
B. Purser	50		

As regards the Diocesan School system, generally, and the law bearing thereon, we beg to state that we have no special observations to make to your Excellency, in addition to those so frequently brought forward in our Annual Reports.

All which we beg most respectfully to submit to your Excellency as our Report.

(signed) MAZIERE BRADY, C. (L.S.)
PLUNKET TUAM, &c. (L.S.)
RICHARD MACDONNELL, Provost. (L.S.)
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE. (L.S.)
WM. GIBSON. (L.S.)
ROBERT SHAW, Bart. (L.S.)

Wm. Cotter Kyle, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
Secretary.

8, Clare-street,
13 June 1862.

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TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES

IN IRELAND,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 7 & 8 VIC., CHAP. 81.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1862.

[*Price* 2*d.*]

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REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit General Abstracts of Marriages registered in Ireland during the year 1861, as directed by the Act 7 & 8 Vic., c. 81, sec. 56.

These Abstracts do not include Marriages by the Roman Catholic Clergy, all such being exempted from Registration by the provisions of Section 3 of the Act referred to.

The following Table shows the number and the increase or decrease of Marriages between the years 1860 and 1861, also the mode in which the Marriages were solemnized:—

Mode in which Marriages were performed.	Marriages.			
	1860.	1861.	Increase in 1861.	Decrease in 1861.
According to the rites of the Established Church,	4,956	4,779	—	177
In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses,	2,680	2,621	—	59
In Registered Buildings,	109	95	—	14
In Registrars' Offices,	1,427	1,403	—	24
Between Members of the Society of Friends,	11	11	—	—
Jews,	2	2	—	—
Total,	9,185	8,911	Net Decrease. 274	

The total number of Marriages registered in each year, from 1845 to 1861, distinguishing those solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church, from those celebrated according to other forms, is given in the following Table:—

Years ended 31st December,	MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church.						Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.						Total Marriages.
	Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing Forms.	Total.	In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrars' Offices.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.	
1845 (9 last months),*	4	2,630	732	40	712	4,118	1,586	39	358	11	2	1,996	6,114
1846,	5	3,910	992	74	779	5,760	2,712	67	797	8	–	3,584	9,344
1847,	6	2,897	925	66	427	4,321	1,777	62	772	10	1	2,622	6,943
1848,	8	3,529	1,257	118	401	5,313	2,313	87	1,320	14	1	3,735	9,048
1849,	2	3,572	1,384	108	258	5,324	2,440	67	1,647	13	2	4,169	9,493
1850,	1	3,710	1,431	108	137	5,387	2,504	85	1,789	16	–	4,394	9,781
1851,	4	3,719	1,341	64	73	5,201	2,517	80	1,527	13	1	4,138	9,339
1852,	4	3,946	1,312	39	64	5,365	2,547	92	1,475	8	–	4,122	9,487
1853,	6	4,173	1,260	47	76	5,562	2,890	100	1,626	19	–	4,635	10,197
1854,	8	4,095	1,015	25	45	5,188	2,701	77	1,447	11	2	4,238	9,426
1855,	6	3,867	1,002	20	27	4,922	2,435	79	1,316	12	1	3,843	8,765
1856,	11	4,224	1,025	23	36	5,319	2,551	83	1,580	12	2	4,228	9,547
1857,	7	4,271	1,019	16	30	5,343	2,847	75	1,660	15	–	4,597	9,940
1858,	12	3,887	1,009	9	24	4,941	2,477	86	1,444	11	1	4,019	8,960
1859,	7	3,974	972	13	13	4,979	2,686	90	1,498	7	1	4,282	9,261
1860,	4	3,942	967	13	30	4,956	2,680	109	1,427	11	2	4,229	9,185
1861,	6	3,749	990	14	20	4,779	2,621	95	1,403	11	2	4,132	8,911

* The 7 & 8 Vic., c. 81, came into operation 1st April, 1845.

The following Summary gives the number of persons who contracted Marriage under the age of 21 years,—of those who were widowers and widows; and also of those who signed the Register Books with marks, during each year from 1845 to 1861, inclusive.

With regard to elementary education, so far as indicated by the number of persons who signed with a mark in the Register Books during 1861, it will be observed that out of 8,911 Marriages in 1861, 2,243 men, or 25·17 per cent.; and 3,545 women, or 39·78 per cent., signed with a mark. Comparing these rates with those in England for 1860, as given in the Report of the Registrar General, it appears that the proportions in the latter country are, of men who signed with a mark, 25·5 per cent., and of women, 36·2 per cent.; by this test, therefore, it would seem that Ireland is lower in the Educational scale than England.

Years ended 31st December,	Total Marriages.	Not of Age.				Re-married.				Signed with Marks.			
		Men.	Rate per Cent.	Women.	Rate per Cent.	Widowers.	Rate per Cent.	Widows.	Rate per Cent.	Men.	Rate per Cent.	Women.	Rate per Cent.
1845 (9 last months),	6,114	345	5·64	1,192	19·50	665	10·88	340	5·56	1,189	19·45	2,223	36·36
1846, . . .	9,344	474	5·07	1,870	20·01	1,038	11·11	571	6·11	1,688	18·07	3,387	36·25
1847, . . .	6,943	246	3·54	1,210	17·43	862	12·42	429	6·18	1,077	15·51	2,260	32·55
1848, . . .	9,048	391	4·32	1,584	17·50	1,274	14·08	703	7·77	1,797	19·86	3,387	37·43
1849, . . .	9,493	415	4·37	1,714	18·06	1,244	13·10	679	7·15	2,096	22·08	3,922	41·31
1850, . . .	9,781	489	5·00	1,776	18·15	1,329	13·58	754	7·71	2,427	24·81	4,384	44·82
1851, . . .	9,339	411	4·40	1,551	16·61	1,183	12·67	695	7·44	2,281	24·42	4,037	43·23
1852, . . .	9,487	429	4·52	1,629	17·17	1,199	12·63	664	6·99	2,493	26·27	4,235	44·64
1853, . . .	10,197	475	4·65	1,708	16·75	1,255	12·30	700	6·86	2,726	26·73	4,609	45·19
1854, . . .	9,426	473	5·02	1,647	17·47	1,148	12·18	601	6·37	2,457	26·06	4,105	43·55
1855, . . .	8,765	405	4·62	1,551	17·69	1,163	13·26	610	6·95	2,260	25·78	3,674	41·91
1856, . . .	9,547	487	5·10	1,736	18·18	1,171	12·26	666	6·97	2,589	27·11	4,199	43·98
1857, . . .	9,940	515	5·18	1,716	17·26	1,182	11·89	623	6·26	2,713	27·29	4,317	43·43
1858, . . .	8,960	408	4·55	1,507	16·81	1,097	12·24	586	6·54	2,439	27·22	3,802	42·43
1859, . . .	9,261	394	4·25	1,619	17·48	1,064	11·48	527	5·69	2,479	26·76	3,955	42·70
1860, . . .	9,185	359	3·91	1,547	16·84	1,065	11·59	561	6·12	2,386	25·97	3,753	40·86
1861, . . .	8,911	310	3·47	1,483	16·64	1,089	12·22	544	6·10	2,243	25·17	3,545	39·78

It will be observed from the following Table that the decrease in the number of Marriages Registered in 1861, as compared with the previous year, occurred in the first three quarters, there being an *increase* of 7 Marriages in the last quarter ended 31st December in 1861, over the same quarter in 1860; whilst the decrease in the quarter ended 31st March in 1861, as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1860, is 42; in the quarter ended 30th June, 153; and in that ended 30th September, 86.

MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN EACH QUARTER OF THE YEARS 1852 to 1861, BY PROVINCES.

Years.	ULSTER.				LEINSTER.				MUNSTER.				CONNAUGHT.				IRELAND.			
	Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending			
	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.
1852, . .	1,655	1,443	1,543	2,072	367	363	404	425	221	185	231	213	107	66	89	103	2,350	2,057	2,267	2,813
1853, . .	1,760	1,595	1,772	2,116	444	444	425	429	227	232	218	190	97	81	78	89	2,528	2,352	2,493	2,824
1854, . .	1,743	1,570	1,576	1,966	344	396	375	393	230	190	161	192	89	65	68	68	2,406	2,221	2,180	2,619
1855, . .	1,647	1,407	1,237	1,822	353	380	414	395	203	211	193	178	90	88	69	78	2,293	2,086	1,913	2,473
1856, . .	1,710	1,471	1,460	2,047	373	404	434	458	219	200	206	205	96	93	85	86	2,398	2,168	2,185	2,796
1857, . .	1,764	1,633	1,707	2,001	417	404	464	404	244	175	180	175	123	79	93	77	2,548	2,291	2,444	2,657
1858, . .	1,510	1,472	1,306	1,932	350	401	457	453	216	192	179	188	95	65	74	70	2,171	2,130	2,016	2,643
1859, . .	1,629	1,511	1,494	1,898	382	384	452	436	201	158	206	199	100	78	62	71	2,312	2,131	2,214	2,604
1860, . .	1,637	1,544	1,558	1,740	381	402	430	388	233	168	198	181	89	80	75	81	2,340	2,194	2,261	2,390
1861, . .	1,609	1,314	1,433	1.725	406	455	446	422	201	190	219	196	82	82	77	54	2,298	2,041	2,175	2,397

More than two-thirds of the registered Marriages in 1861, have been solemnized in the province of Ulster. This arises from the benefits of the present Act being almost entirely confined to the province of Ulster.

The following Summaries show the number of Marriages solemnized in each year from 1852 to 1861 in the Provinces, and also in those Counties and Districts to which the operation of the Marriages Act is now chiefly limited.

PROVINCES.

Years,	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Ulster,	6,713	7,243	6,855	6,113	6,688	7,105	6,220	6,532	6,479	6,081
Leinster,	1,559	1,742	1,508	1,542	1,669	1,689	1,661	1,654	1,601	1,729
Munster,	850	867	773	785	830	774	775	764	780	806
Connaught,	365	345	290	325	360	372	304	311	325	295

COUNTIES.

Years,	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Antrim,	2,230	2,322	2,210	1,875	2,135	2,262	2,034	2,150	2,157	1,977
Down,	1,407	1,479	1,362	1,170	1,328	1,409	1,134	1,329	1,332	1,258
Armagh,	811	821	778	630	757	843	683	724	732	647
Tyrone,	675	789	783	729	734	721	662	690	647	623
Londonderry,	647	747	630	628	666	722	626	614	644	603
Dublin,	890	1,011	889	858	932	997	1,034	1,054	1,017	1,097
Cork,	428	438	399	386	416	414	415	465	461	493

DISTRICTS.

Years,	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Belfast,	863	862	827	781	849	821	752	856	925	912
Antrim,	271	237	202	200	184	240	217	216	214	179
Armagh,	319	347	298	274	327	335	267	260	290	258
Ballymena,	471	503	471	361	441	502	436	440	407	375
Ballymoney,	170	221	193	146	178	199	164	181	192	154
Banbridge,	442	448	428	332	366	406	317	353	341	314
Coleraine,	230	232	237	221	226	258	214	228	193	204
Lisburn,	451	422	421	299	446	426	361	441	422	332
Lurgan,	415	460	448	286	388	451	381	417	406	342
Magherafelt,	199	263	196	189	224	224	174	156	191	169
Newry,	238	203	210	179	174	205	150	180	201	195
Newtownards,	343	420	328	296	338	378	265	316	355	306
Dublin, North,	305	330	324	294	313	334	330	332	304	359
Dublin, South,	495	579	477	492	534	568	576	615	624	620
Cork,	237	248	208	199	214	220	199	267	246	254

The succeeding Table (compiled from lists received annually from the several Diocesan Registrars) exhibits, by Registration Districts, the number of Churches and Chapels belonging to the Established Church,—also of Registered Presbyterian Meeting Houses, and "Registered Buildings," in which Marriages might lawfully be solemnized, on the 31st of December, 1861:—

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c., in which MARRIAGES may lawfully be solemnized.

DISTRICTS.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.	DISTRICTS.	Churches and Chapels of the Established Church.	Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses. (Sec. 7.)	Registered Buildings. (Sec. 27.)	Total.
Abbeyleix,	10	–	–	10	Inishowen,	9	4	–	13
Antrim,	8	23	2	33	Irvinestown,	6	2	1	9
Ardee,	12	1	–	13	Kanturk,	9	–	–	9
Armagh,	21	21	4	46	Kells,	9	–	–	9
Athlone,	11	1	2	14	Kenmare,	4	–	–	4
Athy,	14	1	–	15	Kilkeel,	4	5	2	11
Bailieborough,	6	5	–	11	Kilkenny,	24	1	1	26
Ballina,	12	4	2	18	Killarney,	8	–	–	8
Ballinasloe,	13	1	–	14	Kilmallock,	12	–	–	12
Ballinrobe,	10	1	–	11	Kilrush,	5	–	–	5
Ballycastle,	8	6	1	15	Kinsale,	12	–	1	13
Ballymena,	9	20	4	33	Larne,	10	17	7	34
Ballymoney,	8	19	3	30	Letterkenny,	5	5	1	11
Ballyshannon,	8	1	1	10	Limerick,	22	1	2	25
Balrothery,	11	–	–	11	Lisburn,	16	22	5	43
Baltinglass,	11	–	–	11	Lismore,	7	1	–	8
Banbridge,	13	25	5	43	Lisnaskea,	7	2	–	9
Bandon,	20	2	2	24	Listowel,	10	–	–	10
Bantry,	4	–	–	4	Londonderry,	13	18	5	36
Belfast,	16	31	10	57	Longford,	17	2	–	19
Boyle,	8	2	–	10	Loughrea,	7	–	–	7
Cahersiveen,	2	–	–	2	Lurgan,	12	8	4	24
Callan,	10	–	–	10	Macroom,	13	–	–	13
Carlow,	23	1	–	24	Magherafelt,	14	14	2	30
Carrickmacross,	4	1	–	5	Mallow,	11	–	–	11
Carrick-on-Shannon,	10	–	–	10	Manorhamilton,	7	1	–	8
Carrick-on-Suir,	8	1	–	9	Middleton,	22	–	1	23
Cashel,	9	1	–	10	Milford,	6	8	2	16
Castlebar,	4	1	1	6	Mohill,	9	1	–	10
Castleblayney,	6	14	–	20	Monaghan,	11	9	–	20
Castlederg,	4	3	1	8	Mountmellick,	12	1	1	14
Castlerea,	7	–	–	7	Mullingar,	22	3	–	25
Cavan,	20	4	–	24	Naas,	18	1	–	19
Celbridge,	12	–	1	13	Navan,	13	–	–	13
Clifden,	6	1	1	8	Nenagh,	20	–	2	22
Clogheen,	8	–	–	8	Newcastle,	7	–	–	7
Clogher,	6	5	1	12	New Ross,	17	1	1	19
Clones,	6	4	–	10	Newry,	16	21	4	41
Clonmel,	7	1	–	8	Newtownards,	11	32	8	51
Coleraine,	14	19	5	38	Newtownlimavady,	9	14	1	24
Cookstown,	8	11	1	20	Oldcastle,	10	2	–	12
Cootehill,	12	6	3	21	Omagh,	11	13	1	25
Cork,	24	4	3	31	Parsonstown,	17	1	1	19
Donegal,	8	2	4	14	Rathdown,	9	2	2	13
Downpatrick,	23	22	3	48	Rathdrum,	12	–	3	15
Drogheda,	12	1	1	14	Rathkeale,	14	–	–	14
Dublin, North,	17	5	4	26	Roscommon,	8	–	–	8
Dublin, South,	23	4	3	30	Roscrea,	13	–	–	13
Dundalk,	12	1	1	14	Scarriff,	6	–	–	6
Dunfanaghy,	5	1	–	6	Shillelagh,	13	–	2	15
Dungannon,	13	13	3	29	Skibbereen,	18	–	–	18
Dungarvan,	8	–	–	8	Sligo,	16	2	2	20
Dunmanway,	5	–	1	6	Strabane,	9	21	3	33
Dunshaughlin,	11	–	–	11	Stranorlar,	4	4	1	9
Edenderry,	9	–	–	9	Swineford,	4	–	–	4
Ennis,	8	1	1	10	Thurles,	12	–	–	12
Enniscorthy,	17	–	1	18	Tipperary,	12	1	–	13
Enniskillen,	14	3	1	18	Tralee,	15	2	1	18
Ennistymon,	5	–	–	5	Trim,	10	1	–	11
Fermoy,	19	1	–	20	Tuam,	5	–	–	5
Galway,	6	1	1	8	Tullamore,	11	1	2	14
Glenties,	8	–	1	9	Waterford,	17	2	2	21
Gorey,	12	–	–	12	Westport,	11	2	1	14
Gort,	5	–	–	5	Wexford,	16	1	1	18
Gortin,	2	5	–	7					
Granard,	9	1	–	10	Total,	1,433	551	151	2,135

During 1861, there was an addition of 10 to the number of places of worship in which Marriages may be solemnized, viz., 5 Churches, 4 Registered Presbyterian Meeting Houses, and 1 Registered Building.

The Registered Buildings belong to the following denominations:—

Wesleyan Methodists,	81
Reformed Presbyterians,	24
Baptists,	10
Independents,	15
Moravians or United Brethren,	5
Not expressly stated,	16
Total,	151

The number of Licenses for Marriage issued by the Licensing Ministers of the several Presbyteries during the year 1861, was as follows:—

Presbytery, or Synod.	Number of Licensing Ministers on 31st December, 1861.	Number of Registered Meeting-houses on 31st December, 1861.	Number of Licenses issued.
1. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	109	511	2,536
2. Remonstrant Synod of Ulster,	9	26	68
3. Presbytery of Antrim,	3	10	40
4. United Presbytery or Synod of Munster,	4	4	1
Totals,	125	551	2,645

860 Licenses for Marriage were granted by District Registrars in 1861.

I have considered it to be my duty in former Reports, to observe upon the great necessity that exists for a complete Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, of the entire population of Ireland. It is perhaps almost superfluous for me to notice the subject on the present occasion, as it has for the last few years been so prominently brought forward by many public bodies, and also under the consideration of Parliament by the introduction of various bills for the settlement of the question.

It is satisfactory to state, that with few exceptions the Quarterly Returns are now collected without difficulty, delays, however, occasionally occur in procuring the Returns in consequence of vacancies in the Office of District Registrar, through whom Returns are obtained from the Clergy. Owing to circumstances of this nature, the Returns from an entire District could not be procured in time to complete the Abstract for this Report at an earlier period.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Excellency's very faithful Servant,

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

Registrar-General.

The General Register Office, Dublin,
June 18th, 1862.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS.

1861.

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in Ireland, under the Provisions of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, during the Year 1861.

DISTRICTS.	MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church. Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	TOTAL.	MARRIAGES. Not according to the Rites of the Established Church. In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	TOTAL.	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Not of Age. Men.	Not of Age. Women.	Re-married. Widowers.	Re-married. Widows.	Signed with Marks. Men.	Signed with Marks. Women.
1. Abbeyleix,	–	17	2	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	1	–	2	–	–	–
2. Antrim,	–	17	–	–	–	17	132	–	30	–	–	162	179	5	21	19	9	44	60
3. Ardee,	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	1	9	–	–	1	–	1	4
4. Armagh,	–	155	5	–	–	160	72	1	25	–	–	98	258	10	43	40	14	76	130
5. Athlone,	–	20	12	–	–	32	4	–	6	1	–	11	43	1	10	5	5	7	15
6. Athy,	–	11	1	–	–	12	–	–	2	–	–	2	14	1	3	2	–	1	2
7. Bailieborough,	–	15	3	–	–	18	17	–	3	–	–	20	38	–	7	2	2	14	12
8. Ballina,	–	30	2	–	–	32	2	–	1	–	–	3	35	1	12	2	1	6	5
9. Ballinasloe,	–	15	4	–	–	19	4	–	3	–	–	7	26	–	3	6	3	2	3
10. Ballinrobe,	–	4	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	–	–	1	2
11. Ballycastle,	–	31	–	–	–	31	19	–	5	–	–	24	55	1	12	4	2	14	20
12. Ballymena,	–	21	5	–	–	26	243	1	105	–	–	349	375	22	61	46	21	130	220
13. Ballymoney,	–	25	1	–	–	26	104	–	24	–	–	128	154	5	27	17	1	46	66
14. Ballyshannon,	–	22	–	–	–	22	–	–	5	–	–	5	27	2	8	1	–	6	11
15. Balrothery,	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
16. Baltinglass,	–	13	1	–	–	14	–	–	1	–	–	1	15	–	5	2	–	1	2
17. Banbridge,	–	103	2	–	–	105	127	4	76	2	–	209	314	12	58	50	15	132	188
18. Bandon,	–	28	3	1	1	33	–	3	3	–	–	6	39	–	4	2	–	5	5
19. Bantry,	–	4	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	1	1	2	–
20. Belfast,	–	272	160	2	–	434	333	12	132	1	–	478	912	40	155	107	86	312	482
21. Boyle,	–	9	–	–	–	9	4	–	1	–	–	5	14	–	6	1	1	2	4
22. Cahersiveen,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
23. Callan,	–	6	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
24. Carlow,	–	17	14	1	1	33	1	–	2	–	–	3	36	2	3	7	2	7	11
25. Carrickmacross,	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	1	7	–	2	1	–	–	1
26. Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	18	2	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	5	5	4	3	8
27. Carrick-on-Suir,	–	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	1	–	–	–
28. Cashel,	–	9	1	–	1	11	1	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	2	2	–	–	–
29. Castlebar,	–	4	–	–	1	5	2	–	1	–	–	3	8	–	1	2	1	–	4
30. Castleblayney,	–	22	1	–	–	23	50	–	7	–	–	57	80	4	18	14	2	17	28
31. Castlederg,	–	17	–	–	–	17	14	1	–	–	–	15	32	3	7	4	–	13	23
32. Castlerea,	–	1	–	1	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	2	4	3	4
33. Cavan,	–	80	9	–	–	89	11	–	3	–	–	14	103	5	28	8	3	22	31
34. Celbridge,	–	14	3	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	3	4	–	2	4
35. Clifden,	–	7	2	–	–	9	–	–	1	–	–	1	10	–	2	1	1	1	2
36. Clogheen,	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
37. Clogher,	–	34	–	–	–	34	23	1	–	–	–	24	58	3	12	10	5	14	24
38. Clones,	–	32	–	–	–	32	9	–	13	–	–	22	54	4	5	5	2	18	24
39. Clonmel,	–	6	1	–	–	7	2	–	7	–	–	9	16	–	1	–	–	2	6
40. Coleraine,	–	38	1	–	–	39	105	7	53	–	–	165	204	10	26	22	8	55	78
41. Cookstown,	–	50	1	–	–	51	59	–	11	–	–	70	121	5	17	16	6	39	70
42. Cootehill,	–	50	6	–	–	56	25	6	13	–	–	44	100	7	18	9	6	29	43
43. Cork,	–	89	94	–	–	183	14	1	55	1	–	71	254	10	46	31	25	33	83
44. Donegal,	–	32	1	–	–	33	3	1	5	–	–	9	42	3	10	5	1	14	23
45. Downpatrick,	–	71	4	–	1	76	121	2	31	–	–	154	230	11	43	35	7	55	78
46. Drogheda,	–	11	1	–	–	12	3	–	4	–	–	7	19	–	3	2	–	1	4
47. Dublin, North,	1	144	103	1	–	249	34	3	73	–	–	110	359	9	50	40	35	19	48
48. Dublin, South,	4	283	156	1	–	444	6	8	156	4	2	176	620	6	66	87	55	34	79
49. Dundalk,	–	22	–	–	–	22	3	–	5	–	–	8	30	1	3	1	1	5	12
50. Dunfanaghy,	–	10	–	–	–	10	3	–	–	–	–	3	13	–	3	–	2	4	6
51. Dungannon,	–	96	1	–	–	97	48	–	7	1	–	56	153	4	27	25	13	55	81
52. Dungarvan,	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1
53. Dunmanway,	–	10	2	1	–	13	–	–	3	–	–	3	16	1	3	1	2	4	4
54. Dunshaughlin,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
55. Edenderry,	–	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	3	2
56. Ennis,	–	5	1	–	1	7	–	–	3	–	–	3	10	–	2	2	2	–	1
57. Enniscorthy,	–	11	4	–	1	16	–	–	5	–	–	5	21	–	1	4	4	4	5
58. Enniskillen,	–	76	6	–	–	82	4	–	68	–	–	72	154	6	23	19	8	51	80
59. Ennistymon,	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
60. Fermoy,	–	13	29	–	–	42	2	–	–	–	–	2	44	1	9	2	7	10	22
61. Galway,	–	10	2	–	–	12	–	1	1	–	–	2	14	–	5	2	–	3	6
62. Glenties,	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	2	9	–	1	4	–	1	4
63. Gorey,	–	18	1	–	1	20	–	–	10	–	–	10	30	–	3	5	–	7	7
64. Gort,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65. Gortin,	–	5	1	–	–	6	10	–	–	–	–	10	16	–	5	–	–	4	6
66. Granard,	–	14	–	–	–	14	1	–	3	–	–	4	18	–	1	3	2	3	4

[continued.

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in Ireland, under the Provisions of the Act 7 and 8 Vic., c. 81, during the Year 1861—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church. Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	Total.	Not according to the Rites of the Established Church. In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	Total.	Total Marriages.	Not of Age. Men.	Not of Age. Women.	Re-married. Widowers.	Re-married. Widows.	Signed with Marks. Men.	Signed with Marks. Women.
67. Inishowen,	–	16	–	–	–	16	5	–	–	–	–	5	21	–	7	4	1	6	8
68. Irvinestown,	–	43	–	–	–	43	3	–	9	–	–	12	55	1	9	6	2	19	35
69. Kanturk,	–	2	5	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	2	–	1	3	3
70. Kells,	–	13	2	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	4	4	3	4
71. Kenmare,	–	3	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	1
72. Kilkeel,	–	21	–	–	–	21	22	–	–	–	–	22	43	–	8	6	2	16	14
73. Kilkenny,	–	20	9	–	2	31	4	–	3	–	–	7	38	–	7	5	2	4	9
74. Killarney,	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	3	7	–	2	2	–	2	2
75. Kilmallock,	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
76. Kilrush,	–	7	2	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	–	1	1
77. Kinsale,	–	9	7	1	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	4	2	–	2	5
78. Larne,	–	20	4	–	–	24	132	7	–	–	–	139	163	4	28	13	8	31	44
79. Letterkenny,	–	6	1	–	–	7	20	1	1	–	–	22	29	–	3	2	2	8	9
80. Limerick,	–	45	27	–	–	72	1	–	5	1	–	7	79	1	9	9	8	5	25
81. Lisburn,	–	80	50	–	1	131	90	4	107	–	–	201	332	8	42	45	13	117	167
82. Lismore,	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
83. Lisnaskea,	–	68	–	–	–	68	3	–	7	–	–	10	78	4	8	7	3	17	32
84. Listowel,	–	6	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	–
85. Londonderry,	–	62	7	–	1	70	87	4	20	–	–	111	181	5	24	24	7	60	90
86. Longford,	–	20	5	4	–	29	2	–	2	–	–	4	33	1	4	5	6	5	8
87. Loughrea,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1
88. Lurgan,	–	225	15	–	–	240	42	–	60	–	–	102	342	24	75	40	23	165	243
89. Macroom,	–	4	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	2	–	–	2
90. Magherafelt,	–	82	1	–	–	83	72	–	14	–	–	86	169	11	39	19	8	52	79
91. Mallow,	–	11	18	–	–	29	–	–	1	–	–	1	30	–	9	4	1	6	14
92. Manorhamilton,	–	19	3	–	–	22	–	–	1	–	–	1	23	1	5	3	1	8	10
93. Middleton,	–	16	10	–	–	26	–	–	4	–	–	4	30	1	8	2	1	4	10
94. Milford,	–	10	2	–	–	12	16	4	1	–	–	21	33	1	9	2	1	14	20
95. Mohill,	–	16	2	–	–	18	1	–	1	–	–	2	20	1	4	1	–	6	6
96. Monaghan,	–	39	3	–	–	42	17	–	4	–	–	21	63	5	7	15	2	21	25
97. Mountmellick,	–	18	4	–	–	22	–	–	3	–	–	3	25	1	5	6	3	2	4
98. Mullingar,	–	12	2	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	1	3	3	–	–	2
99. Naas,	–	20	43	–	–	63	6	–	4	–	–	10	73	1	14	4	7	5	26
100. Navan,	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	1	–	2	1
101. Nenagh,	–	13	2	–	–	15	–	–	2	–	–	2	17	–	4	3	1	2	2
102. Newcastle,	–	3	2	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	2	–	–	1	3
103. New Ross,	–	8	1	–	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	2	11	1	–	3	1	1	1
104. Newry,	–	78	–	–	–	78	79	–	38	–	–	117	195	4	22	23	7	47	94
105. Newtownards,	–	40	10	–	–	50	185	7	64	–	–	256	306	10	49	35	13	84	127
106. Newtownlimavady,	–	26	3	–	–	29	48	2	1	–	–	51	80	3	9	7	4	18	25
107. Oldcastle,	–	12	3	–	–	15	4	–	1	–	–	5	20	–	4	2	–	2	5
108. Omagh,	–	71	2	–	–	73	49	1	1	–	–	51	124	5	21	12	9	43	53
109. Parsonstown,	–	19	10	–	–	29	4	1	1	–	–	6	35	–	7	5	1	6	11
110. Rathdown,	1	77	20	–	–	98	–	6	22	–	–	28	126	1	18	21	9	7	11
111. Rathdrum,	–	23	4	–	2	29	–	–	9	–	–	9	38	1	9	6	2	9	15
112. Rathkeale,	–	13	3	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	2	–	1	2	3
113. Roscommon,	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1
114. Roscrea,	–	17	2	–	–	19	–	–	3	–	–	3	22	–	1	3	–	3	2
115. Scarriff,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
116. Shillelagh,	–	17	3	–	2	22	–	–	6	–	–	6	28	–	3	–	3	–	4
117. Skibbereen,	–	28	8	–	–	36	–	–	9	–	–	9	45	3	12	2	1	11	11
118. Sligo,	–	50	1	–	–	51	2	3	3	–	–	8	59	1	13	9	4	6	10
119. Strabane,	–	42	2	–	–	44	85	1	7	–	–	93	137	9	31	14	6	48	69
120. Stranorlar,	–	12	1	–	–	13	19	–	1	–	–	20	33	–	–	7	1	10	18
121. Swineford,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
122. Thurles,	–	6	13	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	1	3	–	1	3	9
123. Tipperary,	–	9	1	–	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	3	–	–	–	–
124. Tralee,	–	15	3	–	–	18	2	1	4	–	–	7	25	–	6	2	2	4	6
125. Trim,	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	1
126. Tuam,	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
127. Tullamore,	–	10	1	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	1	12	1	4	1	–	–	2
128. Waterford,	–	20	9	–	–	29	1	–	6	–	–	7	36	–	8	4	3	9	19
129. Westport,	–	11	4	1	–	16	1	–	1	–	–	2	18	–	4	1	–	4	5
130. Wexford,	–	6	–	–	–	6	1	–	2	–	–	3	9	–	2	1	–	1	–
Ireland,	6	3,749	990	14	20	4,779	2,621	95	1,403	11	2	4,132	8,911	310	1,483	1,089	544	2,243	3,545

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in Ireland during each Quarter of the Year 1861.

DISTRICTS.	Counties in which Situate.	Quarter ended				TOTAL.
		March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
1. Abbeyleix,	Queen's County,	3	3	8	5	19
2. Antrim,	Antrim,	35	50	42	52	179
3. Ardee,	Louth, Meath,	2	3	–	4	9
4. Armagh,	Armagh, Tyrone,	75	53	55	75	258
5. Athlone,	Roscommon, Westmeath,	8	12	14	9	43
6. Athy,	Kildare, Queen's County, King's County,	4	1	3	6	14
7. Bailieborough,	Cavan, Meath,	7	15	4	12	38
8. Ballina,	Mayo, Sligo,	9	8	12	6	35
9. Ballinasloe,	Galway, Roscommon,	7	7	9	3	26
10. Ballinrobe,	Mayo, Galway,	2	1	–	2	5
11. Ballycastle,	Antrim,	20	9	8	18	55
12. Ballymena,	Antrim,	95	81	96	103	375
13. Ballymoney,	Antrim, Londonderry,	42	37	24	51	154
14. Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim,	6	5	8	8	27
15. Balrothery,	Dublin,	1	–	1	1	3
16. Baltinglass,	Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, Carlow,	5	3	2	5	15
17. Banbridge,	Down, Armagh,	72	69	86	87	314
18. Bandon,	Cork,	7	6	13	13	39
19. Bantry,	Cork,	3	1	–	1	5
20. Belfast,	Antrim, Down,	211	197	249	255	912
21. Boyle,	Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo,	4	4	5	1	14
22. Cahersiveen,	Kerry,	–	–	1	–	1
23. Callan,	Kilkenny, Tipperary,	2	–	3	2	7
24. Carlow,	Carlow, Queen's County, Kildare,	10	8	7	11	36
25. Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	1	1	1	4	7
26. Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim, Roscommon,	8	6	4	2	20
27. Carrick-on-Suir,	Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford,	1	–	2	2	5
28. Cashel,	Tipperary,	6	2	3	1	12
29. Castlebar,	Mayo,	–	4	4	–	8
30. Castleblayney,	Monaghan, Armagh,	18	20	22	20	80
31. Castlederg,	Tyrone,	10	8	7	7	32
32. Castlerea,	Roscommon, Mayo, Galway,	3	2	–	–	5
33. Cavan,	Cavan,	26	25	27	25	103
34. Celbridge,	Kildare, Dublin, Meath,	3	5	5	4	17
35. Clifden,	Galway,	3	2	4	1	10
36. Clogheen,	Tipperary, Limerick,	–	–	2	–	2
37. Clogher,	Tyrone, Monaghan,	17	10	15	16	58
38. Clones,	Monaghan, Fermanagh,	22	10	9	13	54
39. Clonmel,	Tipperary, Waterford,	6	1	4	5	16
40. Coleraine,	Londonderry, Antrim,	59	38	39	68	204
41. Cookstown,	Tyrone,	33	23	25	40	121
42. Cootehill,	Cavan, Monaghan,	33	22	22	23	100
43. Cork,	Cork County and City,	61	64	68	61	254
44. Donegal,	Donegal,	12	9	6	15	42
45. Downpatrick,	Down,	48	45	66	71	230
46. Drogheda,	Louth, Meath,	4	3	4	8	19
47. Dublin, North,	Dublin County and City,	82	89	89	99	359
48. Dublin, South,	Dublin County and City,	133	170	174	143	620
49. Dundalk,	Louth, Armagh, Monaghan,	7	7	8	8	30
50. Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	8	–	1	4	13
51. Dungannon,	Tyrone,	46	36	32	39	153
52. Dungarvan,	Waterford,	1	2	–	–	3
53. Dunmanway,	Cork,	10	–	5	1	16
54. Dunshaughlin,	Meath, Dublin,	–	–	–	1	1
55. Edenderry,	King's County, Kildare, Meath,	2	–	1	3	6
56. Ennis,	Clare,	2	4	4	–	10
57. Enniscorthy,	Wexford, Carlow,	5	7	6	3	21
58. Enniskillen,	Fermanagh, Cavan, Tyrone,	39	39	36	40	154
59. Ennistymon,	Clare,	–	1	1	1	3
60. Fermoy,	Cork,	13	11	11	9	44
61. Galway,	Galway,	4	6	2	2	14
62. Glenties,	Donegal,	3	2	1	3	9
63. Gorey,	Wexford,	8	7	9	6	30
64. Gort,	Galway, Clare,	–	–	–	–	–
65. Gortin,	Tyrone,	5	7	2	2	16
66. Granard,	Longford, Westmeath, Cavan,	6	3	3	6	18

[continued.

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in Ireland during each Quarter of the Year 1861—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	Counties in which Situate.	Quarter ended				TOTAL.
		March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
67. Inishowen,	Donegal,	6	6	6	3	21
68. Irvinestown,	Fermanagh, Tyrone,	20	10	9	16	55
69. Kanturk,	Cork, Kerry,	3	4	–	–	7
70. Kells,	Meath, Westmeath, Cavan,	3	2	6	4	15
71. Kenmare,	Kerry,	1	2	2	–	5
72. Kilkeel,	Down,	12	7	11	13	43
73. Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	9	9	10	10	38
74. Killarney,	Kerry,	4	–	2	1	7
75. Kilmallock,	Limerick, Cork,	1	2	–	1	4
76. Kilrush,	Clare,	3	3	2	1	9
77. Kinsale,	Cork,	1	4	9	3	17
78. Larne,	Antrim,	39	41	39	44	163
79. Letterkenny,	Donegal,	14	7	2	6	29
80. Limerick,	Limerick, Clare,	14	18	22	25	79
81. Lisburn,	Antrim, Down,	83	60	87	102	332
82. Lismore,	Waterford, Cork,	3	–	2	–	5
83. Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh,	21	22	22	13	78
84. Listowel,	Kerry,	2	2	2	1	7
85. Londonderry,	Londonderry, Donegal,	50	35	39	57	181
86. Longford,	Longford, Roscommon,	7	11	7	8	33
87. Loughrea,	Galway,	1	–	–	1	2
88. Lurgan,	Armagh, Down, Antrim,	88	65	101	88	342
89. Macroom,	Cork,	2	1	1	2	6
90. Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	53	34	37	45	169
91. Mallow,	Cork,	4	4	10	12	30
92. Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	7	8	4	4	23
93. Middleton,	Cork,	7	12	6	5	30
94. Milford,	Donegal,	19	4	3	7	33
95. Mohill,	Leitrim,	7	3	5	5	20
96. Monaghan,	Monaghan,	15	13	18	17	63
97. Mountmellick,	Queen's County, King's County,	5	9	5	6	25
98. Mullingar,	Westmeath,	5	2	5	2	14
99. Naas,	Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow,	19	18	25	11	73
100. Navan,	Meath,	4	3	–	–	7
101. Nenagh,	Tipperary, Galway,	3	5	4	5	17
102. Newcastle,	Limerick,	–	1	2	3	6
103. New Ross,	Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow,	2	4	4	1	11
104. Newry,	Down, Armagh,	50	46	45	54	195
105. Newtownards,	Down,	76	70	66	94	306
106. Newtownlimavady,	Londonderry,	15	26	15	24	80
107. Oldcastle,	Meath, Westmeath, Cavan,	7	1	5	7	20
108. Omagh,	Tyrone,	35	30	26	33	124
109. Parsonstown,	King's County, Tipperary,	10	14	6	5	35
110. Rathdown,	Dublin, Wicklow,	32	36	27	31	126
111. Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	10	9	10	9	38
112. Rathkeale,	Limerick,	7	3	4	2	16
113. Roscommon,	Roscommon, Galway,	–	2	1	–	3
114. Roscrea,	Tipperary, King's County, Queen's County,	5	7	7	3	22
115. Scarriff,	Clare, Galway,	1	–	–	–	1
116. Shillelagh,	Wicklow, Carlow,	8	10	5	5	28
117. Skibbereen,	Cork,	13	10	7	15	45
118. Sligo,	Sligo,	15	15	11	18	59
119. Strabane,	Tyrone, Donegal,	50	21	20	46	137
120. Stranorlar,	Donegal,	13	8	3	9	33
121. Swineford,	Mayo, Sligo,	–	–	2	–	2
122. Thurles,	Tipperary,	5	4	6	4	19
123. Tipperary,	Tipperary, Limerick,	2	2	5	2	11
124. Tralee,	Kerry,	4	7	6	8	25
125. Trim,	Meath,	2	1	2	1	6
126. Tuam,	Galway,	2	1	–	1	4
127. Tullamore,	King's County, Westmeath,	3	7	–	2	12
128. Waterford,	Waterford, Kilkenny,	9	7	9	11	36
129. Westport,	Mayo,	6	5	4	3	18
130. Wexford,	Wexford,	3	4	–	2	9
	IRELAND,	2,298	2,041	2,175	2,397	8,911

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in each County and Province in Ireland during the Year 1861.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, INCLUDING CITIES.	MARRIAGES. According to the Rites of the Established Church.						Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.						TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Not of Age.		Re-married.		Signed with Marks.	
	Special License.	License.	Banns.	Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated by which of the foregoing forms.	TOTAL.	In Registered Presbyterian Meeting-houses.	In Registered Buildings.	In the Registrar's Office.	Society of Friends.	Jews.	TOTAL.		Men.	Women.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.
COUNTIES.																			
Antrim,	–	427	170	2	1	600	953	20	403	1	–	1,377	1,977	76	316	225	138	639	972
Armagh,	–	357	20	–	–	377	145	2	122	1	–	270	647	31	111	86	38	230	384
Cavan,	–	127	18	–	–	145	33	6	19	–	–	58	203	11	48	17	8	52	67
Donegal,	–	123	8	–	1	132	107	6	15	–	–	128	260	8	51	38	11	82	127
Down,	–	375	66	–	1	442	627	16	172	1	–	816	1,258	47	218	169	46	394	568
Fermanagh,	–	201	6	–	–	207	12	–	84	–	–	96	303	11	42	33	13	92	151
Londonderry,	–	197	11	–	–	208	294	13	88	–	–	395	603	29	97	68	24	183	273
Monaghan,	–	104	5	–	–	109	73	–	25	–	–	98	207	12	33	32	9	66	88
Tyrone,	–	324	5	–	–	329	263	4	26	1	–	294	623	28	114	78	39	205	313
Province of ULSTER,	–	2,235	309	2	3	2,549	2,507	67	954	4	–	3,532	6,081	256	1,030	746	326	1,943	2,943
COUNTIES.																			
Clare,	–	16	3	–	2	21	–	–	4	–	–	4	25	–	5	3	2	1	2
Cork,	–	214	179	3	1	397	16	4	75	1	–	96	493	17	101	49	39	80	159
Kerry,	–	29	6	–	–	35	2	1	7	–	–	10	45	–	14	4	2	6	9
Limerick,	–	67	33	–	–	100	1	–	6	1	–	8	108	1	13	9	9	8	31
Tipperary,	–	54	21	–	1	76	4	–	12	–	–	16	92	1	11	8	2	10	19
Waterford,	–	27	8	–	–	35	2	–	6	–	–	8	43	–	9	4	3	10	20
Province of MUNSTER,	–	407	250	3	4	664	25	5	110	2	–	142	806	19	156	77	57	115	240
COUNTIES.																			
Carlow,	–	23	13	–	3	39	1	–	2	–	–	3	42	2	7	6	2	5	10
Dublin,	6	497	278	2	–	783	40	17	251	4	2	314	1,097	16	135	147	98	60	139
Kildare,	–	38	45	–	–	83	6	–	6	–	–	12	95	2	18	9	7	7	32
Kilkenny,	–	29	11	–	2	42	4	–	3	–	–	7	49	–	7	5	2	4	9
King's County,	–	33	13	–	–	46	4	2	2	–	–	8	54	1	10	7	1	9	14
Longford,	–	29	5	4	–	38	3	–	5	–	–	8	46	1	5	8	8	8	12
Louth,	–	37	–	–	–	37	6	–	10	–	–	16	53	1	6	3	1	7	19
Meath,	–	31	4	–	–	35	3	–	1	–	–	4	39	–	4	6	3	5	8
Queen's County,	–	41	8	1	–	50	–	–	3	–	–	3	53	2	5	9	4	4	6
Westmeath,	–	30	4	–	–	34	–	–	6	1	–	7	41	1	6	4	2	3	9
Wexford,	–	43	6	–	2	51	2	–	18	–	–	20	71	1	6	13	5	13	13
Wicklow,	–	61	10	–	2	73	–	–	16	–	–	16	89	1	15	10	5	11	20
Province of LEINSTER,	6	892	397	7	9	1,311	69	19	323	5	2	418	1,729	28	224	227	138	136	291
COUNTIES.																			
Galway,	–	38	8	–	–	46	4	1	6	–	–	11	57	–	11	9	5	6	13
Leitrim,	–	49	6	–	–	55	1	–	2	–	–	3	58	2	13	8	4	17	22
Mayo,	–	29	7	1	1	38	5	–	4	–	–	9	47	1	9	5	1	9	12
Roscommon,	–	28	12	1	3	44	6	–	1	–	–	7	51	2	14	8	8	8	20
Sligo,	–	71	1	–	–	72	4	3	3	–	–	10	82	2	26	9	5	9	14
Province of CONNAUGHT,	–	215	34	2	4	255	20	4	16	–	–	40	295	7	73	39	23	49	81
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	6	3,749	990	14	20	4,779	2,621	95	1,403	11	2	4,132	8,911	310	1,483	1,089	544	2,243	3,545

ABSTRACT of MARRIAGES Registered in every County and Province in Ireland, during each Quarter of the Year 1861.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, INCLUDING CITIES.	Quarter ended March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	TOTAL.
COUNTIES.					
Antrim,	474	431	499	573	1,977
Armagh,	175	130	161	181	647
Cavan,	58	49	41	55	203
Donegal,	99	50	40	71	260
Down,	296	275	326	361	1,258
Fermanagh,	86	72	70	75	303
Londonderry,	175	126	118	184	603
Monaghan,	55	47	54	51	207
Tyrone,	191	134	124	174	623
Province of ULSTER,	1,609	1,314	1,433	1,725	6,081
COUNTIES.					
Clare,	6	9	8	2	25
Cork,	124	117	130	122	493
Kerry,	11	11	13	10	45
Limerick,	24	23	29	32	108
Tipperary,	24	21	28	19	92
Waterford,	12	9	11	11	43
Province of MUNSTER,	201	190	219	196	806
COUNTIES.					
Carlow,	12	12	6	12	42
Dublin,	245	291	290	271	1,097
Kildare,	24	20	31	20	95
Kilkenny,	13	9	13	14	49
King's County,	15	21	9	9	54
Longford,	11	14	9	12	46
Louth,	12	13	11	17	53
Meath,	11	9	8	11	39
Queen's County,	11	12	16	14	53
Westmeath,	10	6	15	10	41
Wexford,	18	22	19	12	71
Wicklow,	24	26	19	20	89
Province of LEINSTER,	406	455	446	422	1,729
COUNTIES.					
Galway,	19	16	14	8	57
Leitrim,	18	16	13	11	58
Mayo,	12	12	14	9	47
Roscommon,	13	16	16	6	51
Sligo,	20	22	20	20	82
Province of CONNAUGHT,	82	82	77	54	295
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	2,298	2,041	2,175	2,397	8,911

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

2565

MINES.

REPORTS

OF

THE INSPECTORS OF MINES,

TO

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE,

For the Year 1861.

MR. DUNN.
MR. ATKINSON.
MR. DICKINSON.
MR. HIGSON.
MR. HEDLEY.
MR. WYNNE.
MR. BROUGH.
MR. BAKER.
MR. EVANS.
MR. WILLIAMS.
MR. ALEXANDER.
MR. MORTON.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1862.

4699.

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Summary of Separate Fatal Accidents in and about the Coal and Ironstone Mines of Great Britain during the Year 1861.

Name of Districts.	Explosions of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
		Falls of Coal and Ironstone.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains Breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	8	4	34	38	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	2	9	1	–	–	–	–	6	1	11	19	7	–	14	21	95
South Durham	1	3	27	30	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	3	9	1	–	–	–	5	14	–	–	20	2	–	13	15	75
North and East Lancashire	10	7	22	29	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	–	15	1	3	–	–	2	1	1	1	9	1	–	3	4	67
West Lancashire and North Wales	9	5	27	32	2	–	9	2	–	2	1	1	17	2	1	1	–	6	2	–	–	12	2	–	6	8	78
Yorkshire	7	13	18	31	1	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	15	6	1	–	–	3	2	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	65
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	3	6	14	20	–	3	2	4	–	2	1	–	12	–	–	1	–	3	2	–	2	8	–	–	–	–	43
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	3	5	9	14	–	–	3	6	2	3	2	3	19	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	41
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	7	55	19	74	1	–	6	3	–	2	7	5	24	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	–	1	–	1	115
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire.	3	13	29	42	1	1	3	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	9	2	–	12	1	–	1	2	66
South Wales	3	28	32	60	–	1	2	–	1	3	1	1	9	–	–	1	–	3	10	–	1	14	2	–	3	5	91
Eastern district of Scotland	3	10	12	22	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	3	1	2	6	39
Western do.	4	7	14	21	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	3	36
Total separate accidents in 1861	61	156	257	413	6	7	40	26	5	22	23	19	148	14	10	4	–	24	48	4	19	123	22	2	42	66	811
Do. do. in 1860	70	140	239	379	4	12	34	37	6	32	11	21	157	9	7	2	3	79		5	10	115	23	3	22	48	769
																							Increase				42

SUMMARY of DEATHS caused by the aforesaid ACCIDENTS in and about the COAL and IRONSTONE MINES of GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1861.

Name of Districts.	Explosions of Fire Damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.								Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
		Falls of Coal and Ironstone.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	10	4	36	40	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	2	9	–	2	–	–	–	8	–	6	16	7	–	17	24	99
South Durham	1	3	27	30	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	3	10	1	–	–	–	5	14	–	–	20	2	–	13	15	76
North and East Lancashire	20	8	23	31	1	3	2	3	1	4	4	–	18	1	3	–	–	2	1	1	1	9	1	–	3	4	82
West Lancashire and North Wales	31	5	27	32	2	–	11	2	–	2	1	1	19	2	2	2	–	6	2	–	–	14	2	–	6	8	104
Yorkshire	10	13	18	31	1	1	3	3	1	2	4	1	16	6	1	–	–	3	2	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	69
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire	3	6	15	21	–	4	2	4	–	4	1	–	15	–	–	23	–	3	2	–	2	30	–	–	–	–	69
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	3	5	9	14	–	–	4	6	2	3	2	3	20	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	42
South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	13	59	19	78	1	-	8	3	–	2	7	6	27	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	–	2	–	2	134
Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire	4	13	31	44	1	1	3	–	--	2	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	9	2	–	12	1	–	1	2	69
South Wales	16	28	35	63	–	1	4	–	1	3	1	1	11	–	–	2	–	3	10	–	–	15	2	–	3	5	110
Eastern district of Scotland	4	10	12	22	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	5	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	1	15	3	1	2	6	52
Western do.	4	7	14	21	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	2	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	3	37
Total lives lost in 1861	119	161	266	427	6	10	46	29	5	25	23	20	164	13	30	29	–	24	50	3	14	163	22	3	45	70	943
Do. do. in 1860	363	144	244	388	5	22	46	38	6	32	11	22	182	11	8	6	3	79		5	10	122	23	9	22	54	1,109
																									Decrease		166

Mr. Dunn's Report.

REPORT on the INSPECTION of COAL MINES in the NORTHERN DISTRICT; viz. the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, from 31st December 1860, to and with 31st December 1861.—By MATTHIAS DUNN, Esq.

AN ACCOUNT of FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS in the NORTHERN DISTRICT, comprising the Northern Part of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, in the year 1861.

		In Shafts.	Explosions.	Crush of Tubs.	Fall of Coal, &c.	Sundries.	Total.
1861 :—							
January 8	Whitehaven, crush of baskets	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 14	Mickley, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	Monkwearmouth, inclined plane	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	Tanfield Moor, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	East Holywell, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 26	Tanfield Lea, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 27	Felling, riding on bank waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 28	Whitehaven, sudden death, natural cause	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30	Kibblesworth, underground ladder	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 31	Backworth, above-ground waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	Choppington, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Seaton Coal Colliery, Cumberland, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
February 2	Seaton Coal Colliery, incline above ground	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	Townley Main, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 7	Bedlington, fall of cage	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	Tanfield Moor, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 8	Bedlington, crush of cage	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 12	Consett, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 16	Montagu Main, leg broken	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 27	Bebside, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	Whitehaven, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 28	Ouston, crush of crank	–	–	–	–	1	1
March 4	Beamish, fall of stone	–	–	–	3	–	3
„ „	Wylam, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 6	Flimby, killed above at tramway	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 10	Backworth, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	Complaint from Seghill men	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 13	Cowpen, death on incline	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 14	Backworth, explosion of gas	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	Coxlodge, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	Tyne Main, hurt by cage	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 26	Sheriff Hill, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Whitehaven, explosion, 4 burnt, 3 severely	–	2	–	–	–	2
„ 30	Backworth, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
April 3	Cowpen, fall of stone	–	–	–	2	–	2
„ 5	Usworth, crush of tubs	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 12	Bedlington, fall of roof	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	Cramlington, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 27	Killingworth, waggons (coal)	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30	Whitehaven, firing a shot	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 31	Heworth, riding on full tubs contrary to rule	–	–	1	–	–	1
June 1	Usworth, chokedamp in waste	–	–	–	–	2	2
„ 2	Cleator Moor, winch	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 4	Whitehaven, killed by kick of horse	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 5	Washington Colliery, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Carried forward	1	3	4	23	17	48

		In Shafts.	Explosions.	Crush of Tubs.	Fall of Coal, &c.	Sundries.	Total.
1861 :—	Brought forward	1	3	4	23	17	48
June 7	Bedlington, fall of stone (no letter to me)	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 8	Urpeth, Bewick pit, fall from cradle	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 13	Killingworth, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	Monkwearmouth, death on inclined plane	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 19	„ fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 20	Walbottle, crush of tubs	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	Backworth, killed by locomotive	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 26	Monkwearmouth, killed in cage	1	–	–	–	–	1
July 1	Cramlington, crush of tubs	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 12	Cowpen, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 15	Hartley, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 17	Whitehaven, in shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 16	Monkwearmouth, explosion	–	2	–	–	–	2
„ 22	Killingworth, plane and water tub	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30	Benton, old shaft explosion	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	Arthers Hill Quarry, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
August 6	Sheriff Hill, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Harton, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 15	Urpeth, explosion	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	Washington, fall from screens	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	Sleekburn, sinking pit machinery	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 24	Crossby, explosion above ground, pit top	–	2	–	–	–	2
„ 26	Ellenborough, explosion, staple pit	–	1	–	–	–	1
September 4	Seaton Moor, coal waggon	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 9	„ fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	Cowpen, fall of stone	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 23	Ouston, killed drawing props	–	–	–	1	–	1
October 2	Seaton Moor, accident to cage	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	Washington, crush of tubs	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	Whitehaven, crush of rolley	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 11	Backworth, fall of coal, misdeed	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 16	Netherton, coal waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	Dudley, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	Shipcote, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Cramlington, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 21	Backworth, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	Gosforth, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	Consitt, in shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	Bebside, screen, above ground	–	–	–	–	1	1
November 6	Coxlodge, crush of crank	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 27	Killingworth, waggon-way	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 29	Dissington, fall of stone	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Townley Main, landsale trunk	–	–	–	–	1	1
December 2	Beamish, waggon-way above ground	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 5	Seaton Delaval, rolley-way, tubs	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 6	Burradon, fall of coal	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	Ellenborough, in shaft, line pit	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 10	Felling, fell down shaft	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 12	Railway, locomotive engine	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 17	Hilda, incline	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Total	9	10	9	40	31	99

It is matter of great congratulation that the annals for the above period are remarkably free from any important fatality from explosion or otherwise, for the schedule shows that in only four instances have there been more than single deaths involved.

As for explosions, there have only been seven cases, comprising the deaths of 10 individuals. Accidents in shafts, too, are of very limited number, so that the great bulk of fatalities consists of falls of coal and stone and single casualties which cannot be classed under any general head, but may be termed miscellaneous.

With respect to falls of coal, many of the cases have arisen from the carelessness of

the hewers in not applying sprags or diagonal stays whilst holing the coal, against which neglect there has been hitherto found no remedy.

Falls of stone are for the most part irremediable, inasmuch as in all cases the duty devolves upon the overmen and deputies, not only to provide suitable timber for the working places, but also to sett it when present, leaving spare props to be applied to any unforeseen emergency when it occurs; and it is gratifying to state, that in no case has any dereliction of duty been discovered during the investigation before the coroners and jury.

The few following remarks upon the fatal list may suffice in explanation of the Report, viz:

January 16*th.* Killed on the inclined plane, Monkwearmouth. This is at best a dangerous plane of 1,500 yards in length, dipping six inches per yard, and worked by an engine above ground.

The workmen are allowed to ride up and down the said plane in tubs, attached to the coal train, and in this particular case one of the rails had sprung out of its place, and the end went through the ascending tub, and fatally wounded the poor man within.

Additional means of precaution were taken, but it is very difficult to guard against such accidents.

January 27*th.* Felling; riding on coal waggons by some idle boys, one of whom attempted to mount the waggon whilst in movement on the engine plane.

January 30*th.* Kibblesworth, underground ladder; this was a rude ladder up the slope of one of the dykes, and as the top and bottom were badly lighted, it is supposed that the man coming out in the dark had mistaken his way, and fallen headlong down.

A substantial railing was ordered to be affixed, and other regulations in regard to lighting.

February 2*nd.* Seaton, in Cumberland; an inclined plane is employed to lower the loaded tubs from the pit top to the depôt below, and a stranger, not aware of the small space between the tub and a road bridge, was brought in contact with it and killed.

February 28*th.* Ouston; crush of crank underground. The driver of horse became entangled in machinery, and received fatal injuries.

March 4*th.* Wylam; fell down shaft. The deceased was a stranger to the place, and it being night time, had got deceived by the glimmering of a single lamp, and so fell imperceptibly into the working pit shaft.

Additional lights were ordered to be kept at nights.

March 6*th.* A stranger was killed at Flimby colliery in precisely similar circumstances as those at Seaton on 2nd February.

March 14*th.* Backworth; explosion of gas; considerable negligence was exhibited in this case, the deputy overman observed the working board foul, of which he apprised the hewer, who in turn was improvident enough to enter with a naked light, at the same time "dadding" the gas out of the face.

The proceeding had the natural effect of disturbing the gas, which came out upon his candle and burnt him so severely as to cost him his life.

The deputy was severely censured, and removed from his situation.

March 18*th.* Tyne Main; hurt by cage; the regular onsetter was at the moment absent, and a stranger gave the wrong signal, when the poor man was caught in the act of entering the cage whilst moving, and fatally wounded.

March 26*th*; Whitehaven, Croft pit, explosion; considerable want of caution was exhibited in this case; a fall had taken place in the board, and gas had accumulated, whereas one of the hewers present with deputy was permitted to pass over the top of the fall with a naked light, in consequence an explosion followed, and four of those present were burnt, two of whom eventually died.

Great reflection was cast upon Ellwood, the overman.

May 31*st.* Heworth; riding on full tubs up inclined plane; in attempting to mount the tubs whilst in motion up the engine plane, and contrary to fixed orders, it led to the death of the deceased.

The great length of this plane, a mile and a quarter, induces these men to hazard their lives rather than undergo the severe task of walking up, although room is provided for them.

June 1*st.* Usworth; two persons killed by chokedamp in the waste; this was a very unusual circumstance, one of them was a deputy overman, and was understood to know the waste well; they had left their lamps behind whilst they went forward upon some occasion, when they got out of the air-course, and came in contact with the gas from one of the Hutton seam goaves, where they were suffocated.

June 2nd. Cleator Moor; killed by winch; the winch was unprovided with a friction brake and catch, and run amain, whilst the handle moving with great volocity struck the deceased.

June 8*th.* Bewick pit, Urpeth colliery; fall off cradle; the cradle was hung for repairs of shaft, when a small portion of loose stone fell from the side of shaft and struck the deceased off the cradle.

June 16*th.* Explosion, Monkwearmouth; an extraordinary circumstance appertains to this explosion, the men were employed in stowing up an old working, and were using safety lamps, very little air being in circulation in the place, when suddenly an explosion took place, when two of them were sacrificed on the spot.

The lamps were examined at the inquest and found all right, and the only clue to the affair seemed to be that one of the stowers finding his lamp suddenly filled with flame had got alarmed, and had withdrawn it so suddenly as to pass the flame through the gauze to the surrounding atmosphere.

The mode of accounting for it excited great interest amongst the elite of the Mining institute, who were not slow in organizing a committee of investigation, although the identical circumstances could no longer be exhibited, but there the labours of that committee ended, leaving the matter as investigated by the coroner's inquest, and pronounced accidental death.

June 30*th.* Benton old colliery; explosion; this explosion occurred in consequence of some idle boys having introduced a lighted candle between the timbers with which one of the old shafts was covered; in consequence a violent explosion took place which scattered the planking into the winds, and killed the audacious boy who did the deed, several others narrowly escaped.

The shaft after this was filled up.

August 15*th.* Explosion, Urpeth colliery; this explosion arose from inadvertence, the workings of the pit were narrow and comparatively simple as regarded gas, but unbratticed, when some men went in at night to cut height, and without the ordered precaution of taking safety lamps, when an explosion took place, though of small extent, the contracted state of the workings gave intense effect to it, and so damaged one of the workmen that he died although scarcely burnt at all.

August 17*th.* Sleekburn, sinking pit machinery; the pit is unwatered by a winding engine, with horizontal cylinder and crank rod for working the pump, and deceased who was imperfectly acquainted with the place, was brought in contact with the horizontal rod, and carried by it towards part of the house wall and there squeezed so as to occasion his death.

This machinery to be bratticed in future.

August 24*th.* Crosby; fire above ground, two lives lost; this was a very peculiar accident, one of the naphtha lamps within the shade over the screens at pit top had spilled the oil, and in applying a light to another lamp the oil took fire, which was communicated to the woodwork of the screen, and the whole establishment was burnt down, the deleterious smoke going down the shaft and suffocating 18 horses and two men.

The whole of the pit's crew, 36 men and boys, might have suffered, but for the gallantry and forethought of one of the deputies, who rushed to the opening of the separation doors, which turned the whole air current up the other shaft instead of passing into the workings.

August 26*th.* Ellenborough; explosion, one man killed; this explosion took place in a staple pit which connected the ten-quarter seam with the Kennell Band, 30 fathoms below, which was worked by an underground engine.

At the bottom of this staple was a sump of 4 fathoms below, scaffolded over, with a hole for imagined ventilation 18 inches by 12 inches square.

The engine-wright in going down on the cradle very negligently left his safety lamp at bank and took down a common oil lamp, and whilst banging in the shaft it is supposed that a spark had fallen from his lamp through the hole in the scaffold, and so

exploded the gas in the shaft below. He was thrown off the cradle and down the shaft, where there was several feet of water, so that his life was, as it were, twice taken.

It was a great error to leave the under part of the shaft unventilated, having one hole as above described in the scaffold.

September 23rd. Ouston; a deputy overman, highly spoken of, was killed in drawing props.

He was accompanied by a very inexperienced assistant, whereas in so dangerous an employment it is quite necessary that the principal man should be assisted by a companion of activity and experience; which was ordered for the future.

October 25th. Consitt, Medomsley pit; accident to cage; three men were descending in the dark, when one of them looked out to see whether a light was burning in the pit bottom, when his head came in contact with the furnace drift, which occasioned his death.

Same day a stranger lost his life at the screen hoist at Bebside pit; he foolishly stepped on to the platform at bottom, not reflecting that some check beams extended across at top, where he was strangled.

December 6th. Grey Southern Line pit; a man incautiously stepped on to the bottom of shaft whilst the cage was moving, and was caught by the down-coming cage, and so crushed that he died.

December 10th. A very blameable accident happened to-day at Felling colliery. The old upcast shaft was undergoing repairs, for which purpose a cradle was hung upon the gin rope.

It had been recently brought up within 5 or 6 feet of the top of the shaft, when one of the workers incautiously jumped down upon it, which had the effect of canting the cradle and throwing the rope off the barrel of the gin, tumbling at the same time the poor man down the shaft.

On investigation it turned out that having recently reduced the diameter of the gin from 15 to 10 feet, the rope necessarily coiled upon itself, whilst the upper part of the gin was without horns as directed by the Act.

The matter as well as the want of rules was brought before the magistrates, who gave a severe lecture to Mr. C. Carr, the owner and manager.

MATTHIAS DUNN,
Mine Inspector.

Mr. Atkinson's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines in the Southern Portion of the County of Durham, from 31st December 1860 to 31st December 1861.—By John J. Atkinson, Esq.

Sir, Bowburn, near Durham, 28th February 1862.

As Inspector of Mines for the southern portion of the county of Durham, I have the honour to present my annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1861.

Table I. shows the number of separate fatal accidents that have occurred in the district, and the number of deaths that have resulted from them, in each of the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, the last being the year referred to in this Report.

Table I.

	Number of Separate Accidents.					Number of Deaths resulting.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Explosions of Fire-damp	2	4	2	4	1	2	4	2	26	1
Falls of Coal and Stone.										
Falls of coal	4	3	8	2	3	4	3	8	2	3
Falls of stone	20	28	31	28	27	20	28	32	28	27
Total falls in mine	24	31	39	30	30	24	31	40	30	30
In Shafts.										
Overwinding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ropes or chains breaking	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Whilst ascending or descending	1	–	3	3	3	1	–	3	3	4
Falling into shaft from top	3	1	1	1	–	3	1	1	1	–
Things falling from top of shaft	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Falling from part way down	4	4	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	3
Things falling from part way down	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sundries in shafts	6	6	4	4	3	7	6	4	4	3
Totals in shafts	15	11	11	10	9	16	11	11	10	10
Miscellaneous Underground.										
Explosions of gunpowder	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1
Suffocation by gases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Irruptions of water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falling into water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On incline and engine planes	9	7	8	6	5	9	7	8	6	5
By trams or tubs underground	14	15	12	10	14	14	15	12	10	14
By machinery do.	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sundries underground	2	1	3	–	–	5	9	3	–	–
Total miscellaneous underground	27	25	23	16	20	30	33	23	16	20
Total underground	68	71	75	60	60	72	79	76	82	61
On Surface.										
By machinery on surface	1	5	2	3	2	1	5	2	3	2
By boilers bursting on surface	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	8	–	–
By sundries on surface	5	7	10	4	13	5	7	10	4	13
Total on surface	7	12	14	7	15	8	12	20	7	15
Gross Totals	75	83	89	67	75	80	91	96	89	76

By the preceding table it will be seen that only one death has resulted from explosions of gas, during the past year, in this district.

The deaths shown to have resulted from falls of coal and stone in the mines have been about the usual number in the district.

Deaths from shaft accidents, it may be observed, have been the same in number as they were during the preceding year, 1860, and have been slightly below the average of a few years past.

The underground accidents of a miscellaneous character (almost entirely consisting of persons crushed or jammed by the coal tubs, in the extreme workings, the horse roads, and the self-acting and engine planes in the mines) have been somewhat fewer in number than the average of a few years past.

The accidents causing the deaths of persons employed above ground, in connexion with the mines in the district, have been more numerous than usual during the past year.

On the whole the number of deaths from accidents in and about the mines of the district have been fewer in number during the past than during any of the four preceding years embraced by the table.

A detailed list of the accidents that have occurred in and about the mines of the district during the past year, 1861, will be found appended to the Report.

From the detailed list it will be seen that only one of the accidents caused the deaths of two persons, while all the others only resulted in a single death for each accident.

Explosions of Fire-Damp.

That no more than one person should have died from the effects of explosions of fire-damp during the past year in so extensive a district, with so many mines giving off a copious discharge of fire-damp, cannot but be regarded as a highly satisfactory evidence of the great provision made, and of the care and vigilance exercised by the managers of the mines, as well as of the high state of discipline prevailing amongst the workmen. At the same time I consider that there is ample room for improvement in one or other of these respects in several collieries in the district, as they compare unfavourably with many others, where ventilation is carried out to the extent of leaving a very wide margin beyond the mere requirements of the first general rule of the Inspection Act. A few, unfortunately, contenting themselves with a bare compliance with the very limited requirements of that rule as to ventilation.

To find a mine in this condition is one of the most unpleasant things that an Inspector meets with in the execution of his duties, because he cannot require a remedy (which in many cases would involve an outlay of many thousands of pounds), seeing that *under ordinary circumstances* the working places and the travelling roads to and from such working places are in a fit state for working and passing therein, while yet there is so little provision made beyond this simple requirement, that a very slight departure from what may be considered as *ordinary circumstances* may, from time to time, render them unfit for being worked in or passed through ; but of this the Act takes no cognizance, and gives the Inspector no authority to require amendment.

At Wingate Grange Colliery, on the 7th of December 1861, an explosion of gas took place, owing to a want of the most ordinary care on the part of the unfortunate sufferer himself, who lived some 10 or 11 days after the occurrence; and, it is alleged, was every way likely to have recovered but for a further want of care on his own part while undergoing medical treatment for the burns he had received by the explosion.

He was employed to hew coals in a board or stall, in the *whole* mine, when a fall of stone occurred in his working place, and suddenly liberated a feeder of water, accompanied by a discharge of fire-damp ; another man, who was hewing in an adjoining place, on hearing the fall of stone, went to see what had taken place ; and on seeing the fall and the general state of the place, he told Patten, the hewer, to keep his candle low lest any gas had been liberated by the fall, come out of his working place, and send for the deputy overman. Patten, however, refused to do this, on the plea that he wanted to fill the coals he had hewed ; but shortly after the man left and returned to his own working place he was alarmed by hearing an explosion which had occurred at Patten's place, probably from a second fall of stone having taken place and brought the discharged gas down out of the recess in the roof, left by the former one, upon his candle, at which it had become ignited, and scorched him about the chest and back.

Patten's working place was bratticed and had a canvas door at its entrance, to send a current of air into it ; but the first fall of stone had left a cavity in the roof which allowed the liberated gas to lodge in it, above the current of air, which, although feeble, was sufficient for the requirements of the district *under ordinary circumstances*.

At the George Pit of the Etherley Colliery, on the morning of the 14th of December 1861, three persons were burnt by an explosion of fire-damp, although it is a very rare occurrence for this gas to be given off in that colliery.

Two men, who were employed to drift through a trouble, on going to the place to commence work unexpectedly found an accumulation of fire-damp at the place, which exploded at the lighted candle they had with them, and burnt them rather severely.

The deputy overman, on feeling the concussion, went towards the place to see what had happened, when another explosion took place at the naked light which he carried, and burnt him very seriously. This second explosion occurred on the contrary side of the trouble or fault from that by which the two stone-workmen were burnt; but as the places were nearly holed through the fault, and indeed had a small communication with each other by means of a bore-hole about five feet in length, it seems altogether probable that the whole of the gas had come from the same source, at or near the leader of the trouble.

It was the duty of the deputy who got burnt to have examined the places to see that they were safe and free from gas before the men went to their work; and he states that he had done so; but as the pit scarcely ever gives off explosive gas, one may be excused for having grave doubts as to the correctness of this statement. The discharge of fire-damp in this pit is a very unusual occurrence, as it generates, in an ordinary way, a stythy and inexplosive gas. The burns have not proved fatal to any of the three men, and the occurrence should be a warning to deputies not to neglect making a careful examination of every working place and part of a mine, with a safety lamp, before the men go into their work, even in pits that are generally free from accumulations of fire-damp, like the one in question.

Shaft Accidents.

The accidents numbered 2 and 3 respectively, in the appended list are cases of persons falling from mouthings or openings into shafts, above the bottom of the shafts, and indicate that very great care ought to be exercised in such dangerous situations both on the part of colliery agents in the provision of safeguards, and on the part of those whose duty requires them to be near such places.

The accidents numbered 6, 17, and 45 respectively, all appear to have arisen from persons incautiously attempting to alight from the cages in which they were descending shafts before the cages had come to a state of rest at the places where they were respectively expected to get out; two of them at upper seams of coal, where there were mouthings or openings out of the shafts, and the other, in all probability, shortly before the cage reached the shaft bottom.

The occurrence of such accidents as these suggests to me that it may possibly be found desirable to require that every cage in which persons descend or ascend, should be provided with a permanent fixed light attached to it, something similar to the lamps used for railway trains.

The accident No. 4 in the list was that of a carpenter falling off a baulk in a shaft.

The accidents numbered 28 and 33 respectively in the list are cases of persons being crushed by incautiously going into the bottoms of shafts while cages were at work in them, without having signalled their intention to do so, and the cages, in consequence, descending upon and crushing them.

The bottoms of shafts that are open on both sides of the cages should be made as difficult to pass through as possible, consistent with loading and unloading the cages; and the proper road from one side of the cage to the other, on the contrary, as free as possible; so as to do away with all inducement for persons to attempt to cross the mouth of the shaft while the cages are in motion; and onsetters and their assistants should carefully prevent others, and themselves abstain from crossing a shaft under such very dangerous circumstances; and in no instance should they enter a shaft bottom without first signalling the engineman as to their intention to do so.

The accident No. 10 in the list arose from a cage, in which several persons were riding, getting out of its guides in the shaft, by reason of which two boys fell out of the cage, down the shaft, and were killed.

Falls of Roof and Sides of Mines.

This class of accidents have been about the ordinary number for the district during the past year.

The employments of the several persons to whom they have proved fatal may be classed as follows:—

Coal hewers - - -	17
Deputy overmen - - -	3
Drivers and putters - -	3
Wastemen and shifters - -	4
Others - - - - -	3
Total -	30

None of these accidents have proved fatal to more than one person.

Amongst those occurring to hewers, three have arisen from falls of coal, and the remaining 14 from falls of stone.

The three deputy overmen have each been killed by stone falling upon them while engaged in withdrawing or removing timber from positions where the roof is no longer required to be supported; there is a much larger proportion of deputy overmen killed, from this source, than of any other class of persons, the occupation of drawing timber being a very dangerous one. Their lives are, however, in a great measure under their own care, and I can only urge upon them the propriety of carefully propping their way while engaged in it, and making up their minds to allow timber to remain and perish rather than unduly risk their own safety.

None of the remainder of this class of accidents appear to call for special remarks here.

Miscellaneous Accidents Underground.

These accidents may be classified thus:—

Crushed by coal tubs in the workings and horse roads of the mines -	14
Crushed by coal tubs in self-acting and engine planes in the mines -	5
Killed by coal thrown by a shot when blasting by gunpowder - -	1
Total -	20

The average number of lives lost per year from crushes by coal tubs and trains in self-acting and engine planes, during four preceding years, has been $7\frac{1}{2}$, and it seems to be probable that the reduction of deaths to only 5 during the past year may be attributable to the provision of refuge stalls by the sides of these ways, as required by the present Inspection Act.

On the other hand, the deaths due to crushes by tubs in the workings and ordinary horse roads of mines have been rather more numerous during the past than on the average of the four preceding years.

It is no easy matter to hit upon any expedient, compatible with the present system of pony putting, likely to effect any great reduction in the very serious loss of life attending it; and I can only once more refer to my suggestions in reference to this subject, as stated in some of my former Reports.

The remaining accident was caused by the explosion of a shot, employed for blasting coal, by one of two men, who were working in separate places close to each other; the shot completed an opening between the two places, and caused the death of the man in the place adjoining that in which it was prepared and exploded; it evinces either bad judgment or carelessness on the part of one or other of the two workmen.

Above-ground Accidents.

Accidents of this class have been more numerous during the past year than on the average of the four preceding years, in the ratio of 15 to $11\frac{3}{4}$.

Out of the 15 deaths caused by this class of accidents, no less than 11 have arisen from persons being crushed by the waggons on the branch railways, at the tops of the pits. In two of these cases the sufferers were boys of the ages of 7 and 9 years respectively; but neither of them were employed at the collieries.

Two others were each only 11 years of age, one only 13, and two others only 15 years of age, showing a large proportion of them to have been mere boys; and so far confirming an opinion I have expressed in former Reports, that only able-bodied men should be allowed to have the charge of above-ground coal waggons and trucks, as being too heavy and unmanageable to be dealt with by boys.

One of the remaining four accidents belonging to this class arose from a man being struck by the arm of a jack or gin in motion, probably arising chiefly from needless timidity on the part of the sufferer.

The other three accidents were each in connexion with the machinery or erections used for sorting and loading the small coals, generally known as the "apparatus."

In one of these cases a man was crushed by the cage or tub used for raising the coals, while in the act of riding upon it, contrary to orders; precautions have been adopted with a view of preventing the recurrence of any similar accident at the colliery where it occurred.

Another arose from the breaking down of a fence around the top of an apparatus hole, owing to two workmen sitting upon or leaning against it, whereby one of them was precipitated down the hole, and received such injuries as caused his death. The fence was not there for the purpose of being used either as a seat or a place to lean upon, or otherwise it seems probable that damages might have been recoverable, since the fence had not been in a very good state, or it would not have yielded to the force applied to it when it broke. Strictly speaking, perhaps, neither of the men (who were both coal hewers) had any business either to lean against or sit upon the rail forming the fence; although it was natural enough for them so to do, as it was near the top of the pit, where they were waiting at the time.

The flaw in the rail appears not to have been visible or detected by the agents of the colliery.

The third death in connexion with an apparatus arose from a man being crushed by the sheave which he was oiling, while it was in motion, contrary to orders.

The following Account of Coals raised and of Deaths resulting from Accidents in Coal Mines during the five Years ending 31st December 1860 is deduced from an Abstract of a Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated May 3, 1861.

No.	District.	Coals raised during five Years ending 31st Dec. 1860.	Number of Deaths during five Years ending 31st Dec. 1860.	Tons of Coals raised to each Death.
1	Northumberland, No. Durham, & Cumberland	42,959,533	455	94,416
2	South Durham	58,628,597	418	140,259
3	North and East Lancashire	29,302,000	447	65,552
4	West Lancashire and North Wales	33,942,000	451	75,259
5	Yorkshire	42,508,315	457	93,016
6	Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick Shires	25,955,000	233	111,394
7	North Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire	17,300,000	333	51,951
8	South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	26,025,905	733	35,506
9	South Western	23,600,000	449	52,561
10	South Wales	28,554,800	689	41,443
11	East of Scotland	23,908,000	199	120,140
12	West of Scotland	27,782,897	231	120,272
	Totals	380,467,047	5,095	74,674

From the foregoing statement it may be seen that fewer deaths in proportion to the quantity of coals raised have been caused by mining accidents in this than in any of the other inspection districts during the five years embraced by it.

While, on the average of the whole of Great Britain, there has been one life lost for each 74,674 tons of coal raised, there has only been a loss of one life for each 140,259 tons raised in the South Durham district.

The high rate of mortality which arises from accidents in some, as compared with that arising from those in other districts, in proportion to the quantities of coal raised in them, must in a great measure be attributed to a difference in the amount of natural danger; although it cannot be doubted that the general fitting up of the shafts and machinery, and the amount of care and discipline exercised in the general conduct of the mines of some districts, are much superior to what they are in others; and must, in some degree at least, contribute to increase the amount of the difference alluded to.

The new Act for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines. [*Passed 28th August* 1860.]
23 & 24 Vict. Cap. 151.

This act came into operation from and after the 31st of December 1860, and so far has worked in a satisfactory manner in this district, with a very slight exception.

The managers of mines for the most part appear to be disinclined to avail themselves of the services of boys under 12 years of age who have not been previously employed in mines, unless they can read and write in the first instance, so as to avoid the trouble of arranging for their attendance at school in connexion with their work, which would otherwise be required by the Act; and I have been informed that the parents of children between 10 and 12 years of age have, in some cases, complained of this as a hardship, as they wished their children to have work without having an equal desire for them to learn to read and write.

The recent calamity at Hartley Colliery will probably cause the provisions of the present Act for the "Regulation and Inspection of Mines" to undergo revision; in which case it seems to be probable that some addition will also be made to the provisions of the Act.

After a consultation with a majority of my colleagues, I have the honour to suggest the following matters as being calculated to lessen the number of fatal accidents, if provided for in the Inspection Act.

1st. That after a time to be fixed by the Act, every coal and ironstone working should be accessible from the surface of the earth by not less than two distinct shafts, or other communications, separated from each other by natural strata.

2nd. That in the cases of workings in operation at the time to be specified in the Act, and not provided with two such distinct shafts, or other communications, the same may continue to be worked only on condition of active measures being taken and carried on towards providing a second shaft or other communication between the surface of the earth and such workings.

3rd. That for the purpose of exploring or proving a mine, or for connecting two or more shafts or communications from the surface of the earth to the same, a single bratticed shaft may be used, provided that not more than a limited number of persons shall be allowed to be in the mine at the same time; a similar number of persons being allowed to work in finishing off the working by means of one shaft only.

In addition to the foregoing, I also think it desirable to provide by the Act, that on and after the 31st December 1863 proper guides and moveable guards or gates shall be used in connexion with all shafts used for raising or lowering persons employed in mines; and that such shafts be required to be in a proper state for the use of guides.

Complaints from Workmen.

In a few instances complaints, on the part of workmen, as to the state of the collieries in which they were employed, and of practices followed at them, have reached me during the past year. In some of the instances the complaints were reasonable, but in others they were made from a misapprehension of the actual requirements of the Inspection Act.

In all such cases, however, I make an investigation, and if I find anything either contrary to the special requirements of the Act, or otherwise attended with danger, I take steps to have a remedy applied.

Workmen in general would do well to communicate freely and fearlessly with the Inspector in all cases where they may observe any breach of the Act, or source of danger from any other cause.

There are no ironstone mines carried on in the coal measures of this district.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN J. ATKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTH DURHAM INSPECTION DISTRICT, during the Year ending the 31st of December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Jan. 7	1	Peases West (Emma Pit).	Crook - -	J. Pease and Co. - -	Jas. Burrell - -	Horse driver	11	Crushed between tubs and side of way.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 10	2	North Hetton -	Hetton - -	Hetton Coal Co. - -	Edwd. Cowell -	Driver -	12	Fell from main coal mouthing to Hutton seam.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 15	3	Ryhope - -	Sunderland -	Taylors and Co. - -	Jno. Adamson -	Wailer -	15	Crushed by surface waggons - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 21	4	Eppleton -	Hetton - -	Hetton Coal Co. - -	Robt. Bryers -	Hewer -	42	Fell from mouthing in the shaft at the main coal.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 21	5	Auckland Park (B. Boy).	Auckland - -	Nicholas Wood - -	Jos. Garthwaite -	Joiner -	39	Fell off a shaft bunting and was drowned in the sump.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 31	6	Crag Head (New Pit).	Chester-le-Street	Thos. Hedley and Bros. -	W. G. Morgan -	Water leader	–	Fell from cage in the shaft whilst descending.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Feb. 6	7	West Auckland	Auckland - -	Bolckow and Vaughan -	Thos. Richardson -	Shifter -	48	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	8	Delves (Consett)	Consett - -	Consett Iron Co. - -	Wm. Crister -	Hewer -	26	Fall of stone (after being warned) -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	9	Thornley -	Thornley - -	Thornley Coal Co. - -	Wm. House - -	Coupler -	16	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	10	Chilton - -	Ferry Hill -	R. W. Jackson and Co. -	— Kell - -	Horse driver	11	Killed by falling from the cage which had got out of the guides in the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	2
					D. Hays - -	Do. -	15		–	–	1	–	–	
Mar. 2	11	Heugh Hall -	Ditto - -	Owners of West Hetton Colliery.	Chr. Emmerson -	Hewer -	53	Crushed by a horse in the rolley way.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 8	12	Thornley -	Thornley - -	Thornley Coal Co. - -	Geo. Lowther -	Do. -	33	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	13	South Hetton -	Hetton - -	South Hetton Coal Co. -	Robt. Murray -	Coupler -	18	Crushed by tubs in engine plane -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	14	Shotton - -	Hartlepool -	Haswell Coal Co. - -	Robt. Thornby -	Deputy -	37	Fall of stone while drawing a jud -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	15	Kepier Grange	Durham - -	N. Wood and Co. - -	Rich. Stevenson -	Hewer -	35	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	16	Bowburn (West Hetton).	Ferry Hill -	Owners of West Hetton Colliery.	Henry Orton -	Smith -	31	Crushed by cage in trying to get out while it was moving.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	17	Woodhouse Close	Auckland - -	Sir C. McLean, Bt. -	Geo. Ord - -	Trimmer -	11	Crushed by surface waggons against erections.	–	–	–	–	1	1
April 1	18	Stanley (Peases West).	Crook - -	J. Pease and Co. - -	Rich. Dale - -	Hewer -	37	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 3	19	Brandon - -	Durham - -	Strakers and Love - -	C. W. Bainbridge -	Screener -	22	Crushed by surface waggons on the branches.	–	–	–	–	1	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
April 4	20	Willington (A. Pit).	Durham	Strakers and Love	Saml. Ross	Hewer	62	Fall of band stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	21	Elemore	Hetton	Hetton Coal Co.	Wm. Dent	Horse driver	12	Crushed by tubs against the side of the way.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 5	22	Cassop (B. Pit)	Thornley	R. P. and H. Philipson	Jno. Hope	Putter	11	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	23	Brancepeth	Durham	Strakers and Love	Jno. Anderson	Hewer	58	Crushed by a tub	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	24	Newbottle (Margaret Pit).	Houghton-le-Spring.	Earl of Durham	Wm. Maddison	Do.	39	Fall of stone from roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
May 2	25	Whitwell (A. Pit.)	Durham	J. M. Ogden	Chas. Dent	Hewer	23	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	26	Castle Eden	Hartlepool	Thos. Richardson	Robt. Smailes	Deputy	40	Ditto, while drawing timber	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	27	Ryhope	Sunderland	Taylors and Co.	Robt. Elliott	Onsetter	17	Crushed by cage at bottom of shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 23	28	Newbottle (Margaret Pit)	Houghton	Earl of Durham	Eml. Combie	Hewer	25	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	29	Coxhoe (New Pit).	Ferry Hill	R. W. Jackson and Co.	— English	Fireman	34	Killed by the arm of the "jack"	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 29	30	Seaham	Seaham	Marchioness of Londonderry.	Wm. Knox	Doorkeeper	10	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 30	31	Lumley (2nd Pit)	Chester-le-Street	Earl of Durham	Benj. Saunders	Hewer	57	Blasting coal by gunpowder	–	–	–	1	–	1
June 4	32	Sherburn (West Pit).	Durham	Earl of Durham	Jno. Hutchinson	Do.	35	Crushed by cage at pit bottom while passing under it.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 7	33	Adventure (Rainton).	Houghton	Marchioness of Londonderry.	J. J. Angles	Greaser	13	Crushed between locomotive engine tender and waggons.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 18	34	Willington (A. Pit).	Durham	Strakers and Love	D. McNamara	Driver	14	Crushed by tubs; fell off while driving.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 21	35	Whitworth	Ferry Hill	R. S. Johnson and Co.	Jas. Beckwith	Hewer	55	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	36	Trimdon	Hartlepool	T. Wood and Co.	Jas. Farrington	Do.	24	Fall of top coal while taking it down	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	37	Chilton	Ferry Hill	R. W. Jackson and Co.	Ra. Kell	Do.	29	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	38	Hetton	Hetton	Hetton Coal Company	Wm. Agar	Putter	19	Crushed by a tub	–	–	–	1	–	1
July 3	39	Trimdon	Hartlepool	T. Wood and Co.	Thos. Glenwright	Driver	12	Crushed by tubs, owing to breaking of chain incline.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 11	40	Thornley (L. Main).	Ditto	Thornley Coal Company	Jas. Curtis	P. Driver	14	Crushed by falling before his tub	–	–	–	1	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
July 12	41	Bishop's Close	Ferry Hill	Attwood and Co.	Wm. Liddle	Doorkeeper	10	Crushed by three full tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	42	Trimdon	Hartlepool	T. Wood and Co.	David Donally	Hewer	45	Fall of coal—taking off side	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	43	Seaham	Seaham	Marchioness of Londonderry.	Wm. Walker	Apparatus Man.	35	Riding on apparatus tub, against orders.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 23	44	Coxhoe (New Pit).	Ferry Hill	R. W. Jackson and Co.	Mich. Carney	Pumper	40	Killed by cage in descending shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 29	45	Murton	Seaham	South Hetton Coal Co.	Jno. McNally	Wasteman	20	Killed by tubs in engine plane	–	–	–	1	–	1
Aug. 7	46	Charlaw	Durham	Hunter and Richardson	Chr. Attey	Deputy	36	Fall of stone while drawing a jud	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	47	Wingate Grange	Hartlepool	J. Gully	Jas. Wilson	Hewer	20	Fall of coal and stone from roof in engine plane.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	48	Thornley	Ditto	Thornley Coal Co.	Thos. Lister	Ditto	22	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	49	Shotton	Ditto	Haswell Coal Co.	Wm. Crosby	Driver	11	Killed by surface waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 26	50	Hetton	Hetton	Hetton Coal Co.	Wm. Dodds	Hewer	20	Fell into apparatus hole from pit heap	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 30	51	Hetton	Ditto	Ditto	William Soulsby	Br. driver	48	Crushed by surface waggons on branches.	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sept. 3	52	Nettlesworth	Chester-le-Street	Jonassohn and Elliot	Thomas Hall	–	23	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	53	South Kelloe	Ferry Hill	Owners of West Hetton Colliery.	Jerh. Clark	Filling stones	27	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	54	Peases West (Emma Pit).	Crook	J. Pease and Co.	Pat. McDonald	Hewer	29	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	55	Murton	Seaham	South Hetton Coal Co.	William Williamson	Wasteman	62	Fall of stone in waste	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	56	Lumley (2nd Pit)	Chester-le-Street	Earl of Durham	Mark Hartley	Ditto	57	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	57	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Geo. Woodhouse	Driver	13	Crushed by tubs in engine plane	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	58	Haswell	Hetton	Haswell Coal Co.	Stephen Handy	Coupler	14	Crushed by tubs	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oct. 3	59	Byers Green	Ferry Hill	R. W. Jackson and Co.	Robt. Marshall	H. driver	14	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	60	Seaham	Seaham	Marchioness of Londonderry.	Geo. Oliver	Wagonman	45	Crushed by surface waggons on branches.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 24	61	North Hetton	Hetton	Hetton Coal Co.	Geo. Urwin	P. driver	13	Crushed by a tub	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	62	Hetton	Ditto	Ditto	Geo. Pears	Trimmer	16	Crushed by surface waggons	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 26	63	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jno. Davison	Hewer	18	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
		Sherburn New Pit.	Durham	Earl of Durham	Chas. Clayton	Not employed	7	Crushed by surface waggons on branches when coming from taking his father's tea.	–	–	–	–	1	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Oct. 30	65	Houghall -	Durham - -	W. Bell and Co. - -	Abm. Soulsby -	Driver -	15	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 13	66	Ryhope -	Sunderland -	Taylors and Co. - -	Wm. Clark - -	Labourer -	37	Killed by apparatus sheave (oiling it in motion.)	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 18	67	Eppleton -	Hetton - -	Hetton Coal Co. - -	Bart. Smith - -	Putter -	16	Crushed by tub against roof - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 24	68	Ludworth -	Thornley -	Thornley Coal Co. - -	Wm. Lonsdale -	Shifter -	31	Fall of stone in horse road - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 2	69	Woodifield -	Crook - -	Bolckow and Vaughan -	Ed. Johnson -	W. wayman	49	Fall of stone - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	70	Hedley Hope -	Ditto - -	J. Pease and Company -	Jno. Roach - -	Coke ovens	15	Crushed by surface waggons -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 12	71	Hetton - -	Hetton - -	Hetton Coal Co. - -	Thos. Thompson -	Putter -	17	Crushed by tubs - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 18	72	Wingate Grange	Hartlepool -	J. Gully - - -	Michl. Patten -	Hewer -	40	Explosion of gas - - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 18	73	Thornley -	Thornley -	Thornley Coal Co. - -	Ed. McGraham -	Ditto -	25	Crushed by tubs in engine plane -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 22	74	Trimdon -	Hartlepool -	T. Wood and Co. - -	Thos. McRay -	Not employed	9	Crushed by surface waggons on branches.	–	–	–	–	1	1
							16							
„ 30	75	Shotton - -	Hartlepool -	Haswell Coal Co. - -	Jas. Sanderson -	Horse driver	12	Crushed by tubs against side of way.	–	–	–	1	–	1
								Total - - -	1	30	10	20	15	76

Mr. Dickinson's Report.

REPORT on the INSPECTION of MINES in the NORTH and EAST LANCASHIRE or MANCHESTER DISTRICT, for the Year ended 31st December 1861.—By JOSEPH DICKINSON, Esq., F.G.S.

SIR, Manchester, February 28, 1862.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Act, I have the honour to report to you the following account of my proceedings during the past year.

Employment of boys and women in mines prohibited.

Having received your instructions to take charge, in addition to my previous duties, of the portion of the Act which incorporates the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 99. "to prohibit "the employment of women and girls in mines and collieries, to regulate the employ- "ment of boys, and to make other provisions relating to persons working therein," formerly intrusted to Mr. Seymour Tremenheere, I have, as opportunity has offered, given my attention to the working of this portion of the new Act.

Boys.

I find that at some of the collieries, where the seams of coal which are worked are thick, the services of boys under 12 years of age are now being dispensed with below ground, whilst at others, and more especially where thin seams are worked, which renders it requisite to educate persons when young for performing such work, the educational clauses are in force.

Certificates.

In the majority of instances the certificates show that the boys between the ages of 10 and 12 years are attending school during three hours a day for two days a week as required; the minority being for boys between these ages who are able to read and write, and who are not therefore required to attend school. The greatest number of certificates of attendance at school that I have had produced at any single colliery is 21. Probably in every instance there is a school within a mile of the collier's dwelling. The commonest time of attendance seems to be between six and nine o'clock in the evenings, and the attendance in many instances seems to be limited to the minimum required by the Act. This however is likely to induce many to learn to read and write who would not otherwise do so, and where there is genius it will afford an opportunity of development. In some of the outlying portions of the district where what are called the hill or mountain mine series of coals are worked, some of the thinnest seams of which are only from 12 to 16 inches thick, the belief seems to have been generally entertained that boys could not be got into them too young. The best way for work persons to guard themselves against inconvenience from the requirement of the statute will therefore be by taking care in time that their children are taught to read and write before they are 10 years of age, and then all that is wanted is the certificate to that effect, and the boy may be allowed to work without further restriction. In some instances I have reason to suppose that boys under 10 years of age have lately had to cease to be employed below ground, and in one instance during the year (besides another one since) I have had to take proceedings and the principal agent has been fined, in the case of a boy only seven years of age who was killed by an explosion of gunpowder which he and another boy were playing with in the mine where they were employed.

Enginemen.

The alteration of the age from 15 to 18 years of age at which persons are allowed to raise or lower persons by a steam engine has not made much difference in this district, as few owners or managers intrusted machinery and steam boilers to persons under the latter age.

Women.

I am not aware of a single instance in which a woman or girl has been lately employed below ground, and I have no reason to suppose that one is so employed in the district. In certain localities, especially in the neighbourhood of Blackrod, women and girls are employed on the pit banks, where they sometimes perform very laborious work. They usually wear trowsers and curtail dress when at work, which allows the free use of their arms and limbs, and they seem healthy and strong.

Special rules.

When I wrote my annual report to you last year, the Coal Association of Lancashire and Cheshire had prepared a code of special rules which was being proposed for the collieries. We were agreed that as the new Act contained additional general rules together with other new matter it was desirable that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to have a new code of special rules arranged to meet the altered circumstances, and to

introduce such improvements as had been found requisite in the working of the old code. This code prepared by the Association was not such, however, as appeared to me to be adequate to the requirements of the case. Some of the provisions, as I pointed out to you, being more likely to conduce to than avert accidents. One defect which I instanced required the fireman to instantly take measures for removing any danger. I showed that the fireman was a person whose duties were often confined to only a portion of the colliery, and that by requiring him to instantly remove any danger, he might dislodge and send fire-damp upon persons he knew not of, and who might be working with open lights. My apprehensions in this respect soon became literally fulfilled. A fireman in the Linnyshaw Colliery actually did so dislodge an accumulation of firedamp, which went over where the men were at work, and a safety lamp being uncovered at the time, the gas became lighted and nine persons lost their lives. The fireman who dislodged the gas had his lamp unlocked contrary to the third general rule, and the lamp which was uncovered belonged to the other fireman and ought to have been covered and locked. I also pointed out that the rules did not properly provide against such matters as these as to safety lamps, together with other similar points which I need not recapitulate. Notwithstanding this the code was tenaciously adhered to by the Association.

The code which I had prepared and which was recommended to them in substitution was refused by the Association, but accepted by other owners who were not altogether, if at all, guided by the Association. I was very desirous, however, that there should be only one code for the whole district, and I delayed having my code established at these colleries until the main body of the coal owners could be arranged with. A large number proposed to arbitrate the matter, each of them evidently acting together in this respect, but proposing separate arbitrations. After a long delay a Committee was appointed by the Association to confer with me. We went minutely into the subject. The abstract of the Acts of Parliament which my code contained (and which, from having met with so many coal owners and managers who had never read the Acts and who were unaware of the heavy penalties, I considered desirable to have presented before them in this conspicuous manner,) but which the Committee considered to be unnecessary in the special rules; and as having it there really imposed no duty not already provided for by the Acts of Parliament, and the parties being willing to bear the consequences of any ignorance which might exist as to the requirements, the abstract was accordingly omitted. The Acts, however, although not abstracted and recapitulated, as I wished, have instead the titles of them recited so that the persons entrusted with the management are in that way made responsible, as well as the owner and principal agent, for the duties which otherwise are devolved solely upon the owners and principal agents. The objectionable points to which I have alluded were all expunged.

The result was that a really good and short code of special rules was arranged without arbitration (a copy of which I enclose as a record). There were two points upon which the Committee and myself were agreed, but which the Association as a body would not assent to. One was a clause requiring a copy of the rules to be given to each person employed and the other making it compulsory upon the collier to set sprags or stays when undermining. The Association thought that a copy of the rules would be given voluntarily, and that it would be sufficient if the sprags were required to be set where necessary. At the large and respectably managed collieries, I felt satisfied that a copy of the rules would be supplied to each person, but it was at the others where rules are most wanted, that made me so desirous of having the means of supply arranged.

The spragging is also no doubt only required where necessary, but the difficulty is to know when that is so, and whether there is any unsoundness of the ground to which the excavation is approaching, and in having to deal with inexperienced as well as experienced workmen, so that the only real safeguard is in having sprags always set. Finding it impossible to carry these two points, and having got the rules on the whole to my satisfaction and so many concessions having been made on the other side, I considered it indispensable to meet their views on these. Perhaps the best testimony in favour of the code thus arranged is the fact that in two arbitrations which have taken place in settling the rules in a neighbouring district this code has served as the text for both. One code only has thus been arranged and established for my district. It is stereotyped at Messrs. Cave and Sever's printing establishment in Manchester, where any number of copies can be had free from typographical errors without the expense of setting up the type.

Before all this was done and the rules established generally throughout the district most of the year had slipped away, and what with so many codes having been posted up in the principal offices and pay places it is only recently that the work persons could be reasonably expected to know which they had to follow, therefore the benefits which are to be expected do not appear in last year's result.

Visits to the mines.

Under the powers and duties given to the inspector I have made numerous inspections of the mines and collieries. When an accident has happened which appeared to involve any principle of management, I have endeavoured to get the matter put right so as to prevent a recurrence; and besides visits in relation to accidents, I have made several inspections and had dangers removed on my attention being called to them by or on behalf of the work persons concerned. At new works, also, or where I have supposed something to be wrong, I have either paid visits of inspection, or have by letter drawn the manager's attention with a view to a remedy. This is the way which, after upwards of eleven years as inspector, I find that most good is to be done. The immense number of collieries and the thousands of miles of underground workings, together with the infinite minutiæ connected with the whole, render it quite impossible for any one, or even any moderate number of persons, to grasp the details, except on attention being drawn to certain portions of them as I have described. Besides, in this way all needful advantages may be obtained.

Penalties.

In the following instances I considered the Act to have been so neglected as to require the breaches to be brought under your notice, and on proceedings being taken penalties were imposed; namely, In the case of the explosion in the Coppy Pit, Cliviger Colliery, a penalty of 10*l.*, which was paid to the widow of the collier who was killed; besides this I may add that the owners undertook to provide for her and her family: Land Colliery for permitting a boy to be employed under the specified age, 5*l.*, and 5*l.* more for not posting up the rules as required: Rhodes Bank Colliery 5*l.*, for not properly ventilating the colliery, which amount was paid to the widow of the collier who was suffocated; 2*l.* 10*s.* for not fencing off gas, and 2*l.* 10*s.* for not having the safety lamps examined and locked: Small Hazels Colliery 5*l.* for not fencing the fly wheel; Great Boys Colliery 10*l.* for not ventilating sufficiently in the case of a non-fatal explosion; Bower Colliery 5*l.* for not ventilating sufficiently in the case of the fatal explosion, 2*l.* for not examining and locking the safety lamps, 2*l.* for not giving the notices of an explosion attended with personal injury, and 5*l.* for permitting a boy to be employed under the specified age. The penalties, which have not been paid to persons injured or relations of the deceased, have been paid to the Courts to be paid over to Mr. John Wilkin of No. 10, Spring Gardens, London, who, as I am informed by you, has been appointed to receive the fines with a view to their being paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Notice of accidents.

The notices of accidents have, I consider, been on the whole fairly given. The proportion of non-fatal explosions to fatal explosions bear a much higher proportion than the other non-fatal to fatal accidents reported. This arises from the Act requiring all explosions to be reported, whilst of other kinds it only requires reports of serious accidents. The latitude allowed by this word, serious, is differently construed, so that similar accidents are reported by one manager whilst they are not by another, which would make it unfair to the one who reports all if the imperfect list of those reported were published. I propose therefore to give lists of the fatal accidents and non-fatal explosions only. The publication of these lists is in itself a great check upon the managers, as they themselves and the public very naturally conclude that there is something deficient where many accidents are happening. At one colliery I found that two non-fatal explosions which I have inserted were not reported. As a check upon such irregularities I have since caused the penalty for such neglect to be imposed.

Circular as to accidents.

With the view of enabling comparisons to be made as to accidents, and for the purpose of calling the attention of every manager in the district to the accidents which have been most common during the year, I have sent a circular letter to each colliery giving a preliminary summary of the fatal accidents and of the non-fatal explosions, and pointing out the principal ways in which they have happened, to show what it is that is wanting in order that repetitions may be prevented. In this way the points have been brought under the notice of each person concerned which would not otherwise have been done, as since the gratuitous distribution of a copy of the reports to each colliery was discontinued several of those concerned do not appear to have seen one. In some instances I am quite satisfied that the circular has produced a beneficial effect. Extra copies have been applied for, for distribution amongst the assistant managers, and in some instances the underlookers have been told that in future the number of accidents which happen under their charge will be taken into consideration in judging of their fitness to fulfil the situations which they hold.

Requiring a cover in shafts.

I have also made this circular the medium of giving notice that as the Act leaves it to the inspector to determine whether a sufficient cover over head shall be provided, when lowering or raising persons in every working pit or shaft, I am of opinion that such a cover is desirable; and unless there be any special objection which they may bring under

my notice, I require such covers to be forthwith provided and used, except in shafts worked by a gin, or windlass, or during sinking, or in doing pump-work. I also recommend those who have not already applied self-acting fences to the pits, which are now common, to do so.

I forwarded a copy of this circular to you at the time for your information. The following is a copy of it, that it may be here recorded. The attached preliminary summary of accidents and lives lost agrees with the returns made up to the date of this Report, no further death from any of the accidents then reported having taken place since the circular was issued. Copy of the circular letter.

INSPECTION OF MINES. MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

SIR, Pendleton, Manchester, January 24, 1862.

As the Act 23 and 24 Vict. c. 151, leaves it to the Inspector to determine whether a sufficient Cover overhead shall be provided, when lowering or raising persons in every Working Pit or Shaft,—I beg, therefore, to inform you that, after long observation and a consideration of the advantages and inconveniences, I am of opinion that such a Cover is desirable; and that, unless there be any special objection in your case which you may bring under my notice, I require such Covers to be forthwith provided and used in your Working Pits or Shafts, except those worked by a gin, or windlass, or during sinking, or in doing pump work. The Self-acting Fences to the Pits, which are now becoming common, appear to me to be a useful addition; and if you have not already applied them, I would recommend you to do so.

With the view of drawing your attention to the present prominent causes of accidents, so that they may be remedied, I beg to append a Preliminary Summary of the Fatal Accidents, and also of the Non-Fatal Explosions of Firedamp, which have taken place in this district during the year 1861. In doing so, I wish especially to draw your attention to the large number of explosions; and to the fact that there have been more accidents and lives lost by Falls of Roof and Sides of the Mines than in any previous year.

The accidents by falls of roof and sides have, in many instances, arisen purely from props and sprags not being set. In some Mines, these precautions seem to be considered unnecessary by the workmen; and the Underlooker and Fireman, either from want of experience or not being firm enough, allow the neglect to go on, until an unseen parting or some unsoundness causes an unexpected fall, which might, and probably would have been, guarded against by the systematic use of props and sprags.

Amongst the causes of the explosions (as well as of other accidents), I find in some instances the workpersons have not been supplied with a Copy of the Rules; also that the Underlooker, or person intrusted with the management, has not had sufficient previous training, and instead of acting under the guidance of a competent Viewer, he is left to gain knowledge from his own experience only, which results, too often, in its being obtained through the occurrence of accidents. The commonest causes have been,—

1st. The airways were too small, and enough ventilating power was not applied.

2nd. The air was not kept up to the face by means of bratticing; and instead of ventilation being constantly produced, as the Act requires, gas was allowed to accumulate over night.

3rd. When gas had thus become accumulated, the Fireman, instead of dislodging it by ventilation, and preventing the men going near, set the danger signal, and allowed the men in his absence to bat the gas out.

4th. Firedamp has been allowed to remain accumulated in suspended workings, when it might and should have been removed by bratticing.

5th. Open lights have been allowed in workings, near to accumulated firedamp, or where the appearance of firedamp might have been anticipated.

6th. Where safety lamps have been required to be used, Firemen, &c., contrary to the Act, have been using their own lamps unlocked; and in the explosion in which nine lives were lost, a Fireman's lamp was found open.

I find that in some of the Collieries the management is good, and will bear comparison with that of any district, whilst in others much still remains to be done; and as so much depends upon proper management, I hope that if any of the remissness to which I have alluded may apply to your Mines, you will be pleased to impress upon your Underlookers the necessity of greater care being used, in order that better results may be produced in future.

Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH DICKINSON,

Inspector of Mines.

PRELIMINARY SUMMARY of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and also of the NON-FATAL EXPLOSIONS of FIREDAMP, in the MANCHESTER DISTRICT, during the year 1861.

COLLIERIES.	OWNERS.	Non-Fatal Explosions.	Separate Fatal Accidents.					Lives Lost by the Accidents.					Total Fatal Accidents.	Total Lives Lost.
			Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.	Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above Ground.		
Cliviger	Cliviger Coal Co.	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Worsley	Bridgewater Trustees	2	1	1	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	2	10
Little Lever	Andrew Knowles and Sons	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	3
Pendlebury	Ditto	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Pendleton	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agecroft	Ditto	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Clifton Moss	Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Radcliffe	Knowles and Hall	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Stoneclough	Knowles and Stott	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	4	6
Broadfield	John Speakman	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Clifton and Kersley	Trustees of the late Ellis Fletcher.	–	1	4	–	2	–	1	4	–	2	–	7	7
Denton	Ditto	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clough Side	Thomas Fletcher and Sons	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Bents	Thomas Fletcher	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Great Boys	Fletcher and Scowcroft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stand Lane	Stott and Pickstone	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2
Low Side	William Wrigley	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Burnley, &c.	Executors of J. Hargreaves	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	3
Coppull	John Hargreaves	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3
Lord's Fields	Lord's Fields Coal Co.	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2
Fairbottom	Leeses and Booth	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	2	4
Oak	Chamber Colliery Co.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Rhodes Bank	Leeses, Jones, and Co.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Handle Hall, Tooter Hill, and Land.	James Dearden	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	3
Moston	Executors of J. Stanley	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	3
Harwood and Breightmet	James Hardcastle	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2
Chadwick Hall	Roscow and Lord	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Hey Fold	Eli Walsh	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Brinsop	William Longworth	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Halshaw Moor	William Hulton	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Tonge	Jethro Scowcroft	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Hanging Chadder and Low Crompton.	J. S. Milne and Co.	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2
Entwistle	Eccles Shorrock	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Kersley	Samuel Scowcroft	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2
Crow Knowl	Edmund Butterworth & Sons	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Scott Lane	William Woods and Son	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Two Gates	Executors of J. Brandwood	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Unity Brook	James Stott	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2
Glodwick	James Collinge and Co.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Birtle Dean	Thomas Ramsbottom & Sons	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Limehurst	Limehurst Coal Co.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Cockey Moor	James Knowles and Co.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
Small Hazels	Isherwood and Watson	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Greave	Townsend, Hargreaves, and Barlow.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Atherton	John Fletcher and others	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Snapes	John Gregory	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Westleigh	James Diggle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sholver	Samuel Wild and Co.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Astley	S. Jackson and Co.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wharton	Francis Charlton	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hulton	Hulton Colliery Co.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bower	Marlands, Bailey, and Booth	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
		29	10	29	15	9	4	20	31	18	9	4	67	82

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

Maps or plans.

The maps or plans of the underground workings are now, I find, in nearly every instance, kept in the best styles. The coal seams in this district being usually leased and paid for at a certain price per acre, require periodical measurements to be taken, each of which is indicated by a different colour and a date, showing at a glance when each portion of the work was done. Of many old workings, however, there is no plan, and when workings are going on near to them, great care requires to be exercised in keeping boreholes in advance and on the sides, to prevent inundations. I some years ago, expressed my opinion that the plans of the colliery workings of this country are far too extensive to be grasped by any record office, and still think so. The accumulation would be so bulky, and such a dormant mass, as to be quite unmanageable at anything like a compensatory service, and would not be so useful as local records. Something more, however, I still think might advantageously be done to preserve copies of the plans, so that they could hereafter be referred to in working adjacent properties. The owner of the property or some local depository seems the fittest person or place for their custody, and it would not be a great hardship to require a copy of the plans of the mineral workings to be preserved along with the title deeds of the estate, and to be produced when required for the safe or improved working of the same or adjoining properties.

Coroners' inquests.

The alterations introduced by the new Act in regard to the notices to be given by coroners for the holding of inquests, is a great improvement, and works well. In such an old institution, however, as the holding of inquests, it might have been expected that some uniform rule would be followed by coroners as to what subjects are to be comprised in the inquiry. As it is, each coroner appears to follow his own judgment in some important points, which results in a considerable difference in practice. Some coroners, looking as it were from a criminal point of view only, rule that the inquiry shall not comprise neglect in the management further than to ascertain whether it is a case of accidental death or manslaughter; whilst others comprise lesser neglect, and obtain thereon the opinion of the jury. In the former, the holding of the inquiry in respect to colliery accidents, if not practically useless, loses, at all events, a great opportunity of doing good. The coroners for the eastern division of the hundred of Salford, North Lancashire, and the City of Manchester, all extend the inquiry to any defect which there may have been in the management, or any imperfection which has led to the occurrence, and take the opinion of the jury as to whether it deserves censure, or if there be any suggestion to prevent such occurrences in the future. This practice also obtains, with, probably, two-thirds or three-fourths of the coroners in other colliery districts; and, from having myself, being present as inspector of mines at some hundreds of inquests, and watched the working and result of such inquiries, I can testify to the important advantages which result from such recommendations and suggestions, coming as they do from the jury at a time when they have just had the best evidence that can be got whereon to base them. Such recommendations meet those cases which are not sufficiently bad to require a proceeding for the penalty, but which, nevertheless, should not be passed unnoticed, lest the neglect may lead to a repetition of accidents. It is rarely that the management is considered so defective as to require a verdict of manslaughter, and when it does, the facts are generally so well known, that if that decision were all that was required, the Magistrate's Court would suffice for bringing justice to bear. I have, on many occasions, endeavoured to get the inquiry into these lesser matters of management and prevention introduced as the practice into the courts held by the coroner for the western division of the hundred of Salford, but I have not yet succeeded as could be wished. In those cases where questions bearing upon the management are objected to, he now rules that they are irrelevant, and although there may be such neglect in the matter as would certainly be censured, or some suggestion offered for prevention, if the inquest were being held by one of the other coroners to which I have alluded, yet the jury, except when determinedly bent upon making some representation, disperse without offering any opinion on such points. This coroner is an able and skilful lawyer, experienced and quick in taking the depositions, and evidently does, in a conscientious manner, all that he believes to be legally and equitably required. It seems, therefore, more desirable that there should be some established uniform practice. Oddly enough the coroner for the borough of Bolton, which is also in this district, has generally been the advocate employed on behalf of the colliery owners when the ruling to which I have referred has been given; and inquests at Stone-Clough colliery, where so many accidents have happened, have afforded some of the occasions. In passing, I may say, that since the last inquest at Stone-Clough, I have had a conference with the owners on the subject of the numerous accidents, there, which resulted in a change of one of the underlookers which may be beneficial.

The portion of the Act requiring the wages to be paid to the person himself, or his authorized representative, and in an office distinct from, and not even contiguous to, any public house, is fortified by such heavy penalties, and the liability of having to pay the wages over again, as though they had never been paid, seems sufficient to ensure its being attended to. In three instances I have found the wages so paid contrary to the statute, but a hint of the consequences has apparently sufficed to put a stop to it. Offices have been provided at the collieries generally, one for the payment of persons directly employed by the owners and agents, and another for the persons directly employed to pay the assistants whom they employ. The former office seems to be regularly used for the purpose designated, but the latter is apparently sometimes deserted for the pit bank, or some other place. In only one instance has a complaint been made to me about wages having been improperly paid to a representative not duly authorized, and it would appear that the clause which was inserted at the request of the work persons, secures to them adequate control over their own money.

I have not been called upon in any way as to weighing or measuring of the coal or iron stone, but I understand that the workmen themselves have taken the cubical contents of the tubs as a guide in case of any alteration being made, so as to enable them to judge of the relation that should be made in wages. The clause seems to give them full power to check the weighing or measuring when required.

The ironstone at Patricroft has been worked during the year in connexion with the old Patricroft colliery. There has been no accident, but in the year 1860 I understand that two persons were killed, and one in the previous year.

Amongst the duties of the Inspectors of Mines, the Reports which they are called upon to make upon inventions and suggestions which are offered by individuals of almost every class and especially after any unusually serious accident, deserves an occasional notice. Some of these suggestions are personally brought under the notice of the Inspector, or are sent direct to him in writing ; whilst others are sent to the Government and are transmitted to the Inspector from the Home Office. Of these latter I have since this time last year had to report to you upon such suggestions. Many of them like others on previous occasions are upon matters which are either already in common use or which have been tried and found wanting. The commonest recommendation is the use of air pipes and ventilating power which have really been in use from time immemorial. To have a separate inlet and outlet of some kind was practised ages ago and is still. The temperature in mines being usually different to the external temperature generally gives rise to some circulation of air, and most likely the earliest steps would be to augment this by increasing the temperature of the outlet current. This is still extensively practised, the principal method being known as Furnace Ventilation. The application of other power also is by no means new. So long ago as the year 1556, in the book "Georgii Agricolæ de re Metallica, libri XII.," drawings and descriptions are given of ventilating machines both for propelling and exhausting air into and out of mines; as well as drawings of air pipes, bratticed shafts, and separate shafts.

The suggestions, however, are made with good intentions, but in several instances without sufficient knowledge of the subject. A short summary of these proposals may serve to show philanthropic individuals what is being done and what has been already proposed.

Mr. Holland, Medical Inspector, submits a seal for securing safety lamps. It consists of a narrow strip of thin brass with the ends so punched that they can be locked or riveted with pinchers ; and a similar idea has been brought forward by Mr. Parkinson of Manchester. These ideas seem the same in principle as that which one of my deceased colleagues some years ago took some trouble to bring to a practical purpose so as to supersede the ordinary locks, but so far as I am aware without effect. This proposal consisted in pressing and sealing a soft metal such as lead and which required renewing each time. I may add that in some instances too much importance is attached to the kind of lock to be used, forgetting that a person who would pick a lock would probably sooner strike a light with a match. Many very simple kinds of locks are used in this district and they seem sufficient. What is wanted is to prevent any one opening his lamp inadvertently, or at all events without his doing it wilfully ; there being a marked difference between opening anything if not fastened, and having to pick a lock to open it, no matter how simple the lock may be.

Mr. Richard Mason, of the Downs, Bowden, Cheshire, recommends exhausting the air by cylinders and pistons. These and many other mechanical appliances, as I have said, are old, but as yet in this country they are not so much used as the furnace, which has been considered better. In France and Belgium mechanical means are found best, and

I hope that the experiments which Mr. Atkinson and myself are making with your consent will be of use in drawing more attention to the advantages of mechanical means of ventilation.

Mr. R. H. Hughes, of 96, Hatton Garden, London, proposes to ventilate by forcing fresh air into mines by pipes or channels. This is in reality nothing new.

Mr. F. Whitehead offers to prepare diagrams and explanations of a system of pneumatic sewerage, to remove the gases as they are generated, and prevent them from mixing with the general circulation. I need scarcely say that this is what is aimed at in practice. It is seldom that sewers or drains under the roads are used for air, as a pair of full-sized levels, one for the intake and the other for the return air, as usually practised, are in many respects better, but in some instances sewers are used instead of air pipes or brattices, and in the Ubberly Colliery at the time of the serious explosion they were the insufficient means employed.

Mr. Daniel Hamilton, of Dollar, near Stirling, proposes two force pumps to introduce hot and cold air to where the colliers are at work, the heated air being to cause a draft in the ventilating shaft. Similar plans have been previously proposed, but the same object is got at in a cheaper and more efficacious way by the furnace.

Mr. G. L. W. Eyre, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, London, draws attention to a case of want of proper attention on the part of the owners and managers not seeing that the roof of the mine was properly secured. He had brought the matter under the notice of the manager (one of the owners) and from the reception which he met with it occurred to him that the government inspectors of mines have a difficult task in the discharge of their duties. I have myself over and over again to keep impressing that the accidents from falls of roof, and sides, arise in many instances purely from props and sprags not being set, that these precautions are so frequently considered unnecessary by the workmen, and that the underlooker and firemen wrongly allow the neglect to go on until an accident happens. I am glad therefore to find Mr. Eyre, or anyone coming forward in support of the means by which many of these accidents may be prevented.

Mr. Robert Thompson, Iron Moulder, 39, Robert Street, Millwall, Poplar, suggests the use of a fan and air pipes. He is evidently unaware that the method is commonly practised for obtaining small quantities of air, and that pipes are only looked upon as a temporary means of ventilation.

Mr. George Walcott, 1, Eaton Terrace, St. John's Wood, proposes making a haven of refuge in every seam of coal, to which men might escape and wait for relief; the ventilation of such place to be distinct from and independent of the remainder of the workings. A proposal similar to this was submitted by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney to the Committee of the House of Commons on Coal Mines in the year 1852. In a colliery, however, with say from twenty to fifty miles of underground roads such havens would have to be very numerous, and secure, to be effective against the blast of a great explosion and the succeeding after damp. Some parts of collieries do occasionally form such havens. In the explosion in the Linnyshaw colliery on the 27th February last year when nine lives were lost, several colliers escaped by shutting themselves into a short tunnel which had a door to it and was used as a workshop and cabin.

Mr. George Gray, 13, Merton Place, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, Kent, proposes a fan with pipes and stop cocks and to apply a light at the top, or to judge by smell, whether the air was fit for the men to go down. This has long since been improved upon, and much more effective means and tests are in constant use by means of the safety lamp.

Mr. George L. Boddington, of Dudley, suggests that a sufficient number of sub-inspectors should be appointed to assist the inspectors of mines, so that there should be a daily inspection of each mine. This would be taking the management of the collieries and mines, and, in case of an accident, some independent person, like the present inspectors, would have to be called in, to investigate and ascertain whether due provision had been made for safety. It is seldom that there is danger in a colliery, without the men being aware of it; and if they find the managers inattentive, they can inform the inspector for the district, who would doubtless forthwith take measures for having the danger removed; and if the neglect of the managers appeared gross, it should be reported to the Secretary of State, in order that the provisions of the Act might be put in force for the penalties.

The following are in reference to the recent shaft accident at New Hartley.

Mr Frederick Braithwaite, of 2, Belvidere Road, Lambeth, draws attention to a paper of his, read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, in the Session of 1855, an extract of which he incloses, showing that many accidents had occurred from the original insufficiency of strength in metals and materials used. The extract shows that many unaccountable accidents by the fracture of metals, are to be ascribed to the progressive

action which may be termed the fatigue of metals, and the author is of opinion that there should be a rigid examination, and subsequent strengthening or changing of the parts.

Colonel H. H. Lloyd (late of the Bengal Army, Fort William,) Douglas, Isle of Man, points out that the socket of a beam should not have angular parts at the top and bottom, which are the weakest points, which he erroneously supposed was so at Hartley, but that the shaft should be keyed longitudinally.

Mr. John Edwards, of 77, Aldermanbury, suggests that there should be a metal tube, with a step ladder inside, carried from the top to the bottom of the shaft, at the side, the cost of which would be much less than a second shaft.

Mr. Joseph Stubbs, Professor of Music, 27, Leece Street, Liverpool, proposes to have a strong iron house built in the mine to be air and water-tight, with side doors, or traps which he thinks better, with an iron tube, with a rope or chain ladder in it; and in case of an inundation, the tube to be converted into a large pump, and, if necessary, the tube could be made into ventilators, for pumping fresh air into the mine.

Mr. Joseph Jones, of Little Bolton, Bolton, suggests that there should always be two outlets to a mine.

Mr. George Hill Adams, 1, Victoria Terrace, Notting Hill Gate, suggests that a bore hole should have been put down either through the debris of the collapsed sides of the shaft, or through that part from the first to the second seam, to supply air and food to the work persons.

As to the fatigue of metals, I believe it is now generally admitted that vibration, or a succession of blows or jerks, produces an alteration of the structure, and consequent weakening of iron; it can scarcely however be said to be at all common for materials, such as the beams of pumping engines, which are made far beyond the strength requisite for the work, to be strengthened or changed on account of age, so long as they appear all right, and work satisfactorily. I have now, as inspector of mines, had accidents in mines, by which upwards of 2,000 lives have been lost, referred to me, and amongst all I do not remember one that has occurred from the breakage of such a beam. Most of the fly-wheel and such like shafting is now, in my district, usually made of wrought iron, which is found preferable to cast iron for this purpose. For several other applications also, cast iron has been of late years superseded by wrought iron. Still there are purposes for which cast iron is preferred, and as yet, experience has to be obtained as to whether all the advantages now anticipated from the substitution of wrought for cast iron beams, will not be accompanied by some counterbalancing disadvantages. At all events, up to the present time, no person could be blamed for the use of cast iron for such purposes; it is the material in almost universal use for the purpose, and the substitution of wrought iron is almost new.

Colonel Lloyd's suggestion seems quite sound, although in point of fact it does not apply to the Hartley beam, in which the openings in each part were hexagonal, with a flat side both at top and bottom. It is well to avoid right angles altogether, and to have at least eight sides, or a slot with a key. Possibly wood wedges may absorb moisture, by which an almost irresistible force might be produced; at the same time, a slight spring is obtained from wood, which, together with other elastic substances, is sometimes considered desirable to be used for softening jerks, to which beams are constantly exposed. It is a wide subject, and changes should be cautiously introduced.

The proposal to have a metal tube at the side of the main pit shaft is, with the exception of having it of iron, similar to some of those which exist amongst the single shafts, except that they are made of brick and mortar, or masonry. In my special report to you on single shafts I have given more minute particulars on this subject.

Mr. Stubb's proposal combines a great many points; but, after all, if another outlet were provided, there remains only the haven of refuge to which I have previously alluded, which is not already provided for in a practicable manner, in the ordinary working arrangements of a colliery.

A bore hole would, no doubt, have been a proper thing, if there had been time to make it from one seam to the other. I think no person would have delayed the operations of clearing the shaft, for the purpose of boring amongst the debris; and the 30 fathoms from one seam to the other could not have been bored soon enough.

Possibly a bold man might have ventured upon dropping down the shaft a heavy weight as was proposed and got ready on the ground, fitted with guide holes to pass it by the bent pump trees, but which owing to other counsels prevailing was not used. Still when there were so many eminent mining engineers on the spot aiding in every possible way, there can scarcely be room for any reflection upon the skill brought to bear. That they did not succeed in removing the obstruction is most grievous, but it should be bowed to as unavoidable.

With another means of egress, nearly all the loss of life would have been avoided, and this, in my opinion, is the main point upon which attention should be directed; and in future, no large number of persons should be allowed to be below ground, with only one outlet.

Accidents, &c.

I append a summary of the colliery openings now at work in the district, and an estimate of the quantity of coal that is being produced, together with an abstract and list of the fatal accidents, and of the number of lives lost in 1861, and of the non-fatal explosions of fire-damp, blasts, and blasting powder, and of a steam boiler.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

COLLIERY OPENINGS at present at Work in the NORTH and EAST LANCASHIRE, or MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

	Pumping and Winding Shafts.	Engine Drifts.	Day Levels.	Air and Ladder Pits and Shafts.	Sinking Shafts.	TOTAL.	Production of Coal in 1861.
							Tons.
East side of Manchester: Clayton, Bradford, Moston, Middleton, Hopwood, Hollinwood, Denton, Haughton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Fairbottom, Bardsley, Crompton, Chadderton, Oldham, &c.	72	1	1	29	7	110	1,260,000
West side of Manchester: Pendleton, Pendlebury, Clifton, Kersley, Worsley, Tyldesley, Westleigh, Leigh, Atherton, &c.	101	1	1	48	14	165	2,196,500
Bury, Pilsworth, Birtle, Tottington, Radcliffe, Lever, Breightmet, Ainsworth, Harwood, Burnden, Bolton, &c.	46	—	5	26	8	85	840,500
North and West of Bolton: Westhoughton, Doffcocker, Horwich, Blackrod, Rivington, Heath Charnock, Duxbury, Coppull, Chorley, &c.	34	1	6	12	7	60	372,000
Heywood, Rochdale, Shaw, Milnrow, Littleborough, Todmorden, Wardle, Shawforth, Bacup, Rossendale, &c.	30	1	42	51	4	128	485,500
Burnley, Colne, Habergham, Padiham, Marsden, Towneley, Rowley, Cliviger, Accrington, Baxenden, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Darwen, Livesey, Blackburn, &c.	65	2	11	32	6	116	1,225,000
	348	6	6	198	46	664	6,379,500

Making a total of 664 openings at present at work in the district.

Of the 6,379,500 tons of coal produced, about 99,000 tons is cannel coal, worked at Worsley, Hulton, Westhoughton, and Blackrod, the greater portion being got in Blackrod.

Ironstone has been worked at Patricroft in connection with the Patricroft Old Colliery during the year 1861 and previous years.

The Hæmatite Mines, of Lindal Moor, Dalton, &c., near Ulverston, which are in North Lancashire, and are comprised by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99, but not by the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151., are not included.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

NUMBER and NATURE of FATAL ACCIDENTS to Persons employed in and about the COAL MINES in the NORTH and EAST LANCASHIRE or MANCHESTER DISTRICT, under Mr. DICKINSON'S Inspection, during the Year 1861.

Year.		Explosions of Firedamp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
			Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Total Falls in Mine.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains Breaking.	Whilst Ascending or Descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things Falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total { Miscellaneous. Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers Bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
1861 - -	Number of separate accidents -	10	7	22	29	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	—	15	1	3	—	—	2	1	1	1	9	1	—	3	4	67
	Average of the 5 preceding years	11	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$9\frac{4}{5}$	—	—	—	$4\frac{1}{5}$	59
	1861, Increase -	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	1861, Decrease -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\frac{4}{5}$	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{5}$	—
1861 - -	Number of deaths from the accidents	20	8	23	31	1	3	2	3	1	4	4	—	18	1	3	—	—	2	1	1	1	9	1	—	3	4	82
	Average of the 5 preceding years	37	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$10\frac{1}{5}$	—	—	—	$4\frac{1}{5}$	$89\frac{2}{5}$
	1861, Increase -	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1861, Decrease -	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{5}$	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{5}$	$7\frac{2}{5}$

Ironstone has been worked at Patricroft in connexion with the Patricroft old colliery during the year, but there were no accidents. In the year 1860, I understand that 2 persons were killed, and 1 in the year 1859.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents and Loss of Life arising therefrom in the North and East Lancashire or Manchester District, under Mr. Dickinson's Inspection, during the Year ended the 31st December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Jan. 1	1	Lowside	Oldham	William Wrigley	R. Kidger	Collier	30	Fall of stone from the roof.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	2	Cockey Moor	Bury	James Knowles & Co.	Mark Todd	Manager	36	Suffocated in rescuing the colliers, on the bed of coal being found on fire, at a crossing between the main intake and return.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 9	3	Little Lever	Little Lever	Andrew Knowles and Sons	R. Hardman	Collier	43	Fall of bass from the roof of the 10 feet mine in the Ferneysides Pit; died on the 18th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	4	Railway	Radcliffe	Knowles and Hall	J. Barlow	Banksman	44	Caught between waggon buffers on the siding.	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	5	Crow Knowl	Oldham	Edmund Butterworth & Sons	J. Wolfenden	Drawer	9	Falling down the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 13	6	Scott Lane	Blackrod	William Woods & Son	S. Heaton	Collier	24	Overwound into the head gear.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 16	7	Stoneclough	Stoneclough	Knowles and Stott	Robt. Mann W. Taylor	Collier Collier	38 38	Fall of roof in the Cannel Mine, Little Hey Pit; 3 others were hurt at the same time.	–	2	–	–	–
„ 22	8	Cliviger	Burnley	Cliviger Coal Co.	W. Rookin	Collier	34	Explosion of fire-damp in the Coppy pits.	1	–	–	–	–
Feb. 1	9	Hapton Valley	Burnley	Exors. of J. Hargreaves	R. Sutcliffe	Collier	35	Fall of roof; died on the 12th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 2	10	Stoneclough	Stoneclough	Knowles & Stott	M. Davis	Banksman	54	Falling down the Little Hey shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 8	11	Coppull	Coppull	John Hargreaves	T. Gray	Collier	–	Fall of roof; W. Booth, a boy, also was injured.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	12	Clifton & Kersley	Clifton, &c.	Trustees of the late Ellis Fletcher.	J. Wolstenholme	Collier	61	Died from injuries by a fall of roof in Robin Hood pit, on the 12th Nov. 1860.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	13	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	S. Atkinson	Boy	–	Sprained his foot on the railway; died on the 20th.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 12	14	Lord's Fields	Ashton-under-Lyne	Lord's Fields Coal Co.	T. Crossley	Collier	–	Fall of roof coal.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 13	15	Fairbottom	Ashton-under-Lyne	Leeses & Booth	J. Wilson J. Street T. Hoffland	Colliers	–	Breakage of the winding rope, by which they were descending Wood Park Pit.	–	–	3	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents in the North and East Lancashire or Manchester District—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Feb. 18	16	Marsden	Burnley	Exors. of J. Hargreaves	H. Higgin	Ginney tenter	13	Dragged against a pulley by the chain catching his loose jacket.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 27	17	Linnyshaw	Worsley	Bridgewater Trustees	9 persons	Colliers	–	Explosion of fire-damp in the Rams Mine.	9	–	–	–	–
Mar. 1	18	Two Gates	Over Darwen	Exors. of J. Brandwood	R. Lightboun	Drawer	13	Falling down the shaft, on getting into the basket to ascend from a mouthing.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 6	19	Oak	Hollinwood	Chamber Colliery Co.	J. Cheatham	Collier	34	Fall of stone from the roof.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 15	20	Clifton Moss	Clifton	Andrew Knowles and Sons	J. Jackson	Fireman	–	Falling from the pit bank into the fire-hole.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 16	21	Low Crompton	Oldham	J. S. Milne & Co.	E. Lee	Collier	32	Found fallen from a scaffold in the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
19	22	Pendlebury	Pendlebury	Andrew Knowles & Sons	L. Smith	Collier	–	Explosion of fire-damp in the Rams mine ; died on the 27th.	1	–	–	–	–
April 1	23	Unity Brook	Stoneclough	James Stott	E. Hall R. Watson	Collier Collier		The bearers of a scaffold upon which they were working in the shaft giving way.	–	–	2	–	–
„ 9	24	Lord's Fields	Ashton-under-Lyne	Lord's Fields Coal Co.	J. Hague	Collier	57	Fall of earth in the mine, died in the Manchester Infirmary.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	25	Handle Hall	Rochdale	James Dearden	T. Cryer	Collier	18	Fall of stone from the roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	26	Moston.	Manchester	Exors. of J. Stanley	R. Clough	Collier	–	Fall of stone from the roof	–	1	–	–	–
May 6	27	Clifton & Kersley.	Clifton, &c.	Trustees of the late Ellis Fletcher.	R. Farnworth	Drawer	18	Fall of roof in the waggon way in the Bas pit ; died on the 29th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	28	Broadfield	Westleigh	John Speakman	P. Darbyshire	Collier	–	Explosion of firedamp in the Seven Feet mine, bottom pit ; died on the 11th : 1 other person injured.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 22	29	Agecroft	Pendlebury	Andrew Knowles & Sons	J. Aspey	Pitman	40	A piece of timber which was being lowered slipped from the rope and fell upon him as he was putting horse-trees into the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
June 5	30	Harwood	Bolton	James Hardcastle	D. Lomax	Collier	21	Fall of stone from the roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	31	Chadwick Hall	Rochdale	Roscow and Lord	J. Darlington	Drawer	17	Fall of roof at a landing in the engine brow.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents in the North and East Lancashire or Manchester District—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
June 11	32	Clifton & Kerley.	Clifton, &c.	Trustees of the late Ellis Fletcher.	R. Astle	Collier	–	Explosion of firedamp in the Doe mine, wet earth pit; died on the 5th of July: 2 other persons injured.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 17	33	Small Hazels	Burnley	Isherwood and Watson	T. Smithson	Engineman	30	Crushed by the crank of an engine; died on the 11th of August, at the Manchester Infirmary.	–	–	–	–	1
July 5	34	Glodwick	Oldham	James Collinge & Co.	J. Martin	Sinker	31	Fall of stone from the side of the Saccharine Lane pit, whilst widening it.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 9	35	Moston	Manchester	Exors. of J. Stanley	E. Hughes	Collier	–	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	36	Breightmet	Bolton	James Hardcastle	T. Pilling	Ditto	–	Crushed by the cage moving as he was getting out at the bottom of the shaft; there being a mistake about the signal.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 24	37	Land	Shawforth, Bacup	James Dearden	J. Mellor	Drawer	7	Explosion of powder; one other boy injured.	–	–	–	1	–
Aug. 4	38	Rhodes Bank	Oldham	Leeses, Jones & Co.	S. Schofield	Collier	46	Falling out of a sinking bucket in a shaft underground; he was faint, apparently from firedamp.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	39	Coppull	Coppull	John Hargreaves.	J. Culshaw	—	–	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	40	Clifton & Kersley.	Clifton, &c.	Trustees of the late Ellis Fletcher.	S. Smith	—	–	Injured on the incline, Robin Hood pit.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 15	41	Clifton and Kersley.	Clifton, &c.	Trustes of the late Ellis Fletcher.	W. Lord	Collier	69	Fall of roof, when stowing rubbish in the Manor pit; died on the 26th of August.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	42	Stoneclough	Stoneclough	Knowles & Stott	S. Lawton	Collier	58	Fall of roof in the Little mine, Railway side pit.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	43	Birtle Dean	Bury	Thos. Ramsbottom & Sons	J. Clegg	Sinker	41	A sinking bucket falling from the other rope as he was descending the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–

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List of Fatal Colliery Accidents in the North and East Lancashire or Manchester District—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1861. Aug. 22	44	Heyfold	Over Darwen	Eli Walsh	W. King	Collier	–	Fall of coal; died on the 11th of November, in the Manchester Infirmary.	–	1	–	–	–
Sept. 4	45	Brinsop	Westhoughton	William Longworth	W. Hatton	Collier	31	Fall of coal; died on the 5th	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	46	Stoneclough	Stoneclough	Knowles & Stott	T. Atherton	Collier	29	Fall of coal whilst holing in the Trencherbone mine, River side pit.	–	2	–	–	–
					J. Atherton	Collier	26						
„ 24	47	Moston	Manchester	Exors. of J. Stanley	R. Smith	Pony Driver	12	Caught by the waggons	–	–	–	1	–
„ 25	48	Clifton and Kersley.	Clifton, &c.	Trustees of the late Ellis Fletcher.	A. Wolstencroft	Collier	66	Fall of earth from the roof of the 4 feet mine, Robin Hood pit.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	49	Burnley	Burnley	Exors. of J. Hargreaves	B. Varley	Blacksmith	32	Falling down the Vicarage pit	–	–	1	–	–
Oct. 4	50	Tooter Hill	Bacup	James Dearden	W. Howarth	Collier	53	Falling out of the basket in descending the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 5	51	Clough Side	Ringley Road, Manchester.	Thomas Fletcher & Sons	P. Drennan	Sinker	38	Explosion of fire-damp; 2 other persons injured.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 15	52	Halshaw Moor	Halshaw Moor	William Hulton	A. Mackinson	Underlooker	36	A stone which he was taking down from the roof falling upon him.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	53	Tonge	Bolton	Jethro Scowcroft	J. Lomax	Fireman	25	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	54	Little Lever	Little Lever	Andrew Knowles & Sons	E. Taylor	Collier	38	Explosion of fire-damp in Ferneysides pit; Taylor died on the 29th October, and Smith on the 4th November; 2 other persons were injured.	2	–	–	–	–
					J. Smith	Drawer	–						
„ 31	55	Pendlebury	Pendlebury	Andrew Knowles & Sons	J. Walker	Collier	–	Explosion of fire-damp in the Rams mine; died on the 14th.	1	–	–	–	–
Nov. 6	56	Heys	Ashton-under-Lyne	Leeses & Booth	W. Mort	Collier	–	Suffocated by fire-damp in the Old mine.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	57	Greave	Bacup	Townsend, Hargreaves, & Barlow.	J. Baron	Assistant Banksman.	24	Crushed by a casting falling upon him.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 11	58	Chadwick Hall	Rochdale	Roscow & Lord	R. Chadderton	Collier	37	Run over by waggons on the engine brow; died on the 17th.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 12	59	Hanging Chadder	Rochdale	J. S. Milne & Co.	J. Driver	Collier	54	Fall of stone from the roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	60	Entwistle	Over Darwen	Eccles Shorrock	R. Holden	Collier	21	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents in the North and East Lancashire or Manchester District—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861													
Nov. 18	61	Coppull	Coppull	John Hargreaves	R. Thorpe	—	—	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	62	Limehurst	Ashton-under-Lyne	Limehurst Coal Co.	J. Wilde	Sinker	30	A stone falling upon him out of the side of the shaft which he was sinking.	–	–	1	–	–
Dec. 3	63	Worsley	Worsley, &c.	Bridgewater Trustees	R. Lomax	Collier	60	Fall of roof in his working place, in the Cannel mine, New Watergate pit.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	64	Stand Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Stott & Pickstone	J. Boden H. Boden	Colliers	40	Explosion of firedamp; the former died on the 14th, and the latter on the 19th.	2	–	–	–	–
„ 16	65	Kersley	Near Manchester	Samuel Scowcroft	J. Almond	Drawer	11	A piece of coal falling down the shaft from a tub which was being landed, at the Old Doe Pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 18	66	Kersley	Near Manchester	Samuel Scowcroft	W. Tong	Collier	17	Fall of rock roof in the Trencherbone mine.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	67	Bower	Hollinwood	Marlands, Bailey & Booth	James Coley	Collier	—	Explosion of firedamp; died 7th January, 1862.	1	–	–	–	–
								Total, 82 lives lost	20	31	18	9	4

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Mines.

List of Non-fatal Explosions of Firedamp in the Manchester District, in the Year 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Number injured.
Jan. 22	1	Bents	Little Lever	Thomas Fletcher	1
„ 30	2	Denton (Town Lane Mine)	Denton	Trustees of Ellis Fletcher	1
Feb. 2	3	Stand Lane	Radcliffe	Stott and Pickstone	1
March 2	4	Atherton (How Bridge Pit)	Atherton	John Fletcher and others	1
April 16	5	Snapes 7 feet	Westleigh	John Gregory	1
„ „	6	Westleigh	Westleigh	James Diggle	2
„ 24	7	Pendleton	Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	1
May 19	8	Pendlebury (Shuttle Mine)	Manchester	Andrew Knowles and Sons	1
„ 23	9	Marsden	Burnley	Executors of J. Hargreaves	1
June 19	10	Worsley (Barracks Pit, White Mine).	Worsley	Bridgewater Trustees	1
„ 20	11	Atherton (How Bridge Pit, 7 feet Mine).	Atherton	John Fletcher and others	1
July 12	12	Denton (Town Lane Mine)	Denton	Trustees of Ellis Fletcher	1
„ 17	13	Sholver (Gannister Mine)	Shaw	Samuel Wild & Co.	1
„ 29	14	Radcliffe (Hagside Pit)	Radcliffe	Knowles & Hall	1
Aug. 12	15	Rowley	Burnley	Executors of J. Hargreaves	2
„ 19	16	Bents	Little Lever	Thomas Fletcher	2
„ 22	17	Astley (4 feet Mine)	Astley	S. Jackson & Co.	1
„ 29	18	Great Boys	Tyldesley	Fletcher and Scowcroft	2
Sept. 7	19	Little Lever (Boscows Pit)	Little Lever	Andrew Knowles and Sons	1
„ 19	20	Stand Lane	Radcliffe	Stott and Pickstone	1
Oct. 7	21	Atherton (How Bridge Pit, 7 feet Mine).	Atherton	John Fletcher and others	1
„ 18	22	Astley (4 feet Mine)	Astley	S. Jackson & Co.	2
„ 31	23	Wharton	Little Hulton	Francis Charlton	2
Nov. 13	24	Hulton (School Pit, Yard Mine)	Hulton	Hulton Colliery Co.	1
„ 15	25	Worsley (Burgess Land Pit, in a tunnel).	Worsley	Bridgewater Trustees	2
„ 28	26	Radcliffe (Bank Top Pits)	Radcliffe	Knowles and Hall	1
Not reported	27	Stand Lane	Radcliffe	Stott and Pickstone	—
	28	Bower	Hollinwood	Marlands, Bailey & Booth	1
	29	Ditto	Hollinwood	Marlands, Bailey & Booth	1
				Total	35

Non-fatal Boiler Explosion in the Manchester District.

Date.	Number.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Number injured.
April 17, 1861	1	Ainsworth	Ainsworth	Thomas Fletcher	5

The boiler was very thin at certain parts, being apparently injured by bad water.

Non-fatal Explosions of Blasts and Blasting Powder in the Manchester District.

Date.	Number.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agent's Name.	Number injured.
May 8, 1861	1	Hulton (School Pit)	Hulton	Hulton Colliery Co.	3
Oct. 22 „	2	Mesne Lea	Worsley	Peter Nightingale	1

Joseph Dickinson, Inspector of Mines.

Mines Regulation and Inspection Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.—28th August 1860.

Rules for the Conduct and Guidance of the Persons acting in the Management of the belonging to in the County of Lancaster, and of all persons employed in or about the same.

General Rules to be observed by the owner and agent, as required by section 10.

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in all coal mines or collieries and ironstone mines, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working-places of the pits, levels, and workings of every such colliery and mine, and the travelling roads to and from such working-places, shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing therein.

2. All entrances to any place not in actual course of working and extension, and suspected to contain dangerous gas of any kind, shall be properly fenced off so as to prevent access thereto.

3. Whenever safety lamps are required to be used, they shall be first examined and securely locked by a person or persons duly authorized for this purpose.

4. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an airpit, shall be securely fenced.

5. Every working and pumping pit or shaft shall be properly fenced, when operations shall have ceased or been suspended.

6. Every working and pumping pit or shaft where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined, or otherwise made secure.

7. Every working pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

8. All underground self-acting and engine planes on which persons travel are to be provided with some proper means of signalling between the stopping-places and the ends of the planes, and with sufficient places of refuge at the sides of such planes at intervals of not more than twenty yards.

9. A sufficient cover overhead shall be used when lowering or raising persons in every working pit or shaft, where required by the inspectors.

10. No single linked chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons in any working pit or shaft, except the short coupling chain attached to the cage or load.

11. Flanges or horns of sufficient length or diameter shall be attached to the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons.

12. A proper indicator to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine, worked by steam or water power, used for lowering or raising persons.

13. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge, water gauge, and safety valve.

14. The fly-wheel of every engine shall be securely fenced.

15. Sufficient bore holes shall be kept in advance, and, if necessary, on both sides, to prevent inundations in every working approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water.

Copy of the Special Rules arranged by Mr. Dickinson and the Coal Association of Lancashire and Cheshire, for the Manchester District.

Special Rules for the Conduct and Guidance of the Persons acting in the Management, and of all Persons employed in or about the Works.

1.—*Miners and other work-persons.*

1. *Orders and where to go.*—He shall obey the directions of the underlooker, fireman, or other officer, for carrying out any of the general or special rules, and as to work required to be done for safety. He shall work only where they permit, and shall not go into any part of the workings except such as he may necessarily pass through in going to or from his work.

2. *Fire-damp and signals.*—If fire-damp has been found in any of the shafts or workings, he shall not proceed further than the station appointed for that purpose, until the underlooker or a fireman has been through the levels, travelling-roads, and workings, to ascertain that they are safe. If any part is found unsafe, the underlooker or fireman will put up in some conspicuous place, at a sufficient distance from the point of danger, a well-known signal, or a board on which shall be legibly painted on a black ground the word "Fire," facing the entrance, beyond which signal or board no work-person shall pass without the special directions of the underlooker or fireman. If the place is safe, the underlooker or fireman will put a well known signal, or the other side of the board, painted white, facing the entrance, by which the work-person shall know that the place has been examined and found safe for him to enter; and if the place is safe, the work-person shall remove the safety signal or board to a place appointed by the fireman, for use next day.

3. *Work-persons to examine.*—In addition to the examination by the underlooker, fireman, or other officer, each work-person must satisfy himself of the safety of his own working place before commencing, and whilst at work.

4. *Safety lamps.*—Whenever safety lamps are required to be used, he shall have no light there except a good safety lamp; and he shall not attempt to use the lamp until it has been first examined and locked by a person duly authorized, and he shall not unlock or open the lamp. If the lamp becomes damaged or extinguished, he shall take or send it to the appointed station, and the proper officer shall either provide him with a fresh lamp, or unlock and re-light it; or if the gauze becomes smeared with oil, or clogged with dust, he shall cease using the lamp until it shall have been properly cleaned; and no oversight on the part of the person authorized as above, shall be an excuse for any work-person having in the mine an open, unlocked, insecure, or defective safety lamp.

Where naked lights are used, and he is provided with a safety lamp, he shall at the beginning of a shift, and also after any intermission of working, try his place with the lamp, and not with a naked light, to see if there is fire-damp.

Where naked lights are prohibited, he shall not smoke, or take any match into the pit; nor, where prohibited, use blasting powder. If blasting is permitted, he shall not fire a shot until the place has been tried for gas, and found safe.

5. *On getting into firedamp.*—Any work-person getting into firedamp shall not throw away his lamp, or attempt to blow it out, but shall draw down the wick, hold the lamp near the floor, avoid jerking it, and take it steadily into the fresh air.

6. *Leaving lights and firing gas.*—He shall not, without the underlooker's consent, leave any light in his place of work, or in any part of the workings, unless it is under the care of some person remaining therein; nor shall he light a blower, or an accumulation of gas.

7. *Fire-damp and fall of roof.*—He shall not enter where there is fire-damp, except with a safety lamp, and then only under the special directions of the underlooker, fireman, or other officer in charge of the pit; and when approaching any place suspected to

contain fire-damp; and also when taking props likely to occasion a fall of roof, and give off fire-damp, he shall cease using any naked light in such place, and immediately give notice, and apply to the proper officer for a safety lamp. If he strikes through into any old working suspected to contain fire-damp or other noxious gas, he shall at once stop up the hole, and inform the officer in charge.

8. *Powder and missed shots.*—He shall not take down the pit any blasting powder, unless it is secured in a flask or horn; nor drill out a shot that has missed fire, except with a copper drill or with water.

9. *Pit shafts.*—He shall not go down, or up, or into the pit contrary to the direction of the banksman or the hooker-on. Nor shall he go down or up with a greater number of persons at a time than shall be specified in a notice placed near the top of the pit; nor on the top of a cage, nor with a full load of tubs, nor upon a full tub; nor against a full tub, nor until the banksman or hooker-on shall have been signalled to send down or up the empty tub; nor get on or off when it is in motion; nor until the proper signals have been given; nor shall he take any loose material down or up the pit, unless it is securely placed in the cage or tub. He shall not be under any pit's mouth whilst the cage or tub is in motion; nor shall he leave open any rail or other fence at a mouthing or sump, unless the hooker-on is there. In the absence of a banksman or hooker-on, the work-person shall give and attend to the signals.

10. *Spragging and propping.*—He shall, when necessary, set sprags during holing, and shall, where necessary, securely prop the roof of his place; and if, upon application to the underlooker or fireman, he should not be provided with sufficient sprags and props, he shall cease working, and report the same to the manager, at the office. An assistant under 15 years of age shall not get coal, unless his miner is with him.

11. *Doors and ventilation.*—He shall not injure any aircourse, brattice, or stopping, or leave open any door which he found shut, or do any other thing to check the ventilation of the mine, or damage the property of the owner.

12. *Going before trams.*—He shall not go before any tram on any incline, brow, or slope.

13. *Furnacemen.*—Every furnaceman and ventilating apparatus-man shall carefully attend to the furnace or apparatus under his charge. Where day and night furnacemen or apparatus-men are employed one shall not leave until the other comes, except to inform of his non-attendance; and in such case he shall return with all speed.

14. *Lampmen.*—The person in charge of the safety lamps shall daily examine and lock each lamp, including his own, and see that it is in good order, and clean, and free from any broken wire or wide space in the gauze, also that it has a closely fitting hoop inside the gauze, and that the pricker fits the hole.

15. *To give information.*—He shall give immediate information to the underlooker, fireman, or other officer, of any fire-damp, or other noxious gas, or any unusual quantity of water, or of any insecurity of the roof or side, or other part of the workings; or of the shafts, ladders, or stages; or of any air-door being left open, or partially so; and also on cutting into old workings.

2.—*Banksmen, Hookers-on, and Enginemen.*

16. *Ropes and cages.*—The banksman shall frequently examine the ropes, chains, carriages, and cages, and all their couplings. He shall report any defect in the same to the underlooker; and if it is dangerous, he shall immediately give notice to the engineman, who shall cease drawing up or letting down any person, until the defect has been remedied. The banksman shall keep the frame and surface near the pit's mouth free from any coal or loose material.

17. *Strangers riding.*—The banksman, hooker-on, and engineman, respectively, shall prevent from going down the pit, or entering the mine, any person not employed therein, unless by the written order or direction of the manager or underlooker.

18. *Working hours.*—The banksman and engineman shall not allow any person to go down or into the pit after the time fixed; nor if in a state of intoxication; or take intoxicating liquor down or into the pit, or drink it upon the works, except by permission of the manager or underlooker.

19. *Workpersons riding.*—The hooker-on and banksman shall give the proper signal to the engineman to raise or lower the cages or tubs for any person going down or up or along the pit, incline, or engine plane, and shall not allow a greater number of persons to ride at one time than shall be specified in the notice at the top of the pit, incline, or plane, and shall inform the underlooker if any person disobey their directions. Where a cover is provided, they shall see that it is used when any person is going down or up the pit.

20. *Signals.*—The following signals shall be observed :—

One knock, to go on when the engine is standing.
One knock, to stop when the engine is in motion.
Two knocks, to lower.
Three knocks, when any person is to go down or up.
Other signals may be appointed for special occasions.

21. *Signal to go Down or Up.*—Where more than one rope or chain is worked in the shaft, the banksman and hooker-on shall not allow any person to go down or up a pit when coal or other material is being raised or lowered, until they have signalled that some one is about to go down or up, and had the signal back; and they shall then send down or up the empty cage or tub.

22. *Riding with tools, &c.*—The banksman or hooker-on shall not allow any person to go down or up the pit with tools, props, or other things, until he has seen them secured, and shall not allow any person to get upon or off the cage or tub when it is in motion. They shall see that the means of signalling for the pits, inclines, and engine planes, are kept in good order.

23. *Safety of pit shaft.*—The hooker-on shall report to the underlooker if anything falls, or there is any defect in the pit shaft. He shall see that the sump is kept covered or fenced off when not required to be open for some particular purpose; and on leaving, shall close the rail or other fence at any mouthing or sump. The banksman shall see that the top of the pit shaft is properly fenced when work has ceased, or been suspended.

24. *Boilers.*—The engineman shall not exceed the allowed pressure of steam, and shall maintain a proper depth of water in each boiler; and if anything happens to prevent this, he shall immediately damp the fire, and report it to the underlooker or superintendent.

25. *Machinery.*—The engineman shall run the ropes of the pit up and down every morning before any person goes down; and he shall daily examine the state of the engine, machinery, ropes, boilers, fittings, and fences required by the general rules, and see that the same are kept in good order, and shall report any defect to the underlooker or superintendent as soon as possible; and if dangerous, he shall not work the engine until it is repaired.

26. *Ropes, drums, and engine-house.*—The engineman shall examine all ropes or chains fixed to the verticals, drums, cages, or tubs, and see that they are properly fastened, and that the flanges or horns of the drum project above the outer coil of rope or chain; and he shall not, without the permission of the manager, underlooker, or superintendent, allow any person to enter the engine-house, or work or handle the engine.

27. *Not to leave the engine.*—The engineman shall not leave his engine for any purpose, or on any pretence during the time anyone is going down or up the pit or incline.

28. *Doubtful signals.*—The engineman shall attend to the signals, and if not distinct, he shall wait until they are repeated.

3.—*Viewer, Manager, or Superintendent, Underlookers and Firemen.*

29. *General control.*—The viewer, manager, or superintendent shall have the entire control of the colliery, and shall comply with the requirements of the Acts of Parliament (23 & 24 Victoria, c. 151; and 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 99), including the general rules.

30. *Number to ride.*—The viewer, manager, or underlooker shall put up and maintain, in a legible state, at the top of the pit, incline, or engine-plane, a notice fixing the number of persons to ride at one time.

31. *General duties.*—The underlooker, or fireman, shall frequently and carefully examine the workings of the pits in his charge, the state of the ventilation, the air-doors and roof, and the direction and width of the roads and drifts. He shall see that the furnaces and ventilating apparatus (if any) are in good repair, and carefully attended to; and that all air-doors are fixed to close of themselves, and not stand open. He shall also see that sufficient props are provided, and that the roof and sides of the travelling roads and working places are secured with props where necessary; also that the sides of the shafts are secure, and that the conductors and bearers or horse-trees are in good repair, and free from any loose material; also that sufficient fencing for each mouthing, sump, and underground shaft is provided; and that the self-acting and engine-planes, on which persons travel, are provided with the means of signalling, and places of refuge.

32. *Appointment of fireman, &c.*—If fire-damp has been found in any of the shafts or workings, the underlooker shall either himself examine them, or appoint a fireman for that purpose, and inform him what portion of the workings is under his charge. The fireman shall carefully examine, with a safety lamp, the state of the ventilation in all the working places and travelling roads, and ascertain that they are in a safe condition before each work-person goes to his place; and if he finds any part unsafe, he shall put up in some conspicuous place, and at a sufficient distance from the point of danger, a signal or board indicating danger. If he finds the place safe, he shall put up the safety signal, as directed in the special rule No. 2.

33. *Ventilation and fencing off gas.*—The underlooker or fireman shall frequently examine all accessible parts of the mine under his charge, whether frequented by work-persons or not, and maintain an adequate amount of ventilation, and fence off all dangerous places, as required by the first and second general rules; and report to his superior officer any cause of danger, that it may be removed; but shall not disturb any large body of gas when the miners are at work.

34. *Ventilation under scaffolds, &c.*—The underlooker or fireman shall see that there is sufficient ventilation in the sump, and below each scaffold, and elsewhere in the shaft.

35. *To order safety lamps.*—The underlooker, fireman, or other officer shall, when approaching any place suspected to contain, or be dangerously affected by any accumulation of fire-damp, or upon receiving notice of danger, or otherwise ascertaining the necessity for using safety lamps, order such lamps to be used, and cause them, including his own, to be examined and locked.

36. *Bore-holes.*—The underlooker or fireman shall see that all needful bore-holes for water, are kept sufficiently in advance of the working face and sides.

37. *Notice of non-attendance.*—Any officer, when unable to attend his work, shall cause his superior to be informed in sufficient time to enable him to find a substitute.

4.—*Payment of wages.*

38. The wages of each and every person *immediately* employed by the "owner or agent," shall be paid to him, or his representative authorized or deputed to that effect, at the office situated at
and there indicated as "OFFICE FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONS IMMEDIATELY EMPLOYED BY THE OWNER OR AGENT;" and the wages of each and every person *immediately* employed by any contractor or person other than the owner or agent, shall be paid to him, or his representative authorized or deputed to that effect, at the office situated at
and there indicated as "OFFICE FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONS NOT IMMEDIATELY EMPLOYED BY THE OWNER OR AGENT;" and every such contractor or person other than the owner or agent, shall be bound to pay all such wages at the office so appointed; while no person immediately employed by any contractor or person other than the owner or agent, shall be entitled to demand, or bound to receive, any such wages elsewhere than at such office so appointed.

A copy of these rules will be delivered to every person employed who shall apply at the owner's pay office.

All persons employed are liable to be prosecuted for the violation of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, and of these rules.

MANCHESTER DISTRICT, comprising North Lancashire and the Eastern Division of South Lancashire.

I hereby certify, that the above is a copy of the special rules approved of by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and duly established at the . As witness my hand this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Mines, Pendleton, Manchester.

Mr. Higson's Report.

Report of the Working of the Mines Inspection Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) in the West Lancashire and North Wales District, during the Year ended 31st December 1861.—By Peter Higson, Esq.

Sir, Manchester, February 28, 1862.

The numerous and appalling casualties which have recently happened in mining appear to have attracted public attention to an extent previously unknown; that in a great measure may be attributed more to the striking and extraordinary description of such misfortunes, which all must deplore, than to the actual number of lives lost since the last official returns were published.

My report for the year 1861, which I have now the honour to transmit, contains a list of the fatal accidents and lives lost thereby in and about the collieries within the district under my inspection, comprising West Lancashire and North Wales, and although in the ironstone mines not one life has been lost, the fatality caused by coal mining is not only far from satisfactory to me, but a source of disappointment and regret.

I entertained the hope that as the beneficial result of inspection had been frankly acknowledged and its usefulness spread far and wide, the crisis was passed, and that by a strict observance of the provisions now established throughout the district, if accidents did not actually decrease, their number and destructiveness would, at all events, be kept within reasonable control. But if my expectations have not been realized, the obstruction has been confined to a limited sphere, for while many viewers and managers of mines have had to contend with difficulties which have put their ability fairly upon its trial, the efforts of a few only have proved inadequate, and the increase of mortality in this on the preceding year, which the following pages will make known, may be traced to that cause.

On this occasion I have the painful duty to report that 78 casualties and accidents have happened during the year, which have caused the death of 104 persons; although this statement may not appear to give either satisfaction now or much hope of the future, still the prospect is, upon the whole, very encouraging.

But in order to prevent if possible casualties of a peculiar and extraordinary kind, and for which unsuccessful efforts have been previously made, it has become manifest that further and more stringent provisions are absolutely necessary, and that unless some legislative enactment having that object in view be made, accidents of an unusual and alarming character may occasionally happen, notwithstanding that in the interval there may be a temporary cessation, and the general aspect of things may appear to be smooth and promising.

I therefore take the liberty of suggesting that if you decide upon having such a measure prepared, the use of single bratticed shafts should be very judiciously restricted thereby; and upon perusing the list of persons killed annexed to this report, it becomes apparent that if further legislation be contemplated, other necessary and important provisions may also be made.

For the purpose of exploring only, and providing that not more than ten persons shall be in the mine at a time, and that within six months after such explorations shall have been commenced a second shaft or other outlet shall have been provided, there could be no tangible cause of alarm in permitting the use of single bratticed shafts. But in every instance where they exist open lights and furnaces should be prohibited undergrouud; and it will be found, where a large quantity of water has to be constantly pumped, true economy in the end to sink two shafts at the same time. While recent catastrophes have demonstrated beyond all doubt that there can be no safety in a mine from which a large quantity of water has to be raised where only one outlet and mode of egress is accessible.

The number of accidents which frequently occur to persons falling into shafts from the surface, and while going down and up the same, would be very much reduced if it were made compulsory for the owners to have every future pumping and working pit or shaft securely cased or lined throughout with iron, brick, or stone, and to provide and use in every working pit or shaft in which persons have to ride guides or conductors, and at the entrance thereto self-adjusting fences.

It appears requisite to add that these precautions have been adopted for some time at every skilfully arranged and well managed colliery in the district, and that tdey should be enforced in every other case in which they may either now or hereafter apply.

For although in the district under consideration single bratticed shafts are neither numerous nor very important, they are by no means unattended with risk, and as their peculiar construction might materially assist in making that which would otherwise be a slight accident into a serious casualty, a second shaft or other outlet should be provided without delay, which in any instance may be accomplished within a period of three years, and in most cases within twelve months, and at those mines and collieries where conductors and self-adjusting fences are not used they might be easily provided within a period of six months from any stated time.

The single bratticed shafts have hitherto been a source of great anxiety and care. On the owners of some of those shafts notices under the Act 23 & 24 Victoria, chapter 151., of objections to their continuance, have been served, and similar notices to others will be subsequently given, as the circumstances of each particular place may be found on my visit there. It is also my intention to enforce to the utmost a rigid and unrelaxing observance of the statute in reference thereto, having at the same time due regard to the necessity of such further provisions as may seem to be required for the safety of the people employed.

Under the new Act 23 & 24 Victoria, chapter 151., for the regulation and inspection of mines, it became necessary to revise the special rules then established throughout the district, and to extend the revised code to all ironstone mines of the coal measures; and as the Act authorizes the owners thereof to prepare such rules as may appear best calculated to prevent accidents, and to submit them to the Secretary of State for his approval, a code was framed and submitted by them pursuant to the provisions of the Act. To that code there were many serious objections, all of which were pointed out to the Secretary of State at the time, and to some of the Committee by whom it was framed; repeated efforts to arrange what rules should be established having failed, I was reluctantly driven to the necessity of advising the appointment of an arbitrator, or referee, to whom the matters in dispute could be referred, and who should be empowered to arbitrate and decide what rules should be established. Subsequently Mr. Samuel Swire, of Sale, near Manchester, colliery proprietor, was appointed to arbitrate and decide what special rules should be established at the collieries in and about St. Helens; and Mr. Isaiah Booth, of Ferny Field, near Oldham, mining engineer, was appointed to decide upon rules for the collieries in and about Wigan; these arbitrations being conducted with skill and ability, produced a long and painstaking inquiry; and although I believe both arbitrators acted throughout to the best of their judgment and opinion, in the most able, impartial, and strictly honourable manner, neither of their decisions came up to my expectations. The codes which they have awarded are certainly a considerable improvement on that which previously existed in each locality, and they may for the present remain in force as the foundation upon which one still better than any hitherto in use may be hereafter constructed.

After the above decisions had appeared, it was not likely that anything of importance could be obtained by adopting the same mode of revising the rules in North Wales; and as the colliery proprietors of that district solicited my assistance in the matter a second time, I succeeded finally in arranging with them a code adapted for the mines and collieries there.

Revising the old special rules, and constructing new ones, and arbitrating, arranging, and examining the same for approval before they were allowed to be established, has occupied much time; but as they are now in force at all the principal collieries in my district, and also at most of the others, the additional labour which they have occasioned is fast drawing to a close; and it is to be hoped that if they fail in accomplishing all that could be desired, or for which the contest was begun and so vigorously maintained, they will at any rate be the means of preventing many accidents that would have otherwise happened.

Having made particular inquiries as to the manner in which the second section of the first part of the Act, which provides for the education of boys under the age of 12 years, operates, I have the pleasure of being able to report, that upon the whole, and so far as I have been able hitherto to ascertain, it is well and faithfully observed by the employers; but among those for whose benefit it is principally intended, several have been detected altering certificates of their birth and attendance at school. That, however, is only what might be naturally expected; and as the responsibility of permitting it to pass unnoticed rests with the owners of the works, such attempts will, I have no doubt, invariably fail.

Much attention had been given to the education and early training of the children of the labouring class, in many parts of the country, long before the present Act was passed; but in others it was shamefully neglected. In the former, many large and commodious schools had been built and maintained by private individuals for educating the children of their workpeople; while in the latter, as there were no schools in existence, scarcely a trace of education could be found.

In North Wales the British and National schools are the principal establishments for obtaining an early and useful training for the children of miners, and with the aid of these and many excellent private schools, a fair amount of sound and practical instruction is imparted, comprising reading, writing, and arithmetic, together with a little geography and scriptural and natural history. Active minded and intelligent boys may not only learn to read and write before they arrive at the age of 10 years, but they may acquire the rudiments of other branches of science and literature, while in a large majority of the children of the poor, as the mind at that age has received no impulse, comprehension of learning is only beginning to dawn. For this and perhaps for other reasons also which have not been made known, many colliery proprietors refuse to employ boys under the age of 12 years. As this, in some instances, operates oppressively on the poor, it cannot but produce a feeling of discontent where it takes place; still there can be no doubt whatever that if the question had to be decided upon its influence for the ultimate good of the community, argument in its favour would prevail.

The number of fatal accidents and lives lost within my district in the year to which these observations refer show an increase of those in the year 1860, and although the accidents are not so numerous, the loss of life has been as great as in any one of the five preceding years. The increase may in a great measure be attributed to the result of two explosions of gas; one at the South Mostyn Colliery in Flintshire, and the other at the Shevington Colliery near Wigan, the former causing the death of 10, and the latter of 13 persons.

An explosion of gas at South Mostyn Colliery.

At the South Mostyn Colliery the mines were won and being worked by means of two pits or shafts, of the respeciive depths of 110 and 140 yards, and by two tunnels extending from the bottom of the latter upwards of 700 yards on the dip of the measures, from underneath the tideway of the River Dee. These tunnels, one of which was used as a return air-course only, had opened out several seams of coal in that distance, all of which had been exhausted to the level thereof and then abandoned; and recently they had been continued to an overlying seam, in which the deceased persons were employed when the explosion happened. The workings of this colliery, which are shown on the plan annexed, are, as they appear, so limited in extent, it seems difficult to understand how, if common appliances only had been used there with ordinary skill and attention, it were possible for a serious casualty to occur. The mines between the pits or shafts, which are about 135 yards apart, had been previously extracted, and the return air from the workings on the deep was conducted through that goaf, which is so intersected with faults as to render it difficult to keep an open road to the upcast shaft; and the length and sectional area also of the horizontal tunnels offered considerable resistance to the ventilation, which was produced by an inadequate contrivance on the surface. That apparatus consisted of a fan 6 feet 8 inches in diameter and 2 feet wide, with vanes 2 feet deep, driven by a steam engine with an 8-inch cylinder and 2-feet stroke, and by the application of straps and pulleys, at the rate upon the average of about 300 revolutions per minute. As it had only been recently provided and suspended from, immediately after the explosion to the present time, in consequence of the colliery not having been hitherto re-opened, I have had no fair opportunity of testing its power, on which from experiments made at other places, and with a smaller fan, which was used in the same situation and under similar circumstances years ago, I fear little or no reliance could be safely placed. To the continuance of the last-mentioned fan I raised, on my first visit there, a strong objection; and either from that or some other cause it was discontinued soon afterwards, when a furnace on the surface was substituted and used for some time.

Ascertaining upon my last inspection of the colliery, before the casualty occurred, that the tunnels were to be extended to another seam of coal, still further on the deep, that inflammable gas was quietly emitted, and that although the ventilation prevented any accumulation of gas, the return air was not sufficiently pure, while the margin between safety and danger would be thereby gradually lessened, I insisted upon all naked or open lights being prohibited, and upon the use of safety lamps only throughout all the underground workings, and caused the tunnels and air-courses to be very much enlarged in their sectional area, with a view of procuring temporarily additional protection for the workpeople; but for the purpose of obtaining permanent relief, I pointed

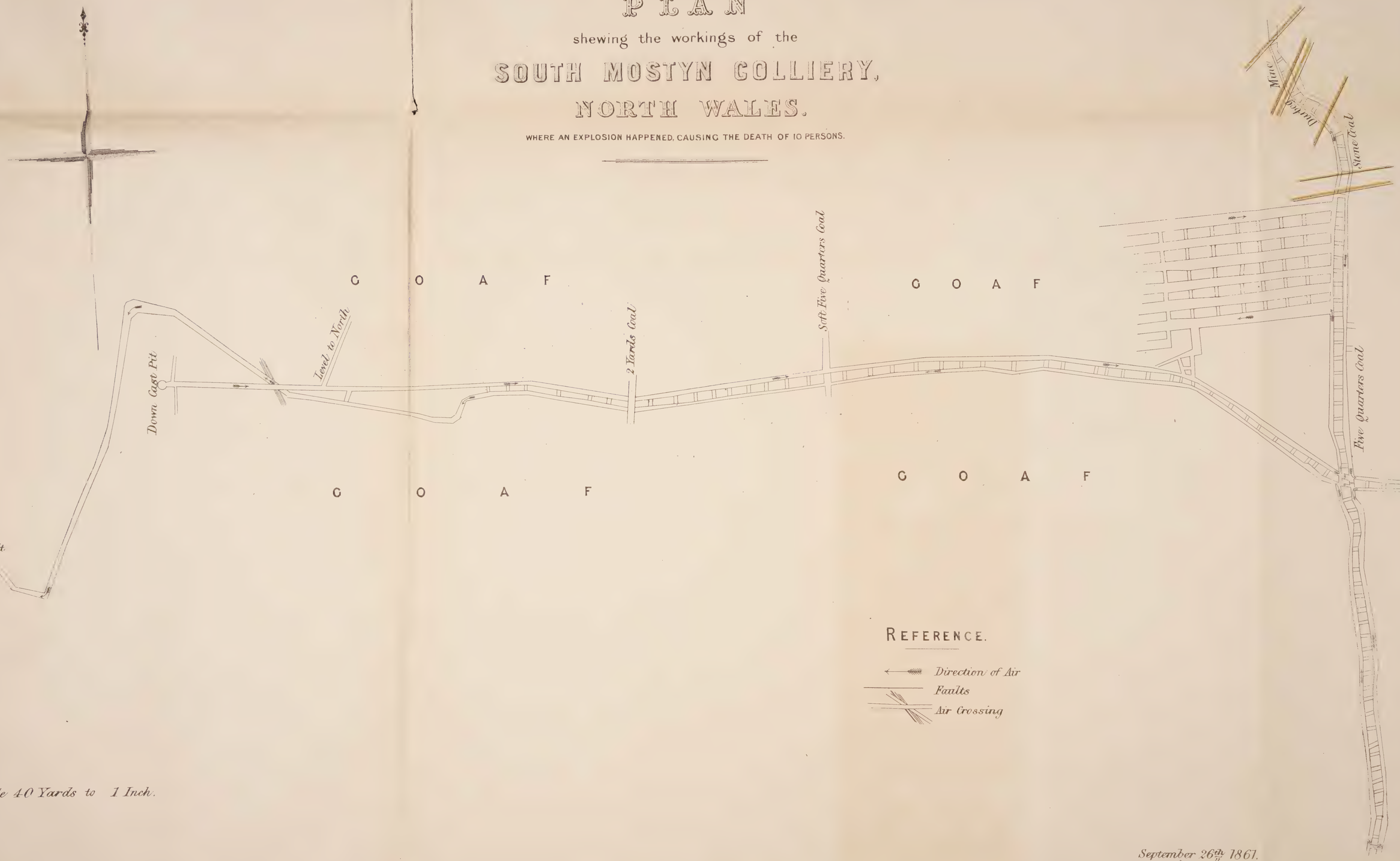
PLAN

shewing the workings of the

SOUTH MOSTYN COLLIERY,

NORTH WALES.

WHERE AN EXPLOSION HAPPENED, CAUSING THE DEATH OF 10 PERSONS.



REFERENCE.

- Direction of Air
- Faults
- Air Crossing

Scale 40 Yards to 1 Inch.

September 26th 1861.

out by notice to the owners the risk that would be incurred by continuing operations below till such times as a new shaft had been sunk on the deep, and urged the importance of that being provided without delay.

In reply to these requirements there was not only no objection made, but on the contrary a satisfactory compliance therewith was frankly expressed, and in carrying out the two first there was no delay, neither was there any demur to the latter, which was intended to be done when the ground where it was proposed to sink had been proved, and for that operations were in progress.

I arrived at the colliery soon after the explosion occurred, before all the deceased persons were got out, and found a considerable quantity of highly inflammable gas within a few yards of the bottom of the downcast pit, which prevented further ingress. The return air-course had been closed by the explosion, and gas was issuing from the upcast pit through the fan. On the surface, where it fired vigorously in the lamp, I made several careful examinations of all the underground works into which I could enter, for the purpose of discovering, if it were possible, the cause that led to the explosion, or the source from which so much mischief had arisen, but in that (the colliery not having been re-opened) I completely failed.

The deceased were found lying about midway in the tunnel, dressed, and with their lamps all locked and perfect, and as it was the time for leaving off work it is supposed that as they were on their way to the pit they walked into the after damp produced by the explosion, which had most likely hastened their departure, but through which they could not pass while the power of moving remained and reason maintained its sway.

It was stated in evidence at the inquest upon the deceased that the north level in one of the mines had been recently passed through a fault and into another seam of coal called the "Dwrbog" mine, which the throw or break of the continuity of the strata had brought into that position, from which gas was freely emitted; that the ventilation during the previous shift was good, and that the air-courses, which had been examined not long before, were then open and of proper dimensions. It was proved also by many trustworthy witnesses that they saw the shed which covered the fan on fire from twenty minutes to half an hour before they heard the report of the explosion, and that the flames thereof could be seen at a considerable distance.

The accuracy of the accompanying plan of the underground works was proved by the resident manager of the colliery, Mr. John Williams, who described the effective power of the fan, on which he had with great, though evidently too much confidence relied, as being superior to any other means for producing ventilation that under the peculiar circumstances of the case could be applied. But he admitted, upon cross-examination, that it had only been at work a few weeks, and was provided in consequence of the return air, which had become vitiated, having to pass over the furnace then in use, which on one occasion he had seen flaming above the top of the chimney on the surface.

It was also stated in the evidence of others that a short time before the shed took fire the strap by which the steam-engine imparted motion to the fan broke, and that the fan lamp was thereby suspended while the necessary repair was completed, during which, although the day was beginning to dawn, a safety lamp was used for that purpose.

If these statements are entitled to belief, there can be no better proof than they supply that then and for some weeks prior to the explosion the colliery had been in a critical state, and that the preparations for producing ventilation had reached the utmost limit. But as it may be argued that it had been satisfactorily proved to be capable of affording adequate safety below, and that if the strap had not given way the casualty would not have happened, such arguments only show more clearly the naked absurdity of depending upon one fragile piece of mechanism for the ventilation of a complicated and dangerous colliery, in which explosive gas is frequently and suddenly evolved. There may, however, be places in which an apparatus of that description could be applied; but in every instance a duplicate should be provided, and so arranged that if one should happen to fail the other could be immediately set to work.

From the evidence thus given and from several personal inspections of the underground works prior to and after the explosion, I have formed the following opinion, which is based upon the most natural conclusion that can be drawn, after all the circumstances are known and maturely considered.

As the ventilation would almost cease with the last revolution of the fan, inflammable gas would then rapidly accumulate throughout the workings, which might cause the poor fellows to leave off work a little before the usual time of doing so. The engine driver stated also that upon again starting the fan it was driven at an increased and unusual speed, with the object of recovering the ground that had been lost, until he perceived the premises on fire; it is evident, therefore, that the accumulated gas would be passed

through the fan immediately after it was set in motion, and that from the fact of the fire having been seen so long before the explosion was heard, that it was ignited at or near the fan on the surface, either by an open light or by the shaft or axle of the fan having become heated to such an extent as to set the wood-work around it on fire, and that it continued to burn until it came in contact with an explosive mixture of gas in the tunnel or workings below.

None of the deceased were burnt; and as there were no other persons in the mine when the occurrence happened, to one or other of the above-mentioned causes the ignition of the gas must be attributed, and as the appearance of the fan shaft contributed no evidence in support of the latter, my first impression, that it was caused by the former, still remains unshaken.

The circumstances attending this casualty are such as to give rise to the most serious considerations, while they show in language stronger than can be written the superiority of the furnace over the fan where one fan only has been provided, and that in trusting to one only in this case an irretrievable error was committed. Where an underground furnace is properly constructed and of sufficient power, by the heat which the shaft would acquire ventilation would be continued for some time even after the fire was subdued; but in the case of other appliances, it ceases when their operation becomes suspended. As I may have to refer to this question on a future occasion, when I have availed myself of the permission which has been granted to me to investigate the useful effect of such ventilating machines in other places, I have only further to observe, that the jury found, "*The deceased persons came by their death accidentally and by misfortune, "and not otherwise.*"

An explosion of gas at the Shevington Colliery.

The explosion at Shevington Colliery, which was of a less complicated but still more destructive character, was caused by a labourer, who had a short time previously been employed as a fireman, having retained a lamp key, with which, in an improper place, he unlocked, for the purpose of relighting, one of the lamps of the men, and while in the act of doing that, according to his own dying confession, he fired the gas at the point marked on the plan hereunto annexed. This one fact enabled the coroner's jury to return a verdict accordingly, though they did not neglect the opportunity of expressing their regret at not being able to reach the management with anything beyond a severe censure for the negligent manner in which the ventilation was conducted and the discipline of the colliery maintained. To the two last-mentioned defects this unfortunate casualty may be distinctly traced.

In the absence of any unusual difficulty, with an area of workings not exceeding a statute acre, with no improper restrictions on the expenditure, and with experience and ability rather above than below the average in the management, it was only fair and reasonable to expect that nothing so serious as this would occur.

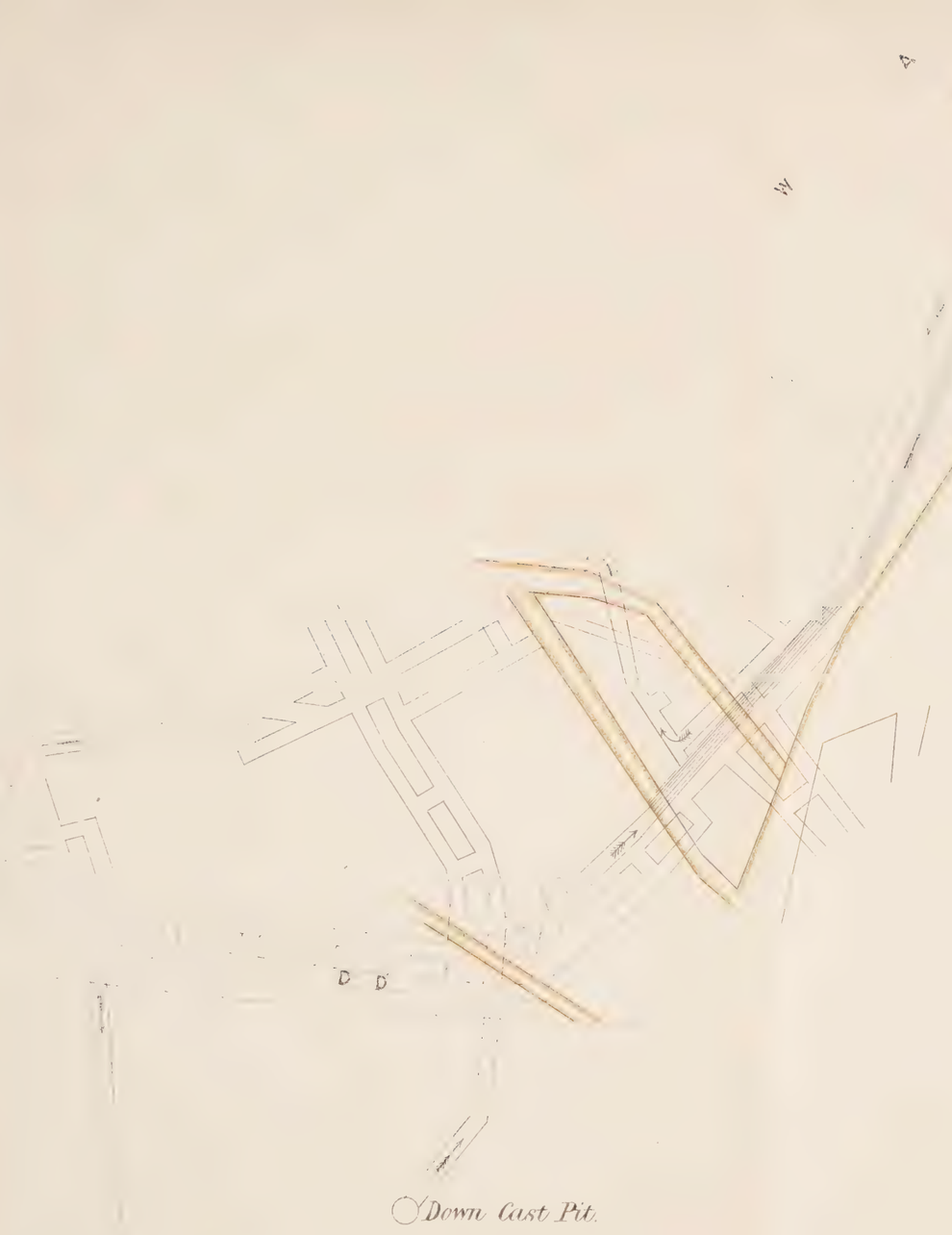
Almost immediately after the explosion I made a careful inspection of all the underground works; and although the fire of the furnace had been previously extinguished, not a trace of gas could be found, while subsequent inspections have proved beyond all doubt that there was sufficient wind going along the main air-courses at the time to have rendered every place in the pit perfectly safe, if it had been properly distributed. That precaution was, however, not only neglected, but a stopping was either ordered or permitted to be put in the drift or opening at the very point, marked B. on the plan, where the gas was fired by one of the deceased labourers. At the end of that and the adjoining drift pillar working had commenced, and gas, which had been liberated by the first subsidence of the roof, was known to exist in that goaf, yet no provisions for removing it were made, although a crossing at the point B. on the plan for conducting it into the return air-course was said to have been intended; it had not been carried out. It appeared from the testimony of the poor man, whose temerity cost him his life and sacrificed the lives of others, that upon putting the open light on the stopping in question, it suddenly ignited the gas. In this there was nothing but what under the circumstances any one of ordinary capacity might have expected. As that was the highest point of the workings, the gas would, from its own specific gravity, escape, if possible, there, while as the risk of attempting to stop it back has been so often exposed and now become so generally known, it is really discouraging to find that in this case regulations so simple and easily made had either escaped observation or been grossly neglected. If such omissions are to be tolerated, casualties of this description might become of daily occurrence. The underlooker, Makinson, who had full charge of these works, has hithertofore conducted them with much ability and comparative safety; and it is only fair to him to state, that upon the whole he is an industrious and painstaking man, who by his sobriety and good conduct has risen step by step from the ranks to the position which he now occupies.

PLAN

Shewing the underground workings

OF THE SHEVINGTON COLLIERY, IN WIGAN

WHERE AN EXPLOSION HAPPENED ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVR 1861.
CAUSING THE DEATH OF 13 PERSONS.



REFERENCE

←	*Direction of Air.*
D D	*Doors.*
A	*Places where bodies were found.*
	Air Crossing.
	Faults.
B	*Where Deceased uncovered his Lamp.*

Scale. 20 Yards to an Inch.

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen.

Another explosion of gas, which caused the death of two persons, happened at the Kenyon pit, at Ruabon, on the 1st of January 1861. This pit, which was being widened out at the time, had been stopped two or three years before, in consequence of my serving the proprietor with notice of its being then in a dangerous state. The usual precaution of having holes in the scaffold to prevent gas accumulating underneath had in this case, assumed a new shape, two air-pipes were put through the scaffold, extending two or three feet above, and from three to five feet below it, while in every other part it was made to fit close to the sides and covered with débris, thereby forming an upper chamber between the end of the air-pipes and the under side of the scaffold in which gas could accumulate, while it could not be ascertained whether or not any obstruction had been put in the way of the pipes affording such protection as they were able to supply, if not interfered with. An explosion of gas at the Kenyon Colliery Ruabon.

A trapper having, in ignorance of the consequences, left a door open in the Great Oak Colliery in Buckley, by which the ventilation of the north side of the pit was completely stopped for some time, gas in the interval accumulated there, which upon again closing the door was driven before the current on to the naked lights of some men employed on the waggon road on the other side of the pit, before it became diffused, at which it exploded, and caused the death of one man and serious injury to two others. An explosion of gas at the Great Oak Pit in Buckley.

One of the men, who it was stated had remarked in the trapper's presence that it did not matter whether the door was open or shut, was indicted for manslaughter, but the prosecution failed, as such prosecutions generally do; the grand jury ignored the bill.

For this misfortune, the management of the colliery is open to the severest reprehension. I had previously foretold that which at length happened, and most distinctly pointed out, first on the spot to the overlooker and afterwards by a written notice to the managing partner, the absurdity of risking the safety of the men and the colliery by permitting the ventilation to depend for one hour upon a single door placed within three yards or so of the bottom of the downcast pit, while by a proper arrangement it might not only have been dispensed with altogether and the colliery greatly improved, but that on the ground of economy it should be removed, and, although I was assured, in reply, that it must be done at once, the alteration was put off from day to day till at length the fatal hour arrived, when the system was tested and proved to be erroneous.

In addition to the above casualties, the loss of seven other persons, whose deaths were caused by seven different explosions of gas and gunpowder, is to be regretted. Some of the accidents were brought about by the incaution of the deceased, whilst others occurred through the nonobservance of some ordinary regulation, or the inadequate performance of some specific and important duty. Explosion.

The accidents and loss of life produced by falls from the roof and sides are again far too numerous, and the very striking fact that each accident has caused only one death tells a silent, but terrible tale, inasmuch as from the nature of the employment, and the system upon which underground labourers co-operate, it is evident that one accident might, in many cases, have caused the death of many persons. It may appear from these accidents that adequate supervision has either been ignored or it has completely failed, but upon a careful analysis of each and every accident as it occurred, I find that it is not exactly so; neither can it be said, that while workpersons have too often to be actually compelled to secure their own places of work, and as frequently neglect doing that when they are not observed, any system of management under which every workperson cannot be overlooked several times a day by a competent underlooker will be able to prevent such accidents as might, with ordinary attention on the part of the colliers themselves, be avoided. But there are many which happen from other causes, for the prevention of which neither skill nor care will at all times suffice. These generally occur in working away the pillars of coal, which were cut out at the time when mining throughout the district was but imperfectly understood, and they form a large proportion of the whole; many of those pillars, originally much too small, have, by continual pressure, become still further weakened, the cohesion of the coal itself destroyed, and the roof or overlaying stratum so broken, by subsiding upon an inadequate support, that the removal of those pillars has become, not only difficult and expensive, but exceedingly hazardous, and the cause of considerable loss of life. Accidents from falls from the roof and sides.

Accidents in shafts, and loss of life occasioned thereby, also demand serious attention. Of the 17 accidents causing the death of 19 persons, two only were the result of overwinding, nine accidents and 11 deaths occurred in going down and coming up the pit; two accidents and two deaths from falling into the pit; two accidents and two deaths from falling from mouthings and into blind pits or staples; one from things falling part way down the pit, and one from miscellaneous causes, many of which are of a preventable Shaft accidents.

description, and would in all probability have been avoided if the provisions herein previously recommended had been well observed.

Accidents from miscellaneous causes.

Miscellaneous accidents and loss of life underground and on the surface, although very numerous, are, with two exceptions, of an ordinary kind, one of which was caused by an eruption of water in sinking a new shaft upon some old and long abandoned works at Tawd Vale, in Skelmersdale, where a stream of water could be seen constantly flowing therein, at a down brow from the surface, while the overflow might have been discovered escaping through the subsoil at a lower level, the extent of the old works on the deep was unknown, though as they had been proved by a bore hole for some distance, might naturally have been supposed to be full of water; the new pit was commenced, sunk, and the casualty had occurred some days before I was informed that any works existed in that remote locality. The other accident happened in a sinking pit at the Moss Hall Colliery in Wigan, in which two experienced men were suffocated in the sulphurous vapour produced by an explosion of gunpowder from two shots, one of which burnt out. The deceased, who were standing in a mouthing only a few yards above the bottom of the pit, decended too soon after the shots had been fired, and as they were attempting to return they were overpowered and fell, and although several persons descended immediately to their relief, life was found to be extinct. In a few minutes the gases and vapour had become dissipated and the scene of death perfectly safe.

Upon reviewing the following dark and fatal list of accidents, one cannot but feel astounded at the number and amazed at the peculiar character of many, and the mode in which they have occurred. It would be well, therefore, for those immediately concerned in the management of collieries to reflect most seriously on the fatality which annually takes place, and to endeavour with their utmost determination to improve this state of things, but that can only be effectually accomplished by a skilful and proper arrangement in laying out the works in the first instance; by establishing and enforcing discipline throughout each and every department; by producing constantly adequate ventilation; by the more general use of safety lamps, even where adequate ventilation exists; by the strictest attention to putting up proper supports for the roof and sides of working places; and by that orderly, regular, and efficient supervision of labour which has been found so successful wherever it has been exercised. These and other regulations now in force, together with such further provisions as the legislature can consistently make, may ultimately prevail.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
PETER HIGSON.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the WEST LANCASHIRE and NORTH WALES DISTRICT, during the Year ended December 31, 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Jan. 1	1	Kenyon -	Ruabon, Wales -	Messrs. Wright - -	- - - -	Sinker -	–	An explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	„	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	- - - -	Do. -	–	Ditto ditto - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 2	2	Brandy -	Ditto -	Ruabon Coal Company -	Thomas Davies -	Fireman -	53	Crushed by waggon at the bottom of self-acting plane.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 19	3	Ravenhead -	St. Helen's -	David Walker- - -	Henry Parr - -	Waggoner -	13	Fall of roof in the 4-feet mine -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	4	Cropper's Hill-	Ditto -	James Radley - -	Geo. Pennington -	Do. -	11	Falling down the pit - - -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 26	5	Coleshill -	Holywell, Wales	William Jones and Co. -	Robert Jones -	Dataler -	49	Fall of stone from the side of the place.	–	1	–	–	–
Feb. 2	6	Ravenhead -	St. Helen's -	David Walker - -	Henry Laurenson -	Collier -	44	An explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 4	7	Welsh Whittle	N. Chorley -	James Darlington - -	Alexander Holding	Do. -	39	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 5	8	Kirkless Hall -	Wigan -	Kirkless Hall Coal Company.	John O'Neill -	- - -	22	Run over by a coal train on colliery branch.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 7	9	Haydock -	St. Helen's -	Richard Evans and Sons -	Samuel Heys -	Pony driver	12	Run over by a train of tubs underground.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	10	Kirkless Hall -	Wigan -	Kirkless Hall Coal Company.	James Mycroft -	Collier -	30	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	11	Haydock -	St. Helen's -	Richard Evans and Sons -	Daniel Latham -	Pony driver	12	Run over by a train of tubs underground.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 22	12	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	John Jones -	Collier -	40	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	13	Laffak & Glade Hill	Ditto -	Messrs. John and Thos. Johnson.	Wm. Baxendale -	Under fireman	36	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	14	Rose Bridge -	Wigan -	Messrs. Case and Morris -	E. Gallagher -	Drawer -	19	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Mar. 6	15	Bickerstaffe -	Bickerstaffe -	Messrs. Bromilow, Forster, and Co.	Henry Roughley -	Sinker -	47	Fell into a sinking pit containing water and was drowned.	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	16	Sankey Brook	St. Helen's -	Sankey Brook Coal Company.	George Knox -	Labourer -	–	Deceased's leg was broken by engine crank, from the effect of which he died.	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	17	Tawd Vale -	Skelsmerdale -	John Morrell - - -	Thos. Wilding -	Sinker -	–	An irruption of water - - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	„	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Robert Gill -	Do. -	–	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 8	18	Vron -	Wrexham, Wales	Maurice and Low - -	John Hughes -	Collier -	–	An explosion of powder - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 13	19	Ince Hall -	Wigan -	Ince Hall Ceal Company	James Carney -	Do. -	30	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	20	Platt Lane -	Ditto -	Henry Wright - -	James Winnard -	Fireman -	37	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Mar. 29	21	Mostyn -	Mostyn, Wales -	Executors of the late T. Cookney.	Samuel Jones -	- - -	–	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
April 2	22	Laffak and Glade Hill.	St. Helen's -	Messrs. J. and T. Johnson	Daniel Calderbank	Collier -	27	Thrown out of the cage whilst ascending the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 4	23	Ruabon Green	Ruabon, Wales -	New British Iron Company	John Price -	Breaksman	–	Run over on an inclined plane underground.	–	–	–	1	1
„ 12	24	Gerard's Bridge	St. Helen's -	McCormack and Thompson.	Cornelius Finch -	Sinker -	28	Falling out of hoppit whilst ascending.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 15	25	Kirkless Hall -	Wigan - -	Kirkless Hall Coal Company.	Simeon Kay -	Collier -	30	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	26	Buckley -	Mold, Wales -	Buckley Coal Company -	Edward Whitley -	Drawer -	14	An explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	27	Moss Hall and Low Hall.	Wigan - -	Moss Hall Coal Company	Joseph Coates -	Sinker -	44	Suffocation by gases - - -	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	„	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	Daniel Jones -	Ditto -	38	Ditto - - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–
May 4	28	Ravenhead -	St. Helen's -	Bromilow, Haddock, and Company.	Samuel Doncaster	Collier -	21	Falling out of the cage when ascending the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 10	29	Holland -	Wigan - -	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.	James Naylor -	Drawer -	16	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 11	30	Haigh -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	Thomas Green -	Collier -	18	Ditto - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	31	Low Hall -	Ditto - -	Moss Hall Coal Company	Peter Ellison -	Basketmaker	61	Run over by a waggon on the surface.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 27	32	Norley -	Ditto - -	Norley Coal Company -	Wm. Pemberton -	Sinker -	33	Fall of shale from the side of a sinking pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 28	33	Standish -	Ditto - -	Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons.	William Sum -	Collier -	–	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	34	Blackbrook -	St. Helen's -	Bromilow Brothers and Sothern.	Thomas Cheetham	Drawer -	16	Deceased was at the bottom of incline when the tubs started and killed him.	–	–	–	1	–
June 1	35	Kirkless Hall -	Wigan - -	Kirkless Hall Coal Company.	Peter Button -	Ditto -	12	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	36	Haigh -	Ditto - -	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres	Henry Heys -	Collier -	–	From injuries received in 1860, whilst riding up an incline, contrary to rule.	–	–	–	1	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
June 23	37	Kenyon -	Ruabon, Wales -	Messrs. Wright - -	Wm. Finney -	- - -	–	By being wound over a pulley -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 26	38	Rose Bridge -	Wigan - -	Messrs. Case and Morris	John Gill -	Collier -	28	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
July 5	39	Edge Green -	St. Helen's -	Richard Evans aad Sons	Wm. Jackson -	Ditto -	31	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	40	Ladies Lane -	Wigan - -	Thomas Gidlow - -	John Heyes -	Ditto -	28	An explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 18	41	Platt Lane -	Ditto - -	Henry Wright - -	James Dickenson -	Ditto -	17	An explosion of gas on the 10th inst.	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	42	Spon Green -	Buckley, Wales -	Spon Green Coal Company.	Edward Edwards -	Drawer -	15	Thrown out of the tub whilst ascending the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 25	43	Moss Hall -	Wigan - -	Moss Hall Coal Company	Thos. Taberner -	Furnaceman	61	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	44	Peaseley Cross	St. Helen's -	Messrs. Bournes and Robinson.	Richard Foster -	Collier -	25	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
Aug. 3	45	Norley -	Wigan - -	Norley Coal Company -	Wm. Aspey -	Ditto -	46	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 5	46	Platt Bridge -	Ditto - -	George Heaton and Company.	Thomas Haworth -	Labourer -	55	Fall of roof whilst drawing props -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	47	Bryn Mally -	Wrexham -	Thomas Clayton - -	- - - -	Collier -	–	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	48	St. Helen's -	St. Helen's -	Messrs. Pilkington - -	James Dugdale -	- - -	50	Lowered into the sump, and drowned there.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 13	49	Bryn-yr-Owen	Ruabon, Wales -	Bryn-yr-Owen Coal Company.	Ellis Evans -	Pony driver	13	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	50	Frood -	Wrexham, Wales	Sparrow and Poole - -	Edward Ellis	Collier -	20	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	51	Sankey Brook -	St. Helen's -	Sankey Brook Coal Company.	Samuel Lee -	Ditto -	19	Run over on an incline underground	–	–	–	1	–
„ 27	52	Mancot Bank -	Hawarden, Chester.	Mancot Bank Coal Company.	Wm. Hyde -	Sinker -	40	Falling down the shaft - - -	–	–	1	–	–
Sept. 4	53	Gidlow & Swinley.	Wigan - -	John Cross - - -	George Taylor -	Collier -	35	Drawn over the pulley - - -	–	–	1	–	–
„ 9	54	Blackbrook -	St. Helen's -	Bromilow Brothers and Sothern.	John Compton -	Waggoner -	10	Crushed between two waggons on surface.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 26	55	South Mostyn -	Mostyn, Wales -	Adam Eyton - - -	Wm. Parry -	Collier -	–	An explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	„	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Hugh Rowland -	Ditto -	–	Ditto - - - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	„	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	Thomas Jones -	Ditto -	–	Ditto - - - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	„	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - -	John Roberts -	Ditto -	–	Ditto - - - - -	1	–	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Sept. 26	55	South Mostyn	Mostyn, Wales	Adam Eyton	John Ellis	Collier	–	An explosion of gas	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Moses Dennis	Ditto	–	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Edward Twiss	Ditto	–	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Henry Roberts	Ditto	–	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Edward Hughes	Ditto	–	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Kenrick Roberts	Ditto	–	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
Oct. 2	56	Kirkless Hall	Wigan	Kirkless Hall Coal Company.	John Dean	Ditto	35	Fall of coal from the sides	–	1	–	–	–
,, 9	57	Shevington	Ditto	Tayleur and Co.	Richard Close	Labourer	62	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
,, 17	58	Blackleyhurst	St. Helen's	Samuel Stock	Jane Moss	Ditto	21	Run over by a locomotive on tramway.	–	–	–	–	1
,, 20	59	Orrell	Wigan	W. H. Brancker and Co.	Wm. Leadbeater	Dataler	42	Fall of stone in Wigan, 4-feet mine	–	1	–	–	–
,, 22	60	Ince Hall	Ditto	Ince Hall Coal Company	Mary Pennington	–	–	Crushed between the fly-wheel of engine and foundation.	–	–	–	–	1
,, 30	61	Kirkless Hall	Ditto	Kirkless Hall Coal Company.	James Clark	–	–	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
,, ,,	62	Haigh	Ditto	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.	Robert Baines	Collier	17	Falling down the pit	–	–	1	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Joseph Shepherd	Ditto	17	Ditto ditto	–	–	1	–	–
Nov. 1	63	Shevington	Ditto	John Tayleur and Son	John Culshaw	Ditto	29	An explosion of gas	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	James Culshaw	Ditto	22	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Edward Goulding	Ditto	22	Dttto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Wm. Yates	Ditto	40	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Wm. Crooker	Ditto	59	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	James Gaskell	Ditto	35	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	James Ashcroft	Ditto	47	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	John Ashcroft	Ditto	15	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Solomon Ashcroft	Ditto	13	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	James Baron	Ditto	12	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Robert Holcroft	Ditto	38	Ditto	1	–	–	–	–

Listof Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Nov. 1	63	Shevington -	Wigan - -	John Tayleur and Son -	Thomas Reed -	Collier -	60	An explosion of gas, died on Nov. 6th	1	–	–	–	–
„ „	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto ditto -	Wm. Ridings -	Labourer -	45	Ditto, ditto 11th	1	–	–	–	–
„ 2	64	Blackleyhurst -	St. Helen's -	Samuel Stock - -	Alice Cunliffe -	Employed to fill waggons.	13	Crushed between two waggons on surface.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 7	65	Ince Hall -	Ince Hall, Wigan	Ince Hall Coal Company	Wright Sotheron -	Sinker -	29	Fell down pit on 2nd inst. by the scaffold giving way.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 8	66	Kirkless Hall -	Ditto - -	Kirkless Hall Coal Company.	Wm. Prescot -	Collier -	54	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	67	Haigh - -	Wigan - -	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.	John Riding -	Ditto -	48	Ditto - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	68	Standish -	Ditto - -	John Taylor and Sons -	John Bowker -	Breakman -	55	Fell from the mouthing down the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 22	69	Ince Hall -	Ditto - -	Ince Hall Coal Company	Thomas Fisher -	Boat Carpenter.	15	Whilst stepping from one waggon to another he fell, and received injuries from which he died.	–	–	–	–	1
„ 25	70	Rose Bridge -	Ditto - -	Case and Morris - -	John Gregory -	Collier -	25	Fall of roof - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 28	71	Wern - -	Bagilt, Wales -	Wern Colliery Company -	David Jones -	- - -	27	Fell out of the cage whilst ascending the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ „	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto ditto -	John Hughes -	- - -	10	Ditto ditto - - -	–	–	1	–	–
Dec. 7	72	Haydock -	St. Helen's -	Richard Evans and Sons -	John Littler -	Drawer -	–	An explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 12	73	Buckley - -	Buckley, Wales	Buckley Coal Company -	William Hughes -	- - -	–	Fell out of the basket whilst ascending the pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 19	74	Laffak - -	St. Helen's	John and Thomas Johnson	Geo. Manchester -	Drawer -	16	Run over on an inclined plane -	–	–	–	1	–
„ 23	75	Blackleyhurst -	Ditto - -	Samuel Stock - -	David Tatton -	Collier -	–	An explosion of gunpowder - -	1	–	–	–	–
„ 26	76	Low Hall -	Wigan - -	Moss Hall Coal Company	Wm. Smith -	Ditto -	54	Fall of coal - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	77	Sankey Brook -	St. Helen's -	Sankey Brook Coal Company.	Jas. Wilkinson -	- - -	–	Fell out of tub whilst ascending sinking pit.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 28	78	Moss Hall -	Wigan - -	Moss Hall Coal Company	Wm. Bentham -	Drawer -	19	An explosion of fire-damp on the 19th inst.	1	–	–	–	–
									33	32	19	12	8

Mr. Hedley's Report.

REPORT on the INSPECTION of COAL MINES, and IRONSTONE MINES worked in connexion with COAL, in the DISTRICT comprising the COUNTIES of DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, and WARWICKSHIRE, for the Year ended 31st December 1861.

SIR, Derby, 28th February 1862.

THE past has been an unfortunate year in the coal mines in my district, the loss of life being 69, against 50 in 1860.

The unfortunate accident at Clay Cross by an inundation of water added 23 deaths to my list. The other accidents are more favourable, with the exception of shaft accidents, by which there are two deaths more during the past year. Seven deaths in shafts have been occasioned by the acts and neglect or oversight of the sufferers.

The production of coal steadily increases. In 1861, 6,503,319 tons were raised, being an increase of 288,319 tons on 1860.

The following table shows the number of deaths, the quantity of coals raised, and the quantity raised for each death.

	Explosions.	Suffocation through Inundation of Water.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Crushed by Trams, and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Tons of Coal raised.	Tons raised for each Death.
Deaths in 1856	3	—	21	16	6	46	4,500,000	97,000
„ 1857	15	—	14	6	20	55	4,750,000	86,000
„ 1858	—	—	16	16	10	42	5,060,000	121,000
„ 1859	2	—	18	13	7	40	5,460.000	134,000
„ 1860	3	—	21	13	13	50	6,215,000	124,000
„ 1861	3	23	21	15	7	69	6,503,319	94,000

Explosions of gas.

There are 3 deaths from explosions of gas; particulars of these accidents are given in the special reference to accidents. Many discharges of large bodies of gas at the Shipley Hard Coal colliery, near Derby, have safely passed away by proper use of safety lamps. Recently another large discharge, which filled a district of the mine with explosive gas more than two hours, passed harmless away. There was a current of air passing at the rate of six feet per second through the workings at the time. A defective lamp or an exposed light would have caused a fearful explosion.

Discharges of gas.

Safety lamps.

During the year I have advised the exclusive use of safety lamps at two collieries. At one the gas in the goaf was liable to be driven out by large falls of the roof, which is strong, and comes down in great masses. The other is a colliery with a single bratticed shaft recently sunk to a fiery seam, the character of the issue of gas not being fully proved. It is only right to state that a second shaft has been some time in progress.

Suffocation.

Falls of coal and roof.

Twenty-three deaths from suffocation through an inundation of water; 21 deaths from falls of coal and of roof. Although there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the quantity of coals raised since 1855, there has been no increase in the loss of life from falls of coal and roof.

Shaft accidents.

The shafts accidents, I regret to say, are more numerous than they ought to be, viz., 15. Considering that with about seven exceptions the shafts in my district are fitted with guides and cages, the loss of life in shafts is large. During the past year I have directed my attention to this class of accidents in order to reduce the number. I trust that the steps I have taken will result in a more favourable return for 1862.

Men doing repairs in shafts will not take the precaution to secure themselves either by strong straps or chains to the rope or cage. A blow missed with a hammer—the slipping of a spanner in screwing up nuts—or the slipping of a lever—plunges the poor man headlong down the shaft. I have repeatedly suggested the security of a fastening as the above, but it is only looked upon as a whim. Two deaths occurred from falling from the surface when engaged at their duty of banking: gates or fencing raised by the cage would have prevented this loss of life. I had pointed out at these collieries the necessity of such fencing. It is only right to state that at one of the collieries the accident happened before the fencing could be applied.

The shaft accidents will be noticed in the special references to each accident.

Five deaths from being run over and crushed by trams in the mine ; this class of accidents has not increased during the past six years. Crushed with trams.

Two deaths miscellaneous, one was struck with a broken pump rod when he was changing a bucket ; the other was dragged down an incline by a loaded tram. The tram caught his clothes as he attempted to stop it running away, and dragged him some distance. Miscellaneous deaths.

Six non-fatal explosions of gas have been reported to me during the year, slightly burning 12 persons ; I inspected the collieries immediately after receiving the reports, and made suggestions, which if attended to will prevent like occurrences. Non-fatal explosions.

Ninety non-fatal accidents from other causes have been reported to me during the year, by which 102 persons have been injured, but not permanently. In visits made to inquire into the cause of these accidents I have found many suggestions necessary in order to secure future safety. Non-fatal accidents.

It has been the practice in the midland counties for the stall men (the men who contract to get and deliver coal or ironstone into the main road, from lengths of face varying from 10 yards up to 60 yards) to go early to work, leave the pit at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and frequently leaving only inexperienced men in the stalls. Many accidents have occurred after the stall men left the mine. In the revised special rules last year I introduced a rule that when the stall is at work one of the stall men must attend in order to see to the security of the stall, and safety of the workmen. As this new rule interfered with an old-established practice there has been some difficulty in getting the men to conform to it. Special rules and stall men.

The question of single bratticed shafts has long pressed itself on my mind ; and since my appointment as as inspector of mines I have never ceased to represent the insecurity of them. There were 10 such shafts at one time in my district. I have succeeded in having three provided with a second shaft. Four other collieries have been some time providing a second, which in a few months will be completed. I thought it desirable to effect this improvement by persuasion rather than by having recourse to the arbitration clause of the Mines Inspection Act. However, in September last, I had recourse to arbitration in reference to a single bratticed shaft : I gave Mr. Harden, the manager of the Exhall colliery, Coventry, official notice of the danger to the workmen in depending on a bratticed shaft for ventilation ; and suggested the sinking of another shaft. The subject was referred to Mr. James Darlington, Mining Engineer, of Wigan. He awarded " that the ventilation of the said mine by means of a wooden-bratticed shaft is, for so much of such wooden-bratticed shaft and the bearers thereof as are within fifteen yards of the furnace drift at or near the bottom of the said shaft, dangerous, and that the same may be remedied by removing such fifteen yards of the wooden brattice and bearers, and substituting in lieu thereof iron, stone, or brick brattice, and by keeping the said furnace drift and substituted brattice swept clear of accumulations of soot. And I further award and determine that the ventilation of the said mine by means of the remainder of the said wooden bratticed shaft, beyond the said fifteen yards, is not dangerous." Single bratticed shafts. Arbitration in reference to a single bratticed shaft. Mr. Darlington's award in a bratticed shaft dispute.

It should be compulsory at every colliery to provide two shafts or outlets ; and that such shafts be provided with tackle and machinery for lowering and raising persons ; that bratticed shafts be only used for making communications between such shafts. Two shafts or outlets.

At existing collieries with only a single bratticed shaft, where the coal is nearly exhausted, the question of providing a second shaft or outlet to be settled by arbitration. Existing collieries with a bratticed shaft.

That where two shafts are upon or near the same level in inclined seams, and liable to an inundation of water, there should be a communication from the rise side of the shafts into such shafts ; or another shaft or outlet at the rise part of the workings. Other outlets besides shafts.

At some collieries the pumping shaft is also the working shaft. In such cases I have long suggested that when persons are descending or ascending, the pumping should cease. In many cases the suggestion has been acted upon. A break-down in the pumping tackle during the time persons are riding in the shaft might prove fatal to them. Danger in a shaft when the pumps are working.

The owners and managers of nearly the whole of the collieries in my district have stopped the employment of boys under 12 years of age. Employ- ys ment of bo under 12 years of age.

I have examined the certificates of a few boys employed under 12 years of age, which were furnished by the National schoolmaster ; they left the mine half a day, two days in the week, to attend the National school. There is however a general disposition to keep the boys under 12 years of age out of the mines.

By your authority I prosecuted Messrs. Wells, of the Rimshaw Park colliery near Chesterfield, 1st, for not reporting a non-fatal explosion of gas, whereby a young man named Henry White was injured ; he died of the injuries ; 2nd, for breach of general rule 1 ; 3rd, for a second breach of general rule 1, ten days after the first breach. A penalty of 40*s.* was inflicted in each case. Thos. Hardwick, a deputy of the pit, was Prosecutions for breaches of rules.

also fined 40*s.* for breach of the special rules, in leaving the mine on the day Henry White was buried before the night deputy arrived

Appropriation of penalties.

The penalties paid by Messrs. Wells for the first and second cases, and the penalty paid by Hardwick, were by your instructions paid over to the widowed mother of the deceased.

IRONSTONE MINES.

Ironstone mines.

By the Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 151. ironstone mines worked in connexion with coal, or worked with disused or exhausted coal mines, are placed under the provisions of the said Act. Ironstone mines raising upwards of 200,000 tons of ironstone have been added to my duties. These, with the attention necessary to be devoted to notices of non-fatal accidents, have considerably increased my labours. I cannot as hitherto make so many visits for general inspection to those collieries which require greater oversight.

Deaths in ironstone mines.

Six deaths have occurred in ironstone mines now under the Act, two from falls of roof, three in shafts, and one on the surface. In working the ironstone of this district, about two and a half times the amount of labour is required as in coal. Therefore in order to make a comparison of the loss of life with coal mining, the quantity of stone raised would represent about 500,000 tons of coals, or one death for 33,333 tons of stone, equal to one death for 83,333 tons of coal. Eight deaths have been reported to me in ironstone mines not under the provisions of the Mines Inspection Act, at mines raising 200,000 tons of stone annually.

The loss of life is much greater than it ought to be, being at least 50 per cent. more than in the coal mines. I trust that the provisions of the Act will reduce the loss considerably. There is generally laxity in conducting ironstone mining operations, an inferior class of workmen being employed to those in coal mines.

Application of the Act to every ironstone mine.

The application of the Mines Inspection Act to a part of the ironstone mines is an anomaly which should not exist, the whole should be included. The dangerous state of many shafts (not under the Act) from being uncased, is a fruitful source of accidents.

Ironstone mines worked by contractors.

The system of working ironstone mines by contractors on a more extended scale than in coal mines, renders it necessary that discipline should be enforced at every mine.

I now beg to refer to those accidents requiring special notice.

No. 1 *accident.—Falling down a shaft.*

The deceased was pushing an empty tram towards the shaft with his head against the end of the tram. In a fit of forgetfulness he pushed the tram into the shaft and fell with it. The shaft had been recently sunk, and the lifting fencing was not complete. The rails were made to rise rapidly to the shaft, yet he pushed the tram up the ascent.

No. 2 accident.—Fall of roof.

The stall in which this occured was well propped and otherwise secured. The roof suddenly fell between the face of the stall and the front row of props, a distance of five feet. After the accident, a slip or face was found in the roof concealed by the coal on to which it extended.

No. 3 accident.—Piece of wood falling down shaft.

The signal wire in this shaft is provided at intervals, in case of breakage, with small wooden glands attached to the wire above some of the guide stays, in order to prevent it falling down the shaft. One of these glands fell down when the hanger-on was signalling, and struck deceased. A piece of coal is supposed to have fallen down the shaft during the day, which broke the gland. In the night when the shaft was examined the glands were all right.

No. 4 accident.—Falling down the shaft.

Deceased was engaged with another man doing repairs to the pumping gear at the top of the shaft, when he missed his footing and fell into the shaft.

No. 5 accident.—On an underground incline.

As a train of loaded trams was passing up the engine plane, the deceased placed himself on the plane; one of the trams by some means unknown got uncoupled and ran down the plane. Deceased, instead of stepping aside into a refuge place, ran down the plane and was killed.

No. 7 accident.—Fall of roof.

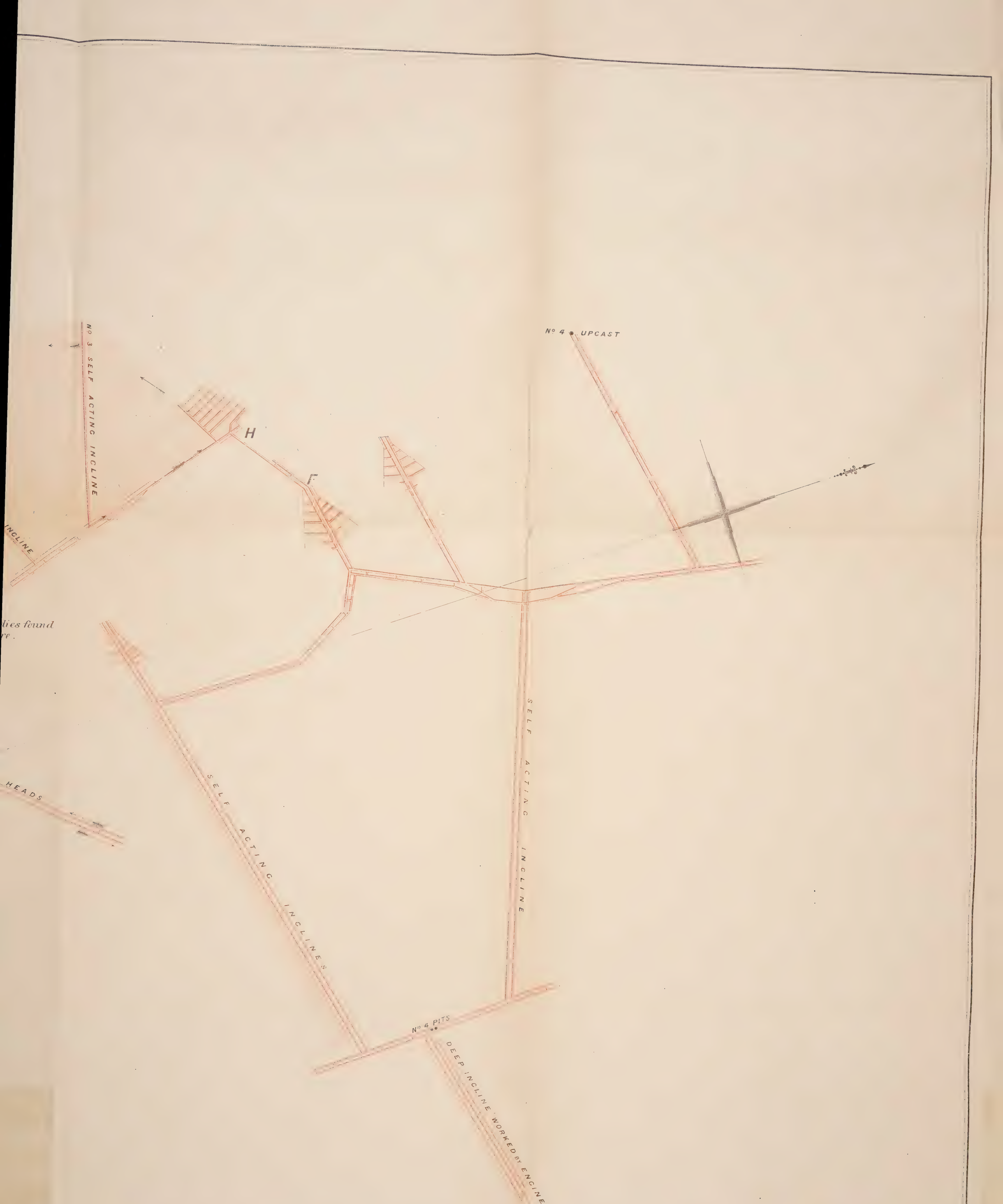
Deceased was a deputy in the mine, and experienced in setting timber; he was engaged repairing one of the main roads, and in replacing some timber a quantity of roof fell upon him; his companion narrowly escaping.

PLAN

OF PART OF THE

CLAY CROSS WORKINGS

Main or Black Shale Coal.


No 3 SELF ACTING INCLINE
No 4 UPCAST
H
F
INCLINE
lies found
re.
HEADS
SELF ACTING INCLINES
No 4 PITS
SELF ACTING INCLINE
DEEP INCLINE WORKED BY ENGINE
CHAINS
Dixy & Son Trin.ts to the Queen.

No. 8 *accident.—Crushed with the cage at pit bottom.*

The cage was descending when deceased attempted to run through the pit bottom. The cage dropped upon him. There was a road round the shaft.

No. 10 *accident.—Fall of coal.*

Deceased, contrary to the special rules, and also the advice of those near him, was holing without sprags set to keep up the coal.

No. 11 *accident.—Pumps falling down shaft.*

The pumps were being lowered down the shaft to a cistern ; the shaft was in progress of sinking ; the same tackle had been used before to lower the same pumps. Deceased was engaged with another man driving a heading from the cistern, their work being 20 yards from the shaft. They had been cautioned a few minutes before to keep away from the shaft, but deceased, from curiosity and against the wish of his companion, went to watch the lowering of the pumps, when a chain broke, and he was found in the shaft amongst the broken pumps.

No. 12 *accident.—Fall of roof.*

The roof fell suddenly out from two face slips, of which there was no indication.

No. 13 *accident.—Crushed between a tram and a prop.*

Deceased was bringing a loaded tram out of the stall, he slipped, when the tram nearly ran over him, he threw himself on one side and was crushed between a prop and the tram. Accidents to trammers going in front of the loaded trams on an incline are numerous. My advice to all parties is to stop the practice, or employ sufficient strength to manage a tram without breaking it on the incline.

No. 15 *accident.—Fall of roof.*

Deceased was an assistant trammer, and was waiting for a tram which was loading ; he went forward to assist the loader, when a small fall of roof struck him on the head. The fall came off at an unseen parting.

No. 16 *accident.—Rope breaking.*

Round ropes were being substituted in lieu of flat ropes, the change was commenced on a Saturday ; by Sunday morning the round rope drum was in its place, and one end finished with the flange. The flange was not put on the other end. On the Sunday morning a deputy descended the shaft to look round the mine. The horsekeeper and two boys descended with the deputy, and all upon the rope on the finished end of the drum. On this rope was a safety apparatus attached to the cage, to arrest it in case of the rope breaking. No person had been allowed to ride on the other rope for some time. When the deputy, accompanied with one of the boys, had looked round the workings, they waited for the horsekeeper to go up the shaft. For some unexplained reason the boys were first sent up on the safety cage—four usually ride at a time. It was expected that they would wait for the safety cage returning from the top. They gave a signal for the cage at the bottom to be raised—not for persons coming up. As the cage was being raised, the rope on the drum mounted and back-lapped over the edge of the drum and fell on the drum shaft. The cage run the back-lapped coils rapidly off the drum and the rope was snapped, the cage falling 50 yards. It was then found that the deceased were riding in the cage.

Nos. 17, 18, 19, & 20 *accidents.—Falls of roof and coal.*

There are no remarks to make respecting these accidents ; due care had been taken.

No. 21 *accident.—Inundation of water, Clay Cross.*

The accompanying plan shows the position of the workings inundated, No. 2 pits; also those from which the water came, No. 1 pits, which were made about 23 years ago. On the deep of No. 1 pits, and at that time up to the boundary, the late Mr. G. Stephenson gave instructions to the manager of the pits, Mr. Martin, since dead, to work out the coal coloured pink, and within the letters A, B, C, D, for lodges for water. Five headings were driven to the deep, according to distances supplied to Martin, and a communication was made on the level course along the deep extremity of these headings. When this was completed, Mr. Binns (now chief manager), at that time Mr. Stephenson's private secretary, surveyed round these headings and laid the survey upon the plan. The accompanying plan represents that part of the workings as laid down on the plan. Martin was the responsible manager of the mine under Mr. Stephenson's directions. Martin was instructed to get the coal out within the limits A, B, C, D, up to within

30 yards of the No. 1 main level. Mr. Stephenson had great confidence in Martin, and frequently left him for weeks together in charge of the works. At this time Mr. Stephenson was much from home with his professional engagements, Mr. Binns also accompanying him.

In 1848, the No. 1 pits ceased coal getting, and the black shale ironstone, 23 yards above the coal, was opened, and has since been regularly worked. The extension of the stone workings towards the outcrop has let down the surface water more rapidly than the pumps could lift, and consequently, there has been a gradual accumulation in the No. 1 pits workings. At the time of the breach, 11th June 1861, there was 14 yards in depth No. 1 pits, and a head of 24 yards at the breach.

The No. 2 pits were sunk in 1839, under Mr. Stephenson's directions, and both shafts were tubbed. The main or black shale coal being found free of water in these pits, Mr. Stephenson decided to have no communication with No. 1 pits, so as to keep the large feeder of water in those workings.

In 1851, the Clay Cross works were purchased by the present proprietors, viz., William Jackson, Esq., M.P., Sir Morton Peto, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmesley, and E. L. Betts, Esq., Mr. Binns being appointed chief manager. Mr. Binns confirmed the views of Mr. Stephenson, with reference to isolating No. 2 pits from No. 1. However, before No. 2 workings approached near to No. 1, Mr. Binns was anxious to have correct plans, and had the whole of the No. 2 workings resurveyed, and new plans made. He having confidence in his surveys of No. 1 workings, the question of barrier between No. 2 and No. 1 for some time occupied his attention. He first decided to leave a barrier of coal not less than 20 yards; with this barrier, he intended to have a series of bore holes towards the old workings. However, having confidence in the survey of No. 1, made by himself, and considering the difficulty of dealing with a large number of bore holes plugged up, he decided to leave 40 yards of barrier, and dispense with boring, instead of 20 yards, and that thereby he would be secure against this water.

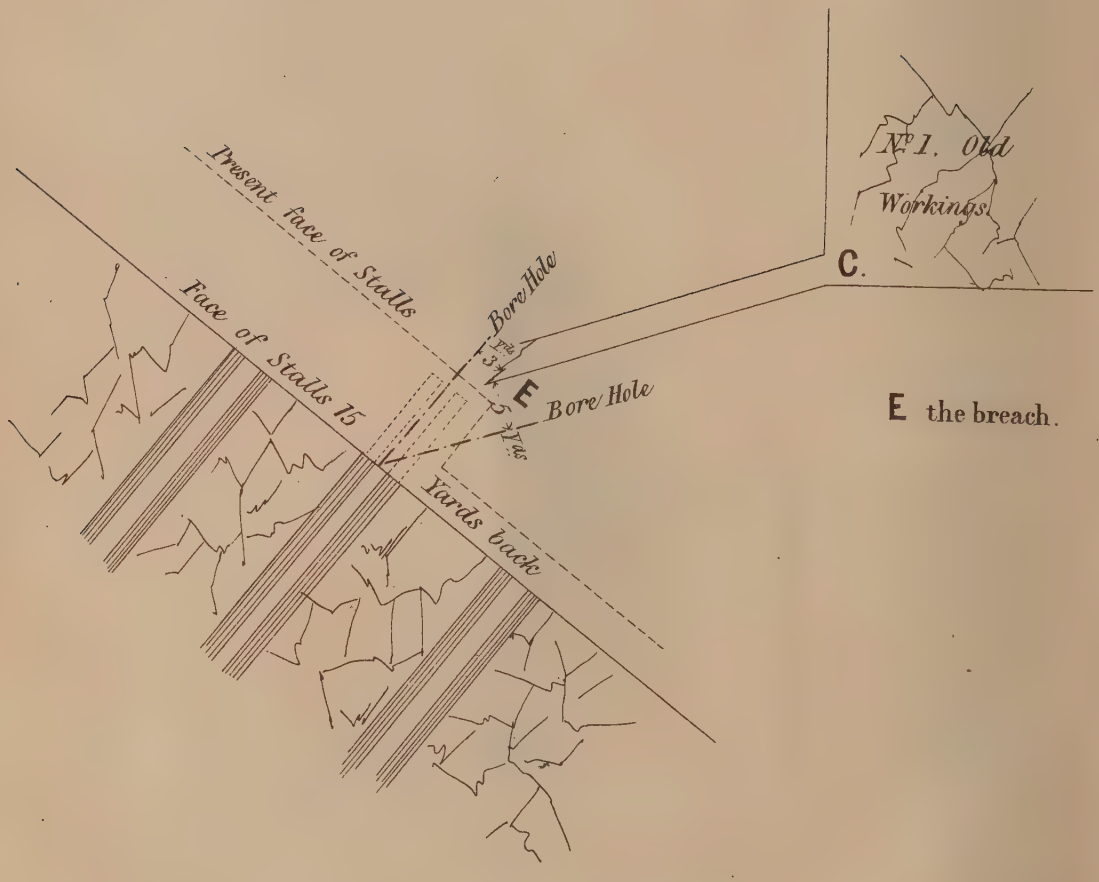
On Tuesday, 11th June 1861, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a miner, named Natty Dawes, working up Dan's incline, south side of No. 2 pits, observed a little wet in his stall, at E. in plan, in the holing between the top and bottom coals. The section of the seam is,—

Top coal,	22	inches.
Parting,	2	„
„ coal,	8	„
Parting,	3	„
Bottom coal,	20	„

It was not unusual for the parting to be wet, both in these stalls and others far from the old water. Dawes left his work about three o'clock, a short time before the regular time, and in passing down Dan's incline, told Timothy Smith, a son of the deputy of the district, to inform his father of the circumstance of the wet; the boy was engaged at the incline brake, and could not leave. Dawes, instead of going himself to inform the deputy, as required by the special rules, left the pit.

When the pits are in full work, there are 249 men and 71 boys employed, besides 17 men in the roads and airways. On the north side of the mine there are four day deputies; on the south side, five day deputies. There are also a day overman and night overman, and two night deputies, under the directions of John Parker, the underviewer. When Mr. Binns is at home, he meets the underviewer and head overman in the afternoon of each day, at the office, for consultation. In his absence, the underviewer and overman meet.

At the time of the breach, there were on the north side 63 men and 23 boys; on the south side, 39 men and 32 boys. About five o'clock, Alfred Smith, the deputy of the district in which the breach took place, came to his son at the brake in Dan's incline, when the son informed him what Dawes had stated. The son remarked that he had finished work, except running one set down the incline, and that he was waiting for a loaded tram to make up the set. A noise was heard, which the father said was some trams coming; they listened for a moment or two, and found that it was the roar of water coming from the direction of Dawes's stall. Alfred Smith immediately ordered his son away to tell every one he met to go out of the pit, and also to tell the deputies to get their men out, as the old black shale water had broken in. Alfred Smith, by great exertions, got out his men safely. The son informed the first deputy he met on the south side, and hastened forward to tell those on the north side. The north side deputies got all the men and boys out safely; but, by an unfortunate oversight, they forgot to warn three men and a boy working in the stone headings, which were being driven from north side No. 2 pits to the Tupton coal, 60 yards above the main coal. The levels rise to the mouth of these headings, and the headings rise half an inch to the yard


Present face of Stalls
Face of Stalls 15
Bore Hole
Bore Hole
Yards back
No 1. Old
Workings
C.
E

E the breach.

for 400 yards, so that the pits bottoms would be sealed up before they discovered the water.

On the south side the deputies did not act with that promptness which characterized those on the north. They sent boys to warn the men and made the best of their way out of the mind.

Fifteen men and boys working in Britton and Wood's district did not escape; and 3 in Silkestone's district. It was however clear from the evidence that they were all warned.

A man named Slater, who worked at the extreme of the south side, followed the last persons out for some distance, then passed part of them, and when he came to the foot of Dan's incline found several more objecting to go through the water. He stepped in and urged the rest to follow him; he expected they were doing so, but on getting to No. 2 separation door near the shafts, he looked round but none had followed. At No. 2 separation door he saw E. Forrester, Geo. Mills, Siddens, Brunt, and others, attempting to open the door, to get to the upcast shaft, but the accumulation of refuse washed to it by the water was so great they could not, he asked them to follow him to the downcast shaft, they did not, he went and escaped. He was the last person who saw them alive. When John Parker, the underviewer, was informed of the accident, he immediately started to the pits, and descended; by this time the downcast shaft, which is 3 feet 6 inches lower level than the upcast, was nearly roofed. He, John Brown, and other officials, and a large body of men, exerted themselves in the mine to get out the men. Some of the men taken down by John Parker, broke down the brickwork at No. 2 separation door, and found a youth named Bounce there. From the evidence this youth left the far end of south side 15 minutes after the others left. He was not warned of the accident. He had been waiting some time for an empty tram, and as the trammers did not return he supposed it was closing time for the day. He dressed and came out and struggled through the water to the separation door No. 2, and had just arrived when the brickwork was knocked out. Those lost on the south side had a better chance of escaping than this youth, having 15 minutes start of him. The supposition is, that after Slater left those men at No. 2 separation door, they returned on the level and joined the men and boys at the foot of Dan's incline, down which the water was a rushing torrent. They then returned to the road called "horse road" near the end of the levels, up that road, and along the return to Dan's incline at I. There they would be stopped, as the water rushed along part of the return from G to I. No doubt they were up this road when the youth Bounce escaped.

After the escape was cut off through the bottom of the shafts, there remained the furnace drift, which enters the upcast eight yards from the bottom, and communicating with the seam 50 yards on the rise side of the shafts, 14 feet higher level than the upcast bottom. Water was poured down this drift to cool it, but no person could go into it in the face of the steam. No one escaped through it.

I arrived at the works between eight and nine o'clock the night of the accident, at that time the water was up to the furnace drift. Active preparations were immediately made to recover the bodies, by drawing water and by making communications from other workings, F to H, in No. 4 pits workings; but it was not until the twenty-second day after the accident that the bodies were recovered. Four bodies were found at the foot of No. 1 incline, north side; 13 at the foot of Dun's incline, south side; 5 near the foot of horse road, south side; and 1 in the back level, far end, south side.

I made an early examination of the breach and found a hole 16 inches wide and 8 inches deep in the parting between top and bottom coals, and in a narrow pointed corner of a heading 4 ft. 6 in. through; the heading had been driven from the point C. It is probable that Martin had driven this heading as a lodge for water until he had worked the coal up a short distance, when the goaf would hold the water that drained from the coal. A small water lodge had been made between B, C, when Mr. Binns surveyed this work, which he laid down in the plan. This may have filled, and Martin ordered this heading to be driven for a like purpose. The distance from C, E, is 43 yards.

The 15th general rule provides "that sufficient bore holes shall be kept in advance, and "if necessary on both sides, to prevent inundations in every working approaching a place "likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water." Mr. Binns stated that he had confidence in the accuracy of his plan of No. 1 pits; and having tested the plan of No. 2 pits he felt secure in an approach to No. 1 workings of 40 yards. That he considered it safer without boring and 40 yards barrier, than 20 yards barrier and a series of bore holes.

The danger in approaching old workings is from an isolated head being driven beyond the limits shown in a plan. A series of bore holes may be made without discovering a head driven beyond the main workings. In this case had two holes been bored 15 yards back from the present face of the stalls and bored 20 yards, it is doubtful whether either

would have hit this heading. The enlarged sketch shows the position of the stall and the heading.

Had a boring been made in Dawes's stall these would have been the position of the last holes bored.

From this accident we learn two important lessons, viz., that extreme accuracy is necessary in laying down upon a plan every detail of the workings of a mine; and secondly, the necessity, where two shafts are upon or near the same level, in inclined seams, of an outlet on the rise, or communications with the workings on the rise side of the shafts, and the shafts some distance above the bottom, as a means of escape. If the latter is done it will be a far greater protection in case of inundation of water than boring. As I have before stated a series of borings may not discover a heading that has been driven beyond the main workings. There have been several instances of bore holes failing to discover casual headings in old drowned workings. Hence the necessity of means of escape on the rise of the shafts. For several years the plans of Clay Cross have been kept with accuracy. A surveyor is employed solely in the colliery, who records upon the plans every detail. The underviewers give notice when any work is opened, and it is immediately surveyed and recorded. I had opportunities of testing the accuracy of these plans during the recovery of the bodies.

It is gratifying to know that the 14 widows and 32 children of the sufferers have been comfortably provided for. Ten of the children can earn their own living. Mr. Jackson, on behalf of the Clay Cross Company, offered to make provision for the bereaved. Many gentlemen of the county expressed a desire to show their respect for the firm and Mr. Binns by being allowed to subscribe to a fund for the support of the widows and children. A fund of 2,000*l.* was raised, headed with 500*l.* from the firm. This amount is considered more than sufficient for the purpose. A widow without children is allowed from 8*s.* to 9*s.* per week, and coals; a widow with children, from 12*s.* to 14*s.* per week, and coals.

No. 22 accident.—Fall of roof.

This was accidental. The workings were well timbered and otherwise secured, and due care had been taken.

No. 23 accident.—Explosion of gas.

The deceased went into a heading to fill coals, when he lighted a small accumulation of gas, which had gathered during an hour after the header left. The heading being unventilated, I was authorized by you to prosecute the owner for breach of general rule 1. The deceased was only slightly burned. It was stated at the inquest that his death had been hastened by drinking an embrocation of oil and turpentine, instead of applying it to the burns.

Nos. 24 and 25 accidents.—Falls of roof.

These were accidental. The workings were well timbered and otherwise secured, and due care had been taken.

No. 26 accident.—Falling down shaft.

Owing to an accident to the fencing at the pit top it was removed. A stop catch was fixed in the rails to prevent the trams being pushed into the shaft. It was the duty of the deceased to put down the catch before he took a tram to the pit top. He omitted this, and was pushing the tram towards the shaft with his head down; the tram fell into the shaft, and dragged him in.

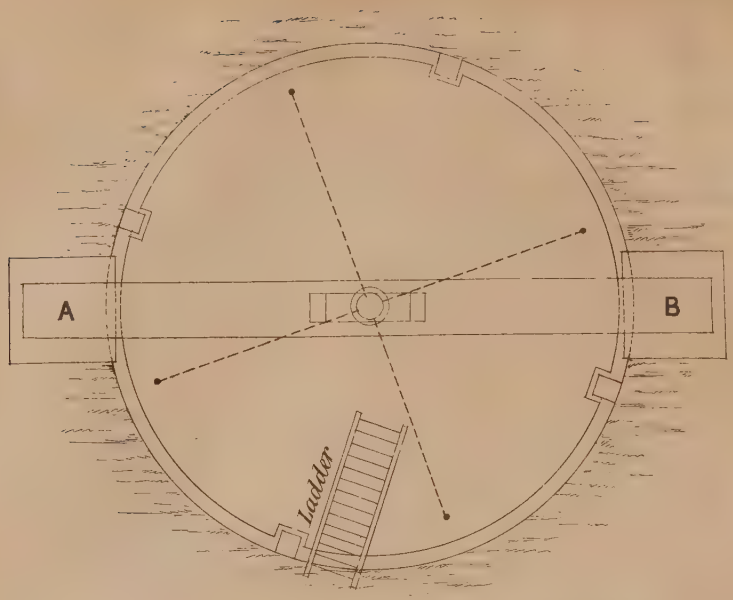
No. 27 accident.—Explosion of gas.

The deceased passed a fire board (danger signal) with a lighted candle. He had been ordered out of the stall; but returned again unknown to any one.

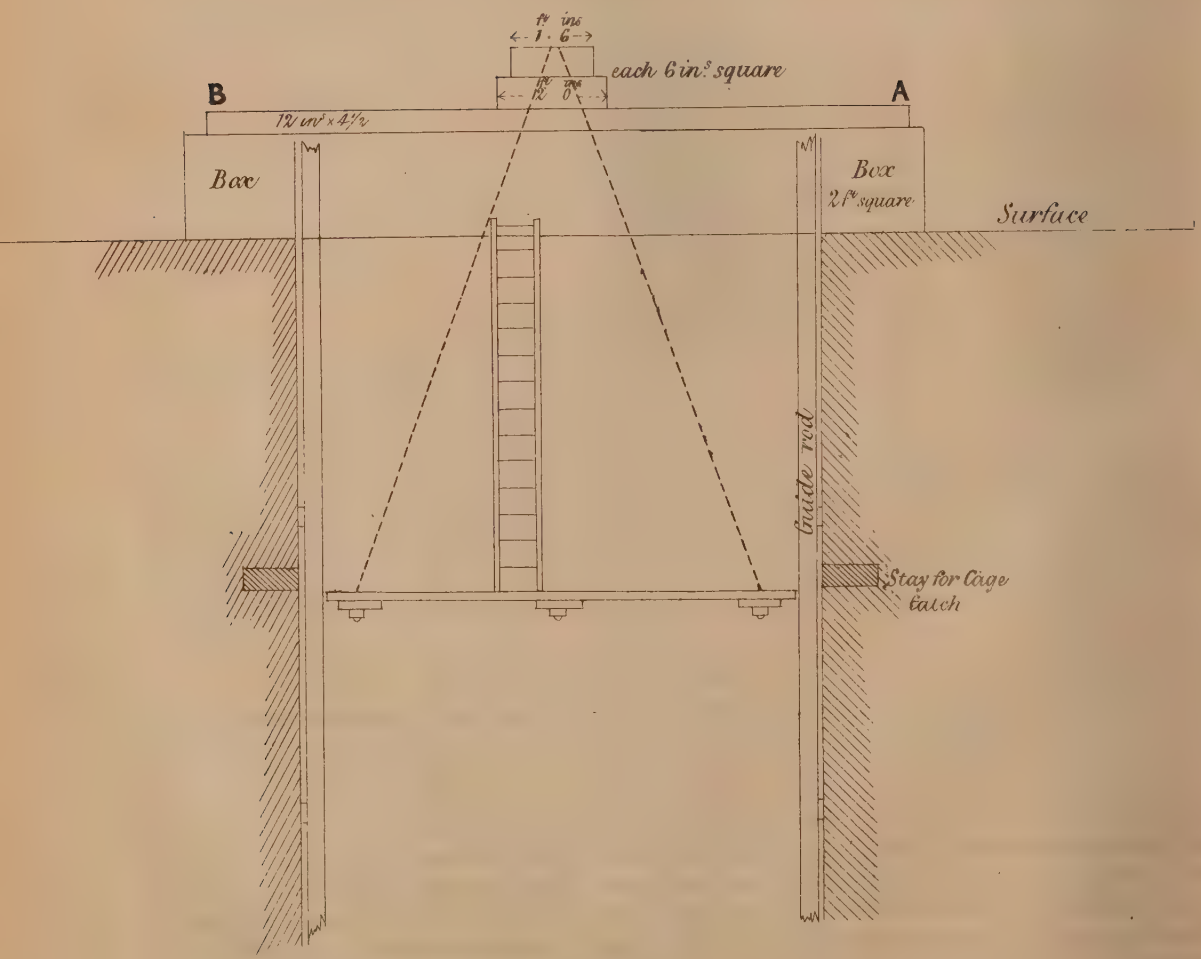
No. 28 accident.—Explosion of gas.

The deceased was passing through the main separation doors near the shaft, when he ignited a small quantity of gas. He was only slightly burned; but being in a bad state of body, he died from the shock to the system. The doors have been there several years; and no gas seen before. There was a considerable escape of air through the doors.

PLAN



ELEVATION



No. 29 accident.—Run over on an engine plane.

The deceased, after dinner, left his companions, and must have fallen asleep on the plane. An empty train passing down the plane being stopped, he was found dead under it.

No. 30 accident.—Struck with a broken pump rod.

This was an accidental occurrence.

No. 31 accident.—Fall of coal.

The deceased went alone into a stall to load some coals without orders; he was only a trammer. A portion of the coals had not been got down, and when he removed some loose coals from the foot, they fell upon him.

No. 32 accident.—Dragged down an incline.

The deceased was assisting at the top of an incline; he took a loaded tram to the stop or block at the incline head; the tram forced the stop away, the deceased's clothes were caught by the tram, and he was dragged down the incline.

No. 33 accident.—Falling down shaft.

The deceased was banksman; he pushed an empty tram down the shaft, and was drawn into the shaft. On visiting this colliery some months before, I advised the manager to fix lifting fencing; he promised to do so; he, however, left the colliery shortly after. Had this fencing been fixed the man's life would not have been lost.

No. 34 accident.—Fall of roof.

The deceased and another were engaged timbering and repairing a road, when a quantity of roof fell upon him. He was experienced in such work. The jointy character of the roof deceived him.

No. 35 accident.—Fall of coal.

The deceased commenced holing under an overhanging piece of coal; he was cautioned about taking it down, but took no notice of the caution; the holing loosened it, and it fell upon him.

No. 36 accident.—Fell from part way down the shaft.

The deceased was engaged with another man sinking a shaft. In coming up the shaft, they carelessly left the bottom from one side, and without having sufficiently steadied the bucket. In ascending deceased caught the air pipes with his shoulder, and was pitched to the bottom. I have since ascertained that he had been drinking, and was in a stupefied state.

No. 37 accident.—Falling from the cage in descending the shaft.

Three men and the deceased were descending in the morning, and when about 20 yards from the bottom of the shaft the deceased fell from the cage. The men were not aware of the accident until they got to the bottom. They could not give any account of the accident. The cage was sufficiently roomy for four persons.

No. 38 accident.—Falling down shaft.

John Bacon, one of the three deceased, had been the colliery enginewright several years. He and the other two carpenters were putting the catches in for the cages, about six feet below the pit top. For this purpose, John Bacon ordered and assisted in the fixing of a scaffold. (*See sketches.*)

On each side of the pit top a wooden box or trunk, two feet square, was placed; upon these boxes, and over the pit, was placed a bearer of timber, 12 inches by 4½. The scaffold was first suspended loosely from this bearer, but it was too low. John Bacon had the two blocks of wood, six inches square, placed upon the bearer; these blocks were rough square, being slightly rounded on the sides. The scaffold was loosely hung upon these insecure bearings. A ladder, shown on sketches, was placed on the scaffold. They were engaged fixing one set of catches, when Bacon, observing that the scaffold had lowered two or three inches on the side opposite the ladder, he ceased work to go and

secure the scaffold. He was stepping upon the ladder, when the chains surged round the blocks, and the men were precipitated down the shaft.

It was very careless to suspend the scaffold in such a manner; for such work it ought to have been fixed upon stays let into the side of the shaft. There were stay holes immediately under the scaffold. I had frequently conversed with John Bacon about his duties, and found him intelligent, and considered him a careful man.

No. 39 accident.—Crushed by a loaded tram in a cage.

The rails fall slightly to the cage. Two loaded trams were standing at the stop block ready for the cage. Several persons came with the deceased to the pit bottom to go out; one more than the allowed number got on the cage, deceased being one. The hanger-on would not signal them away until one got off the cage; he was removing one off the cage, and in the struggle the stop-block was removed, and the two loaded trams ran into the cage. The hanger-on warned the men in the cage, and, with the exception of the deceased, they got off. Deceased was crushed in the stomach.

No. 40 accident.—Fall of roof.

The deceased was tramming coals down a gate road, when, suddenly, a mass of roof fell upon him. The roof had been examined, and was considered safe.

No. 41 accident.—Fall of roof.

This was accidental. The workings were well timbered, and otherwise well secured, and due care had been taken.

No. 42 accident.—Run over on an incline.

The deceased had been ordered by the underviewer to meet him at the pit bank, in order to receive instructions about his work, as it was his first day in the mine. Instead of waiting for the manager on the bank as desired, he went down the pit, and down the engine plane. When walking down the plane, a train of loaded trams passed up the plane. On reaching the top of the plane, the first tram got off the rails; as this tram was being placed on the rails again, the two last trams got detached; they forced the "dog" into the recently formed road, and run down the plane. The deceased was told to run into a refuge place, but he ran down the plane, and was run over with the trams.

No. 43 accident.—Falling down the shaft.

The deceased and another man were in the shaft in the cage, repairing the steam pipes that convey steam to an underground engine. He was using a lever or crowbar, which slipped, and he was precipitated down the shaft. I have repeatedly urged upon men when engaged in a shaft, the necessity of securing themselves to the cage or rope with straps, or other fastenings, but they will not do so; it is considered by them to be a weakness to secure themselves in such a manner.

IRONSTONE MINING ACCIDENTS.

No. 1 accident.—Crushed between the drum and engine-house wall.

The deceased was engaged greasing a wire rope near the drum, the drum being in motion. He was standing on a plank which was supported at one end by an upright piece of timber; the other rested upon a wall. The timber support fell, deceased was thrown upon the rope, was drawn towards the drum, and crushed between the drum and the engine-house wall. The drum is an upright one.

No. 2 accident.—Falling down a shaft.

There are seven shafts worked by one engine, and owing to a misunderstanding in the signals the engineman was not aware that persons were coming up at any of the shafts. It is the custom when persons come up any of the shafts to stop when the cage arrives on a level with the bank. When drawing stone the cage is drawn about three feet above the bank in order to land the tram on a door which rises to its place. The engineman

supposing that a loaded tram of stone was being drawn up, raised it to the usual height. The deceased and two others, being afraid that they would be drawn to the pulley, jumped out of the cage, and deceased fell down the shaft. I suggested that for the future the same arrangement should be made for landing persons as for stone.

No. 3 accident.—Fall of roof.

Owing to the nature of the deposit and tender character of the strata, the stone is worked in a peculiar manner, locally called "chimney work." An area of from 10 to 30 yards is worked. The operation commences by taking out the stone at the bottom, then working upwards 18 feet in these areas, the refuse being put underfoot as the top is got down. One of these holes or chimneys was finished, and the deceased was drawing the timber, when the whole of the roof fell in a mass. Considering the dangerous character of the work accidents are not numerous.

No. 4 accident.—Fall of roof.

This was quite accidental.

No. 5 accident.—Falling down a shaft through the rope breaking.

The engine draws stone from several shafts. The deceased was descending one of the shafts when a "cap" at a splicing in the rope caught between a guide roller and the frame and stuck there a short time; before the engineman could reverse the engine, the "cap" slipped, and the cage dropped the length of slack rope down the shaft, broke the rope, and the deceased was precipitated to the bottom.

It is a common practice to draw from several shafts with one engine in the plan of working this stone (the same as where No. 3 accident occurred). The coal having been got from under the stone, the strata is tender, and a road is only maintained between two shafts. It is desirable that the whole of the shafts communicate underground, and that persons be lowered and raised at one shaft only. The engineman's attention could then be fixed on one shaft when lowering or raising persons.

No. 6 accident.—Falling down a shaft.

The deceased was playing on the bank when the banksman was engaged away from the shaft. Deceased got on a tram and was riding towards the shaft before the banksman observed him; he could not get to him in time to prevent the tram running into the shaft. I suggested that the road be turned from pointing direct to the shaft.

I have, &c.,
JOHN HEDLEY.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the DISTRICT comprising the Counties of DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, and WARWICKSHIRE, during the Year ended 31st of December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.								
									Explosions.	Suffocation thro' Inundation of Water.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Roof.	Crushed by Trams.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.																	
Jan. 1	1	Peel	Tamworth	Geo. Skey, Esq.	Isaac Evans	Labourer	15	Falling down shaft	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 8	2	Newcastle	Nottingham	Thos. North, Esq.	Jno. Beck	Loader	36	Falling of roof	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Wm. Birch	Trammer	18	Ditto	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 11	3	Moira	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Marquis of Hastings	Jno. Wileman	Miner	30	Small block of wood falling down shaft.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 22	4	Ludworth	Glossop	Messrs. Jowett	Jas. Potts	Engineman	26	Falling down engine shaft	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 24	5	Wyken	Coventry	Wyken Coal Co.	Thos. Harris	Trammer	14	Trams running down incline	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	6	Butterly Park	Alfreton	Butterly Company	Jno. Breedon	Ditto	17	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7
Feb. 3	7	Swadlincote	Burton-on-Trent	Robinson and Foreman	Thos. Orme	Miner	28	Fall of roof	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 6	8	Renishaw Park	Eckington	Messrs. Wells	Jno. Brown	Trammer	22	Crushed with cage at pit bottom.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 12	9	Palmerston	Alfreton	Messrs. Coke and Co.	Jno. Lee	Ditto	17	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Mar. 4	10	Kilburn	Belper	Jno. Ray, Esq.	H. Milward	Miner	28	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 13	11	Wyken	Coventry	Wyken Coal Co.	J. Morris	Sinker	27	Pumps falling down shaft through chain breaking.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	12	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	Wm. Jackson and partners	Jno. Lynam	Miner	28	Fall of roof	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 28	13	Loscoe	Alfreton	Butterly Company	Jno. Prince	Trammer	16	Crushed between a tram and a prop.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
Apr. 24	14	Renishaw	Chesterfield	Messrs. Appleby	F. Wardley	Miner	25	Fall of roof	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 30	15	Benerley	Ilkestone	Cockburn and Fordam	Thos. Chambers	Trammer	13	Ditto	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
May 5	16	West Staveley	Chesterfield	E. M. Bainbridge and Co.	D. Burn	Deputy	31	Rope getting off drum and breaking.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
„	–	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	C. Day	Horsekeeper	30	Ditto	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 11	17	New Hollingwood.	Ditto	R. Banow, Esq.	B. Hunt	Deputy	50	Fall of roof	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
June 3	18	Pentrich	Alfreton	Haslam, Brothers	Jno. Hunt	Miner	28	Fall of roof, 29th April	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 6	19	Griff	Nuneaton	J. D. Newdegate, Esq.	Jno. Townsend	Trammer	17	Fall of coal	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 11	20	Oxclose	Dronfield	E. Knight and Co.	H. Bennet	Miner	30	Fall of roof	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
„	21	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	Wm. Jackson, Esq. and Partners.	F. Bradley	Miner	35	Suffocated in No. 2, black shale pit, in consequence of an inundation of water from old workings, sealing him up in the mine 22 days.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.								
									Explosions.	Suffocation thro' Inundation of Water.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Roof.	Crushed by Trams.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861. June 11	21	Clay Cross	Chesterfield	Wm. Jackson, Esq. and Partners.	S. Wilbraham	Miner	25	Suffocated in No. 2, black shale pit, in consequence of an inundation of water from old workings, sealing him up in the mine 22 days.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jos. Wernon	Ditto	27	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Wm. Holmes	Trammer	13	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	S. Coates	Miner	33	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jno. Carr	Ditto	26	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thos. Wood	Ditto	60	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Wm. Wood	Ditto	38	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jos. Wood	Ditto	35	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	A. Bettison	Ditto	44	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E. Forrester	Ditto	45	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thos. Street	Ditto	69	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Geo. Mills	Ditto	25	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jno. Buxton	Ditto	38	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jno. Butterfield	Trammer	14	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	R. Jones	Ditto	13	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jno. Ashmore	Ditto	13	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Saml. Ashmore	Miner	21	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	R. Siddons	Ditto	40	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thos. Brunt	Ditto	32	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jno. Hill	Ditto	41	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jos. Cook	Ditto	50	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„	„	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Jos. Hawley	Ditto	60	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ 18	22	Coleaton	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Walker and Norswick	N. Whyman	Ditto	30	Fall of roof	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„	23	Renishaw Park	Chesterfield	Messrs. Wells	W. White	Trammer	17	Explosion of gas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ 28	24	Bagworth	Leicester	Lord Maynard	C. Cawston	Loader	18	Fall of roof	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	26
July 10	25	Swadlincote	Burton-on-Trent	Messrs. Hall and Boardman	W. Whateley	Miner	30	Ditto	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
„ 25	26	Speedwell	Chesterfield	R. Banow, Esq.	T. Deene	Banksman	36	Falling down shaft	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.								
									Explosions.	Suffocation thro' Inundation of Water.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Roof.	Crushed by Trams.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.																	
Aug. 16	27	Clay Cross -	Chesterfield -	Wm. Jackson, Esq. and Partners.	J. Morrill - -	Miner -	30	Explosion of gas - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
„ 27	28	Renishaw -	Ditto - -	Messrs. Appleby - -	Jno. Newton -	Trammer	16	Ditto - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Sept. 4	29	Cotmanhay -	Eastwood - -	Barber, Walker, and Co. -	S. Sandon -	Ditto -	14	Run over by trams on an incline.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 30	30	Marchay -	Ripley - -	Butterly Company - -	Wm. Noon -	Engineman	50	Struck by a broken pump rod when changing a bucket.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Oct. 7	31	Eastwood -	Eastwood - -	Barber, Walker, and Co. -	W. Brown -	Trammer	14	Fall of coal - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8	32	Highfield -	Alfreton - -	Oakerthorpe Iron Co. -	J. Shaw - -	Ditto -	15	Drawn down an incline by a loaded tram.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 26	33	Owl Cotes -	Chesterfield -	Messrs. Galloway - -	J. Brailsford -	Banksman	51	Falling down shaft - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 31	34	Wingerworth -	Ditto - -	T. Carrington, Esq. and Co.	H. Price - -	Miner -	26	Fall of roof - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
Nov. 1	35	Gresly Wood -	Burton-on-Trent	Messrs. Smedley & Church	W. Bains - -	Ditto -	24	Fall of coal - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 5	36	Birchwood -	Alfreton - -	C. Seeley, Esq. - -	D. Godfrey -	Sinker -	28	Caught against a stay when ascending shaft.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	37	Gresly Wood -	Burton-on-Trent	Messrs. Smedley & Church	C. Yardley -	Trammer	14	Falling off cage in descending shaft.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 30	38	Swannington -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Wm. Norswick, Esq. -	Jno. Bacon -	Engine-wright.	36	Falling down shaft from scaffold near surface.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	G Stanley -	Carpenter	51	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	A. Smith - -	Ditto -	21	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6
Dec. 7	39	New Hollingwood.	Chesterfield -	R. Banow, Esq. - -	T. Walsh - -	Miner -	33	Crushed with a loaded tram in cage at pit bottom.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 9	40	Hawkesbury -	Coventry - -	Exors. G. Whiddon, Esq.	Jos. Dawes -	Trammer	20	Fall of roof - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
„ 13	41	Shipley - -	Heanor - -	A. M. Mundy, Esq. -	G. Severn -	Miner -	37	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	42	Alma - -	Chesterfield -	Mr. Holdsworth - -	S. Jones - -	Ditto -	26	Run over by trams on incline -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 27	43	Hawkesbury -	Coventry - -	Exors. G. Whiddon, Esq.	E. Neal - -	Engineman	27	Falling down shaft - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
								Total Deaths - -	3	23	6	15	5	15	2	–	69

SUMMARY OF DEATHS.

Derbyshire - - -	51
Nottinghamshire - - -	6
Leicestershire - - -	6
Warwickshire - - -	6
Total - -	69

List of the Fatal Ironstone Mining Accidents, worked in connexion with Coal, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the District comprising the Counties of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, during the Year ended 31st of December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Ironstone Mine.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.								
									Explosions.	Suffocation thro' Inundation of Water.	Falls of Stone.	Falls of Roof.	Crushed by Trams.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.																	
May 1	1	Newbold -	Chesterfield -	S. Beale and Co. - -	- - -	Labourer	29	Crushed between drum of engine and engine-house wall.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Mar. 6	2	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	Thos. Wilkinson	Trammer	15	Falling down shaft - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
July 22	3	Whittington -	Ditto - -	Messrs. Appleby - -	W. Edwards -	Miner -	23	Fall of roof - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Aug. 24	4	Sheepbridge -	Ditto - -	Messrs. Fowler and Co. -	J. Fellows -	Ditto -	23	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Nov. 5	5	Whittington -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	E. Parkin -	Ditto -	26	Falling down shaft - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Dec. 31	6	Derby - -	Belper - -	Messrs. W. H. and G. Dawes.	J. Wood - -	Labourer	11	Ditto - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total Deaths - -	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	6

Mr. Wynne's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines for the District comprising North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire, for the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Stone, 28th February 1862.

Sir,

By the statement I have now the honour to transmit, it will be seen that a decrease is gradually taking place both in the number of accidents and in the loss of life consequent upon them, the decrease in accidents being 16, and in deaths 25; and what is more cheering still, only one accident during the year caused more than one death, the numbers being 41 accidents and 42 deaths.

In former reports I have spoken of the skill and care displayed by the Shropshire colliers, and of the freedom from accidents consequent thereon, but I am sorry to say the last year's list does not call upon me to repeat my commendations, as it is the only portion of my district showing an increase, and this is owing in a great measure to the lax discipline the Underlookers have allowed both on the bank and in the underground workings, and which ought to be remedied, and during the past year I have had to perform that most disagreeable of all my duties, namely, to appear in the magistrate's courts to prosecute for violation of the rules, more frequently in Shropshire than in any other portion of my district.

In North Staffordshire I have to record a decrease of 18 deaths, owing mainly to the strict carrying out of the new special rules which the proprietors and managers have determined to carry out; but the most cheering fact is that in Cheshire upwards of a million tons of coal was raised with the loss of only two lives, although the deepest coal pit in the kingdom is in that county.

In reporting upon *explosions* for the year 1860, I said the comparatively small number of 13 "ought to be reduced, and would be if the parties in charge of the mines could be "brought to a true sense of their responsibility, and see the necessity of obeying the "rules themselves, and making every man under them to do so." This rather sanguine view of the subject has been realized, and much to the credit of all parties concerned, inasmuch as only three lives have been lost from explosions of fire damp during the past year. In some collieries where non-fatal explosions have occurred through carelessness on the part of the men, a warning has been given by the Manager that if such a thing should happen again he should order safety lamps alone to be used, has had a good effect, for where lamps have not yet been introduced there still exists a great prejudice against the adoption of them.

The only case calling for particular remark is the one at Pontesbury, Salop, which happened in a heading where gas was known to exist, and air pipes put in to carry the air to the end, but these pipes being required for another purpose were taken out and the place left unventilated whilst the deceased went in to fetch a tool, and fired the gas. In this case an attempt was made as usual to show that the deceased had no business there, but when I summoned the Manager the magistrates agreed with me that the place ought to have been ventilated, and fined the manager ten pounds, which has been paid over to the widow, who was left in a very destitute condition.

Falls of Roof and Coal.

It has always been my opinion that propping and spragging ought not to be left to the will or caprice of the workmen themselves, and the result of last year's experience confirms that opinion, for at collieries where a well regulated system of timbering is enforced, scarcely a life has been lost and it cannot be too often or too strongly impressed on the minds of all parties concerned in mining that the more timber is used, the less is lost, and that the most profitable way of working coal is to work it with safety. Any person who has spent much time in a coal pit must have noticed how difficult it is to convince an old collier that the danger the *loader* runs is far greater than that of the collier, and as Charter Masters are generally taken from this class nothing but the most stringent rules, strictly enforced, will ever make the colliers secure the roof before the loaders are allowed to work under it. It is almost useless to supply the men with timber if there be no one employed to see to the proper application of it.

Although the number of deaths is reduced from 22 to 14 there is still room for further improvement, which can only be brought about by strict discipline and the enforcement of such rules as are laid down for the guidance of the workmen by their employers, who have a right to expect obedience from their men when the sole aim and object can be no other than the safety of human life.

In Shafts.

This is one of those prolific causes of danger that so far as my district is concerned will continue until legislation is brought to bear on the subject, and the present rude method of winding minerals be put down by a stringent general rule prohibiting the present mode of lowering and raising men, and substituting in its stead the use of guides, in every pit. To some this would seem a great hardship, but no coalowner would regret the adoption of guides after once applying them to his pits, and the silly prejudice against innovation had worn off.

It is a sad reflection to find that 20 lives have been lost in shafts during the last year and that those 20 are nearly one half of the lives lost in coal mining, and not one of them was owing to the breakage of ropes or chains or to overwinding, but mainly caused by falling out of skeps whilst ascending and descending, or by bricks falling from the sides, that had been loosened by the bumping from side to side of the heavy laden or empty skeps, or perhaps, what is worse than all, falling from the surface down the shaft. Now it must be clear to any unbiassed mind that much, very much, of this danger would be removed by the use of guides and moveable fences at the tops of shafts.

Miscellaneous accidents underground have been few, and of such a nature that call for no remark, for it is vain to suppose that a dangerous occupation like that of mining can be carried on without accidents. It is consolatory to find there has been no death by suffocation, which goes far to prove that taken in conjunction with the decrease in explosions, there is more attention paid than formerly to the ventilation of mines.

Accidents on inclines are two in number, and as I said last year, can hardly be expected to be less, but I find the refuge stalls by the sides of inclines have been the means of saving several lives.

Another year has passed, I am happy to say, without a boiler explosion, and as it is the fifth, too much praise cannot be given to the enginemen to whose care and attention this must be mainly owing.

The wisdom of placing ironstone mines under efficient inspection was long questioned, but the list of accidents which caused loss of life in these mines, which is appended to this report, at once shows if inspection is needed in coal mines so is it in ironstone mines, for although the loss of life by explosion in coal mines numbered only 3, in the ironstone mines there was double that number. By falls of roof the deaths were 6 against 14, and in shafts 10 against 20, whilst miscellaneous accidents both under and above ground were exactly the same as in coal mines; the total loss of life being 42 in coal mines and 27 in ironstone mines. This to me appears excessive, and I shall be much disappointed if the number of fatal accidents in ironstone mines be not much reduced.

The heart-rending calamity at Hartley naturally aroused us all to the great danger existing of having but one shaft to a mine, and I am pleased to have the power of saying that with one exception in every case of the kind in my district, I have been met with the assurance that means will be at once taken to remedy the defect by sinking another shaft; but I do not think, few as the cases are, that previous to that lamentable accident I should have succeeded in attaining my object by means of the arbitration clause.

The educational clauses of the Mines Inspection Act are not working so well as I could wish, as many masters have dismissed all boys under 12 years of age rather than be troubled about the certificates, and where they cannot dispense with boys, great inconvenience arises from parents objecting to their children going to school for two hours after doing a hard day's work. And again, at Christmas and Midsummer, the boys cannot go to work for some time, being without a certificate, owing to there being no school for them to go to during the holidays, but I must say there is quite as much anxiety on the part of the masters to carry out the law as there is on the part of parents generally. This is owing in some measure to the nonsensical teaching in some schools, where, instead of confining their attention to reading and writing, which would enable every boy to acquire further knowledge if he wished to do so, their time is taken up with grammar and geography and such like. One old collier told me that his lad knew exactly how far it was from London to Constantinople, but he did not know how far it was to the next village. If schoolmasters would confine their teaching to plain reading and writing, the objection that now exists to night schools or evening schools would soon disappear.

I have, &c.
THOMAS WYNNE,
Inspector of Mines.

The Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

LIST of the FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS and LOSS OF LIFE arising therefrom, in the NORTH STAFFORD, CHESHIRE, and SHROPSHIRE DISTRICTS, during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Jan. 3	1	Talkoth Hill	Newcastle	North Stafford Coal Co.	A. Downes	Miner	54	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—
„ 9	2	Apedale	Ditto	J. E. Heathcote	G. Johnson	Hooker on	—	Fall of a piece of coal down shaft	—	—	1	—	—
„ 11	3	Bells Mill	Hanley	Lord Granville	B. Worrall	Driver	21	Crushed between cage and bar	—	—	1	—	—
„ 22	4	Drill	Oswestry	Croxon & Co.	Jno. Morris	Ditto	—	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—
„ 31	5	Jackfield	Broseley	Davis & Lloyd	H. Gethin	Ditto	—	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—
„ 31	6	Madeley	Newcastle	Madeley Coal Co.	S. Lawton	Ditto	41	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—
Feb. 3	7	British	Oswestry	T. Savin	J. Meredith	Hooker on	—	Bricks fell out of shaft side on him	—	—	1	—	—
„ 26	8	Shelton	Hanley	Lord Granville	R. Williams	Ditto	49	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—
„ 28	9	Madeley	Newcastle	Madeley Coal Co.	R. Morrey	Banksman	36	Fell down the shaft	—	—	1	—	—
Mar. 2	10	Fenton Park	Stoke	Lawton & Co.	W. Scarrett	Miner	—	Fell from the scaffold	—	—	1	—	—
„ 2	11	Wombridge	Wellington	John Bennett & Co.	C. Price, jun.	Boys	—	Fell out of doubles	—	—	2	—	—
„ 10	12	Deep Pit	Hanley	Lord Granville	P. Holdcroft	Engineer	—	Drum broke and fell on deceased	—	—	—	—	1
„ 16	13	Sneyd	Burslem	C. & J. May	J. Swindells	Boy	13	Fell into sump whilst crossing it	—	—	1	—	—
„ 25	14	Stonetrough	Tunstall	Williamson Brothers	B. Ainsworth	Miner	—	Fall of coals	—	1	—	—	—
„ 28	15	Clough Hall	Ditto	Late T. Kinnersley's Exors.	G. Osborne	Ditto	—	Waggons ran down incline whilst deceased was at the bottom.	—	—	—	1	—
April 2	16	Ketley	Wellington	Ketley Co.	B. Davis	Bricklayer	—	Was sent to cover an old pit but got drunk and fell down it.	—	—	1	—	—
„ 16	17	Biddulph Valley	Tunstall	R. Heath	J. Turnock	Miner	—	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—
„ 25	18	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Co.	R. Clayton	Ditto	57	Fall of roof whilst removing timber	—	1	—	—	—
May 23	19	Harcourt	Bridgenorth	Robt. Jones	A. Mole	Ditto	14	Ditto	—	1	—	—	—
June 24	20	Goldenhill	Tunstall	Williamson Brothers	W. Gater	Hooker on	15	Piece of coal fell down shaft	—	—	1	—	—
July 4	21	Ubberley	Hanley	Ubberley Colliery Co.	M. James	Butty	57	Explosion of fire-damp	1	—	—	—	—
„ 6	22	Biddulph Valley	Tunstall	R. Heath	H. Hancock	Sinker	—	Suffocated by powder smoke	—	—	1	—	—
„ 23	23	Bradley Green	Ditto	W. Bradbury	P. Brough	Miner	23	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—
„ 24	24	Silverdale	Newcastle	Stanier & Co.	T. Turner	Banksman	40	Fell down the shaft	—	—	1	—	—
Aug. 10	25	Lawley Bank	Wellington	Coalbrookdale Co.	Eliz. Corbett	Ditto	26	Ditto	—	—	1	—	—
„ 12	26	Silverdale	Newcastle	Stanier & Co.	J. Browning	Sinker	28	A shot was fired in a heading between 2 shafts which blew out the side where deceased was sinking.	—	—	1	—	—
„ 14	27	Granville	Wellington	Lilleshall Co.	A man	Ditto	—	The scaffold tilted in the shaft	—	—	1	—	—

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Aug. 21	28	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park	J. Bailey	Driver	9	Crushed between two skeps	—	—	—	1	—
Sept. 5	29	Bradley	Ditto	Ditto	R. Latham	Ditto	14	Crushed by a skep	—	—	—	1	—
„ 7	30	Woodhouse	Ditto	Lilleshall Co.	J. Biddulph	Miner	55	Premature explosion of a shot	—	—	—	1	—
Oct. 4	31	Bentilee	Longton	Hawley & Co.	S. Lancaster	Collier	51	Explosion of fire-damp	1	—	—	—	—
„ 5	32	Goldenhill	Tunstall	Williamson Brothers	G. Turton	Ditto	31	Falling down pumping pit	—	—	1	—	—
„ 15	33	Delphouse	Cheadle	Thomas Holmes	J. Bettany	Ditto	17	Some rock fell from side of shaft	—	—	1	—	—
„ 23	34	Roe Wood	Macclesfield	George Needham	G. Turner	Ditto	45	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—
„ „	35	Pontesbury	Shrewsbury	Snailbeach Co.	J. Haines	Ditto	—	Explosion of fire-damp	1	—	—	—	—
Nov. 13	36	Weston Coyney	Longton	Forrister & Co.	J. Wotton	Sinker	26	Fell off scaffold	—	—	1	—	—
„ „	37	Dilhorn Common	Cheadle	Salt & Co.	A. Challinor	Collier	18	Fell down shaft	—	—	1	—	—
„ 28	38	Bradley Green	Congleton	Wm. Bradbury	J. Cotterill	Ditto	40	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—
„ „	39	Trubshaw	Tunstall	Bidder & Co.	J. Brownsword	Blacksmith	40	Fell out of cage whilst descending	—	—	1	—	—
Dec. 7	40	Madeley	Newcastle	Lloyd & Pearson	W. Downing	Miner	—	Fall of roof	—	1	—	—	—
„ 13	41	Bayley Field	Hyde	T. J. & J. Ashton	J. Barlow	Ditto	—	Fall of coal	—	1	—	—	—
								Total - 42	3	14	20	4	1

SUMMARY.

Cause of Death.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Explosion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	10
Fall of Roof	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	14	—	8
In Shafts	2	2	4	1	—	1	2	3	—	2	3	—	20	—	3
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	3
Above ground	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	6	3	7	3	1	1	4	4	2	5	4	2	42	—	25

In North Staffordshire, 26 deaths; decrease, 18.
In Shropshire, - - 14 deaths; increase, 1.
In Cheshire, - - 2 deaths; decrease, 8.

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NUMBER and NATURE of FATAL ACCIDENTS to PERSONS employed in and about COAL MINES and COLLIERIES in the District comprising NORTH STAFFORD, SHROPSHIRE, and CHESHIRE, during the Years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Year.		Explosions of Fire-damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Totals.
			Falls of Coal and Sides.	Falls of Stone and Roof.	Total Falls in Mines.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains Breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total { Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers Bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
1857.	Number of Accidents - - -	9	7	14	21	1	–	4	1	2	4	2	2	16	2	1	2	–	5	–	–	1	11	1	–	–	1	58
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	15	8	15	23	1	–	4	1	2	4	2	2	16	2	1	3	–	5	–	–	1	12	1	–	–	1	67
1858.	Number of Accidents - - -	11	10	15	25	–	1	1	6	–	–	1	2	11	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	54
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	19	10	15	25	–	1	2	6	–	–	1	3	13	–	1	–	–	5	1	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	65
1859.	Number of Accidents - - -	7	12	12	24	1	2	1	2	–	–	1	–	7	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	6	1	–	1	2	46
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	12	12	1	24	10	3	1	2	–	–	1	–	17	1	4	1	–	2	–	–	1	9	1	–	1	2	64
1860.	Number of Accidents - - -	12	6	15	21	–	3	2	4	–	4	1	2	16	–	2	–	–	1	1	1	1	6	2	–	–	2	57
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	13	6	16	22	–	6	6	4	–	4	1	2	23	–	3	–	–	1	1	1	1	7	2	–	–	2	67
1861.	Number of Accidents - - -	3	5	9	14	–	–	3	6	2	3	2	3	19	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	41
„	Number of Deaths - - - -	3	5	9	14	–	–	4	6	2	3	2	3	20	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	42

LIST of the FATAL IRONSTONE ACCIDENTS and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom in the NORTH STAFFORD, CHESHIRE, and SHROPSHIRE DISTRICTS, during the year ending 31st December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	No. of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Jan. 4	1	Lilleshall	Shiffnalls	Lilleshall Company	H. Jones	Sinker	–	Drawn up to pulley and fell down shaft.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 17	2	Apedall	Newcastle	J. E. Heathcote	J. Lockett	Miner	–	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	3	Old Park	Wellington	Old Park Company	W. Evans and 3 others.	Ditto	–	Explosion of fire-damp	4	–	–	–	–
Mar. 11	4	Lodge	Ditto	Lilleshall Company	J. Tonks	Ditto	–	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 15	5	Chesterton	Newcastle	Silverdale Company	Josh. Gleaves	Ditto	18	Ditto	–	1	–	–	–
April 5	6	Madeley Court	Wellington	W. O. Foster	E. Jacks	Driver	16	Kicked by a horse in the working	–	–	–	1	–
„ 23	7	Knutton	Newcastle	W. F. Gordon	John Rutledge	Miner	24	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	8	Chatterley	Tunstall	Chatterley Company	James Eagen	Labourer	–	Winch overpowered them when lowering pump trees and handle struck deceased.	–	–	–	–	1
June 28	9	Old Park	Shifnal	Old Park Company	William Jones	Loader	17	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–
July 3	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	R. Bullock	Driver	15	Crushed whilst riding on the tram	–	–	–	1	–
„ 17	11	Whitebarn	Newcastle	Lawton and Company	T. Galley	Hooker on	17	Drawn part way up with the hook	–	–	1	–	–
Aug. 9	12	Glasshouse	Ditto	Cope and Udall	John Clarke	Miner	–	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
„ 13	13	Kingsley Bank	Cheadle	William Bowers	W. Kinsley	Ditto	–	Fell down shaft	–	–	1	–	–
Sept. 9	14	Donnington	Wellington	Lilleshall Company	2 men and 3 boys	Ditto	–	Flat chain broke	–	–	5	–	–
Oct. 17	15	Hinkshay	Ditto	B. Boltfield	T. Briscoe	Driver	–	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	16	Pear Tree	Hanley	Lord Granville	W. Lawton	Miner	–	Suffocated by fire-damp	–	–	–	1	–
„ 25	17	Fenton Park	Longton	Lawton and Company	H. Bennett	Ditto	–	Fell down shaft	–	–	1	–	–
Nov. 5	18	Madeley Court	Wellington	W. O. Foster	G. Parker	Ditto	–	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–
„ 15	19	Knutton	Newcastle	W. F. Gordon	George Lawton	Ditto	–	Brick fell on his head whilst ascending.	–	–	1	–	–
Dec. 6	20	Dawley	Wellington	Coalbrookdale Company	J. Downing	Driver	–	Loaded skip fell on him	–	–	–	1	–
								Total 27	6	6	10	4	1

SUMMARY of ACCIDENTS in IRONSTONE MINES.

Deaths in North Staffordshire	10
Deaths in Shropshire	17
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Mr. Brough's Report.

Report of the Working of the Mines Inspection Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) for the South-western District, during the Year ended 31st December 1861. By Lionel Brough, Esq.

Sir, Clifton, March 29, 1862.

I have again the honour to report on the South Western Division of Coal Mines.

The year 1861 resulted in death to 70 persons, though the actual number due to the "List" is only 69, because one of the casualties (No. 29.) occurred in excavating for fire-clay, an operation, on that particular occasion, altogether unconnected with the getting of coal.

The first column of the "List,"—that of "explosion,"—is, happily, once more brought down to its minimum, four lives only having been lost by fire-damp throughout the whole of 1861, exhibiting a merciful contrast to the dreadful record of the previous year.

The next cause of death—"falls of coal and stone,"—has undergone augmentation when compared with 1860; indeed, I fear that until some measure be legally provided and insisted on as regards timbering, it will be almost impossible to bring this class of accident at all within reasonable bounds.

In the iron-making countries, where thick beds of coal and rich bands of iron-stone are grouped close together, it will require more stringent arrangements than any expressed in the present Act, to diminish the lamentable loss of life that ensues year after year, by falls of ponderous masses of matter from roof and sides, especially in districts like Monmouthshire and South Wales, where the stratification is so abundantly (indeed, almost so mathematically) reticulated, with slips, joints, and other forms of structural division. Each succeeding year, also, the levels and headings extend further from home, and as the collieries and mine works get older and more squeezed, they certainly do not improve in security to human life and limb.

The third column,—"shaft accidents,"—shows a record identical in number with the report for 1860. In each year nine persons lost their lives in shafts, either by falling down, by the breaking of ropes, by substances falling on them, or from causes connected with the winding and pumping machinery.

The fourth class of mortality, that from "miscellaneous causes," is in excess of the previous year, whilst the last record of all, namely, "above-ground casualties," is exactly the same both in the year under notice, and in that which immediately preceded it.

Each of the 67 accidents is sufficiently described in the list itself; therefore, with the exception of those instances wherein more than one person perished at a time, and a passing remark on a few of the other items, it may perhaps be considered as unnecessary to enter into any lengthened details, as the great majority present no prominent or unusual features.

Nos. 5 and 65 show disobedience and recklessness; in each of these cases the boy left his door (which, above all things, he ought to be constant to, and careful of), in order to amuse himself with a ride on the trams, and a talk with the hauliers.

No. 7 is a melancholy instance of the danger of the miner's employment: the top was apparently one of great strength and solidity, and the place by no means too wide; nevertheless, the immensity of the mass which fell was quite appalling, and the sudden destruction of two fine young men afflicting beyond measure.

In No. 11 carelessness was proved against one of the working men, and he was duly reprimanded, which, no doubt, he cared nothing at all about. That sort of check is entirely useless and inefficient, where the lives of our fellow-creatures are at stake mere reproof is valueless.

No. 17 is another evidence of the uncertain and dangerous life the collier leads. It is true that the two poor sufferers should have reflected that the removal of roofed water that had remained there so long, was, in fact, the removal of a certain amount of support, and they should have timbered well up; however, they belonged to a class that is not much given to reflection, and this being but a very small colliery, there was no supervision by skilled overmen, or by deputies better informed than the men themselves.

In No. 47 will be seen the cruelty of expecting boys to do the work of men. The employment of young people underground is indispensable, but they should only be permitted to discharge those duties that are compatible with their physical strength. Heavy and dangerous work should be undertaken by grown men, not by boys of tender age.

No. 51 is a lamentable instance of stupidity:—The tackle was all in good working order, but they neglected to hook the chain to the tram, and it flew down the slope at an angle of nearly 40°,—almost with the velocity of a cannon ball, and with equally fatal result.

No. 67 is a notable proof of the folly and wickedness of disobedience to orders; for, not only were the danger signals up, but both father and son were expressly forbidden to enter the place at all. It is true that the managers should have ventilated better into the far end; but, as they had actually stopped all work there until the air had been brought round another way,—the two poor men who lost their lives were in every respect to blame.

Page 7 of the "List" contains matter that is entirely new in the annual reports of the Inspectors:—It is required that all accidents attended with serious injury to any person or persons, shall be equally reported by colliery proprietors as if the results had been fatal. This gives rise to an addendum which now for the first time makes its appearance in the yearly List and Report.

There is nothing in this new mass of information that requires comment,—because, so far as I know, the injured persons are all restored to health, or, are fast recovering.

Again, another new and very onerous duty falls to the lot of the Inspector underground, and consequently, in this case also, an additional document is required to be annually sent in:—The numerous iron mines belonging to the coal measures being now placed under inspection by the Act of Parliament 23 & 24 Victoria, cap. 151., it becomes necessary to frame a list of accidents under that head exactly as heretofore has taken place with collieries alone. I now, therefore, have the honour to lay before you that "List" to which the eighth page is entirely dedicated. It contains a narration of the number of accidents that have occurred, and of the persons who lost their lives in the getting of ironstone in 1861, and likewise of those who received injury in the course of their daily employment in that particular service—but who have been subsequently brought back to strength and usefulness, or are now progressing towards recovery.

I have no especial remark to make on this list otherwise than that it is a melancholy record of death in the getting of a certain amount of mineral, which, as regards the number of tons raised, bears no comparison whatever with the immense yearly production of coal.

There is yet another death to be inserted in this report, although it has no place in either of the lists above referred to:—An insane woman committed suicide in the Forest of Dean in August last by jumping down an old shaft. I attended the inquest and the evidence was clearly to the effect that the poor creature had purposely thrown herself into the pit;—this being an act of her own, her death cannot be recorded in any list of workpeople deprived of life in the honest discharge of their duty.

As it is required that the annual report should embody some observations on the state of education in each district so far as it relates to boys who are occupied in mining pursuits, I may say, that it is too early as yet to form any opinion as to how the second section of the present Act of Parliament influences this great desideratum.

However, one thing is certain so far as adults are concerned,—the number that can neither read nor write is afflicting beyond measure. Some recent inquests have demonstrated in a lamentable manner that which I have long been well aware of,—namely, the deplorable amount of ignorance too often found in those who are actually intrusted with the practical management underground, many of whom, indeed, do not know a letter of the alphabet. I speak of the class termed on the south of the Bristol channel—bailiffs, on the other side—overmen and firemen. If this dark ignorance exists amongst the officers of collieries, it may well be found in the poor working men themselves.

Bailiffs and overmen ought to possess a moderate amount of education; and the employers of labour should make it a *sine quâ non*, that men placed in authority should not only be able to read, write, and cipher, but that they should also have made themselves acquainted with such rudimentary knowledge of mechanics, physics, and chemistry, as to comprehend the nature of the resistance of bodies, the properties of air, and the composition of all gases that are eliminated underground; so, in fact, as to be enabled on emergency to contend with any difficulties that might from time to time present themselves.

There is in Bristol an establishment where those matters are taught at a very low charge; and, during the last three or four years, some of the students—who had actually entered from the pit—have left the school with a creditable amount of information. A knowledge of the needful subjects is imparted in such a way as to come within the comprehension of the working men or boys, and as far as experience has shown up to this

time, a few of them in their subsequent career as overmen or sub-managers, have well proved that the school has been hitherto conducted on sound and correct principles.

Questions in themselves not of a difficult character are far too often encumbered with intricate calculations and invested with apparently mysterious formulæ. This, unfortunately, tends to deter a useful class of persons from studying the science of those subjects, the application of which (though unknown to themselves), is really involved in their calling; whereas, divested of abstruseness, and taught familiarly and plainly, no real obstacle would ever be encountered by intelligent-minded men in mastering the first principles of those operations they have actually had to put in practice every working day of their lives.

In the more familiar sciences generally, and especially those that bear on furnace ventilation, (the only method to be relied on,) such schools as these are of manifest value and importance, because they are accessible to the very class we wish to improve, and teach in an economical and familiar manner the very spirit of those subjects which are most intimately connected with all our proceedings underground; and which, if diligently pursued and correctly acquired, would, in all probability, be the means of saving innumerable human lives, and of mentally improving that brave and deserving body of men—the coal and metalliferous miners of the entire kingdom.

I have already spoken of the worn out state and vast extent of some collieries as tending to the death or maiming of the workmen by falls of material induced by superincumbent and lateral pressure; and also, I may add, of injury to their health by windways narrowed and obstructed by squeezing and pucking.

This "creep" in the lengthened horse roads throws the rails out of gauge and level, and the wheels too often fly off the metals, and in this manner is brought about death or fracture by "crush of tubs or trams" which we so often read of in the annual reports of the Inspectors. When collieries arrive at this state or condition, new pits should be sunk and entire new winnings established, in order to cut off entirely the accumulated dangers of excavations extended beyond all reasonable bounds.

The support of superincumbent weight is a subject much attended to abroad; during years of practice in Spanish America, I found that safety in this respect was much insisted on, even in countries manifestly far behind us in all practical pursuits. I have lost my printed copy of the "Ordinanzas" or I could give the identical words of the law.

Also in Old Spain, France, Belgium, and Germany, I met with similar legal care of the workpeople in regard to timbering and pillars.

The loss of life we annually sustain in Great Britain by "falls of stone and coal" is becoming a painful and serious consideration, and loudly calls for interference.

I may here be permitted to make the remark, that the seventeenth section of the present Act of Parliament opens but a narrow field to avert danger, to get new pits sunk, or to bring about other and general improvements. The power vested in the colliery proprietor to fix on and nominate all the "five mining engineers," is to him a vast advantage, and gives to the Inspector but a limited chance of effecting those alterations he may deem absolutely necessary. The more common method of each party choosing an arbitrator, and then agreeing on an umpire, would afford to the Inspector higher and more useful opportunities to effect those changes which he may deem requisite for the safety of human life.

The upper beds of the great carboniferous formation are not generally so infested with fire damp as the thicker deposits below; indeed, there are some of them that never throw off gas at all. It occasionally happens, therefore, that I find these collieries the worst ventilated in the district; and I have, before now, had my attention called to the fact, even by the workmen themselves; a mode of intervention, I may here say, that I very much approve of. The absence of an inflammable mixture is sometimes apt to merge into an absence of a sufficient quantity of vital air, and would almost guide one to the opinion, that that mine would be the most healthy where just gas enough was given off to enforce a sharper current.

These top veins afford facility to pass abundant air through them because they often possess strong top and sound bottoms. There is nothing occult in ventilation, its general principles are well known, or can easily be acquired; therefore, the stinting of men to an insufficiency is unpardonable. They can no more live on a scanty supply of air than they can on too limited a quantity of food. The human system requires a given amount of oxygen or illness comes surely on. Whether underground or on the surface, men must have that *pabulum vitæ*, that required dose of oxygen, or the seeds of mortal disease will surely supervene.

I am glad to say that it is not so very often that I find a mine in this deplorable state; but I have to repeat, that where the coal does not exude fire-damp, there is a tendency to relax in healthful ventilation.

Whilst on this subject it will not be improper to mention that I invariably recommend to the managers of collieries to keep a close watch on all meteorological occurrences :—the depression of the mercurial column,—winds from any point between south and west,—those furious circular storms which even in this country may come under the denomination of cyclones equally with those met with in the most distant oceans of the world ; these various phenomena all exercise their influence underground, and should all be most closely and jealously observed. The use of the barometer at the bottom of the pit I consider to be indispensable in all fiery collieries, or, indeed, in any mine whatever where the coal has even the least tendency to throw off gas.

Notwithstanding that during the past year the iron trade was much depressed, the get of coal increased rather than fell off,—mainly it may be said in consequence of the proprietors of works not wishing to close their collieries and discharge their men. Instead thereof, they dedicated those products to sale and shipment, which in other years were consumed in the reduction and manufacture of iron.

Whilst in Staffordshire I invariably made mention in my annual reports of the nature and of the tendency of the charter master system. In some places in my present district coal and ironstone are also got by contract, but it is not the absolute possession of the pit and exclusive mastery over the people that prevails amongst the Butties of South Staffordshire. Nevertheless, I should like to see the time arrive when the contract method of working minerals will be altogether done away with in every part of the kingdom ; it is unquestionably an insuperable obstacle to all progress wherever it is found to exist.

I am glad to record that in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire the "long wall" method of getting coal is creeping in, though still but slowly. It is not only an improvement as regards safety to the people, but by its adoption *all* the coal or ironstone can be extracted from the ground. In the old times the quantity buried was a loss not only to the owner of the soil, but it also was a sacrifice of valuable national property. We ought not to waste or lose the wealth of future generations. We are but the trustees of those that have to come after us, and though the more coal we now produce the more we promote the immediate movement of the country and increase its present industry, we still have no right, nor can find any justification, in wasting that wealth which partly belongs to posterity. Long work will, as a rule, prevent much of this loss, at the same time that it will add to present profit and prosperity. However, its application will require consideration, and the workmen will have to be gradually introduced to all its peculiarities.

I regret to say that during the last year and a half more wire ropes broke in my district than had previously come to my knowledge or under my observation.

If the quality of the wire is kept up I shall not entertain anxiety as to this class of band ; but, on that very point of quality alone rests the whole question, on *that* all safety depends.

I could wish to see a more extensive introduction of safety inventions down amongst us here : for instance, White & Grant's for saving life in case of the snapping of hemp and wire ropes, or Mr. Owen's patent, or any other of that class. Also, more steam breaks like Ogden's, which prevents the cage approaching the pullies. I think as mining is daily improving, and the strength of materials better understood, the time has partly arrived for such self-acting apparatus as the two above referred to, and even of some others of late invention.

I am happy to state that there has not (to the best of my recollection), been a single boiler explosion since I have been down here. This may perhaps be attributed to the physical formation of the surface of the country, as much as to anything else. In all hilly districts, like the South Western one, streams abound, and the colliery engine boilers have the great advantage of fresh, unmineralized, clear water. Also, it may be remarked, that for the most part, the fires are under the boilers, and not contained in the internal tube.

Risca.—As previously made known in different reports and communications, I instituted such proceedings against the Company as the 17th section of the Act of Parliament points out and dictates ; and finally, an arbitrator was appointed in the person of G. C. Greenwell, Esq., of Radstock, who, in his decision bearing date the 14th day of October 1861, states that "he does not approve of ventilation by machinery, &c.," and then goes on to award that furnace power shall be applied, for the purpose of airing the Risca Black Vein Colliery ; and points out in that document, and by subsequent advice and counsel, how that furnace ventilation shall be arranged. I have only to add, that so great and radical a change is, in obedience to Mr. Greenwell's decision, now in the course of preparation. But the arbitrator did not award that which I so much desired and longed for, an *entire new* and ample shaft to the deep of all the present workings.

It will hardly be believed or credited, that notwithstanding the terrible calamity that occurred in the Black Vein on the 1st of December 1860, unavoidable proceedings have subsequently been instituted by the present Viewer, Mr. A. S. Palmer, against workmen for carrying pipes and tobacco into that very pit!

By your command, I have already specially reported on the subject of single bratticed shafts, and can but repeat that no colliery, great or small, should be confined to one opening only. To place men to work where, in case of serious accident, there could be no possible chance of escape, is dreadful to contemplate, and it is to be hoped that two or more shafts will be insisted on; there are abundant causes of danger and death, without the one in question.

If legislative steps are taken on this subject, I shall be glad indeed, as there are some collieries in my district that belong to the objectionable category, and it is of but little use endeavouring to obtain second openings with the arbitration clause, as it at present stands. In making mention of these collieries, I may state that they have not been left without representation on my part; however, with one exception, I have not been successful in getting new shafts put down.

To the danger of entombing our fellow-creatures alive in single shaft workings, another contingency may be fairly added, that of greater liability to derangement of the ventilation than can possibly prevail in those collieries which possess the superior advantages of double openings, or, in other words, of the existence of one pit for the descent of the air, and of a second for its outlet.

I have, &c.

LIONEL BROUGH,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South-western District, during the Year ended the 31st of December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1861. Jan. 4	1	Drift Colliery -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Thomas Davis -	Collier -	60	Fall of over five tons of coal and stone whilst filling a tram in his stall. (Drawing back pillar.)	–	1	–	–	–
„ 12	2	No. 2 pit - -	Abercarn -	Darby, Brown, and Co. -	John John -	Carpenter -	33	Fatally injured by the pumping machinery whilst wedging up the pit framing. (Died on the 14th.)	–	–	–	–	1
„ 21	3	Three-quarter pit	Nantyglo - -	J. and C. Bailey - -	John Miles - -	Collier -	60	Fall of roof in his stall; another prop should have been set up.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	4	Ashton Vale -	Bristol - -	Knight and Abbotts -	Enoch Tucker -	Collier -	51	Died this day from injuries occasioned by a fall of coal in the month of November 1860.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	5	Ashton Vale -	Bristol - -	Knight and Abbotts -	William Ayres -	Collier -	18	Injured on the 18th by a fall of coal and died this day.	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	6	Tillery - -	Newport - -	Price and Co. - - -	William Emerson -	Door Boy -	11	On the 21st he fell between trams, (he had no business even to be near them), and died this day.	–	–	–	1	–
Feb. 9	7	Middle pit -	Radstock - -	Countess of Waldegrave -	William Bruges - / Alban Carter -	Collier - / Collier -	23 / 19	Fall of a mass of stone in the horse road from over the coal, weighing 19 or 20 tons.	–	2	–	–	–
„ 12	8	Cwm pit - -	Rhymney - -	Rhymney Iron Company -	Lewis Powell -	Collier -	13	Working in the same stall with his father, a piece of coal (partly holed) fell and killed him.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	9	Braysdown -	Radstock - -	Wait & Co. - - - -	Edward Hoskins -	Labourer -	70	Had been set to run the jailor from the brow and unfortunately fell to the bottom of the shaft. Far too old for such employment.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 23	10	New Marsh -	Bristol - -	William Frayne & Co. -	William Waffington	Collier -	21	Heavy fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	11	Crump Meadow	Forest of Dean	A. Goold & Co. - -	James Annetts -	Collier -	13	Fell 21 yards (from a scaffold station) to the bottom of the shaft and was drowned.	–	–	1	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owner's or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1861. Mar. 2	12	Cwm-Celyn	Blaina	Levick and Simpson	David Williams	Collier	26	Burned by explosion of fire-damp in the "Big vein" on the 22nd of February and died this day. Went to the top of a fall with naked flame when he should have taken a safety lamp.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 2	13	No. 19 pit	Ebbw Vale	Darby, Brown & Co.	George Watkins	Collier	22	Fall of "Elled coal" in consequence of a concealed slip or slant.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	14	Old Yard pit	Blaina	Levick and Simpson	John Morgan	Collier	60	Fall of shale from roof of road between two props in the "Three-quarter coal."	–	1	–	–	–
„ 6	15	Lower Conygre	Timsbury	Timsbury Coal Company	James West	Collier	30	Injured on the 6th by fall of roof (stone), and died on the 8th instant.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	16	Three-quarter pit	Victoria	Darby, Brown & Co.	William Stephens	Collier	22	Fall of roof in pillar workings	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	17	Cross Knave	Forest of Dean	John Davis	N. Hawkins T. Jenkins	Collier Collier	33 25	Immense fall of stone in roadway. The water (previously roofed) having been got out and the roof losing even that partial support soon afterwards fell in. there were joints in the rock, but in consequence of oxide of iron and other water incrustation they were invisible.	–	2	–	–	–
„ 26	18	Frog-lane pit	Coal-pit Heath Colliery.	Coal-pit Heath Company	Edwin Fowler	Collier	12	Whilst filling a tub near face of work a fall of coal and top came down and killed him.	–	1	–	–	–
Apr. 15	19	Hafod Van	Llanhileth	Sir Thomas Phillips	William Rees	Collier	51	Sudden fall of top	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	20	Coedcaeddu	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Company	David Jones	Collier	24	Fall of shale from between two coals	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	21	Park Gutter Pit	Forest of Dean	Bristol & Forest Company	John Williams	Collier	24	Fall of coal whilst holing. Coal squeezed by being worked too close to bottom of shaft.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	22	Energlyn	Caerphilly	Thomas Thomas	David Jones	Hauler	18	Fell under a tram on surface.	–	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1861. May 22	23	Cwmnantddu -	Abersychan -	Darby, Brown & Co. -	John Price - -	Horse-keeper	24	The engineman being absent, Price requested the stoker to lower him down the shaft, but instead of doing so, he hauled him over the pulley. Stoker and engine-man fined by the magistrates 40*s.* each and costs.	–	–		–	–
June 3	24	Bedwellty -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Thomas Jones - -	Collier -	19	Worked in his father's stall where the stone was propped on Saturday, but on the Monday they knocked away the timber and some stone fell, which deceased set to work to break up right under the main mass from which the support had been taken away.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 12	25	No. 19 pit -	Ebbw Vale -	Darby, Brown and Company.	John Thomas - -	Stoker -	21	Assisting to repair a slope rope underground, he was drawn into the drums.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 12	26	Tining pit -	Radstock - -	Countess of Waldegrave -	Thomas Seymour -	Horsekeeper	45	Taking a pony down the pit, he himself rode on the top of the cage (always a dangerous place). The engine being an entire new one and very quick, and now for the first time started, let the carriage come violently on the dogs at a middle inset, whereby Seymour was jolted off his insecure position, and fell to the inset below, a depth of 40 fathoms.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 19	27	Bilson colliery -	Forest of Dean -	A. Goold and Company -	William Yem -	Collier -	58	Had put off a shot which dislodged about three tons of stuff, but more was left hanging, and looking up as to how this was to be brought down, it suddenly came with a run, and killed him.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 24	28	Old Yard pit -	Blaina - -	Levick and Simpson -	Thomas Davis -	Collier -	32	Heavy fall of coal in the "Big vein" -	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1861. July 4	29	Fire clay level	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Company	Amos Thomas	Miner	35	A piece of shale fell on his back whilst working for fire clay, of which he died on the 4th July. This is not a coal mining accident; but as it cannot come in amongst the ironstone casualties I have recorded it here.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 17	30	Trynant	Newport	Martin Morison	John Miles	Collier	40	Killed by fall of roof in ripping back the old level.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	31	Victoria	Ebbw Vale	Darby, Brown & Co.	Jonathan Humphries	Collier	55	Heavy fall in the "old coal"	–	1	–	–	–
„ 28	32	No. 19 pit	Ebbw Vale	Darby, Brown & Co.	Morgan Evan	Door boy	12	Jammed by trams	–	–	–	1	–
„ 29	33	Brinpwllog	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Company	Thomas Owens	Collier	27	As he was holing, the coal fell on him (through a hidden slip). Occurred on the 16th July, died on the 29th.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 29	34	Penyvan	Newport	T. Powell and Son	James James	Hitcher	26	Came up with a tram on the carriage (against rules).	–	–	1	–	–
Aug. 9	35	Pennywell road	Bristol	Long, Keeling and Chick	Henry Thompson	Collier	34	He and his brother being in the water tank (near the bottom of the shaft) making certain repairs, a side rope in the same shaft which worked a "tip" pit lower down, suddenly snapped and came down on them with great violence killing one brother and wounding the other.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 15	36	Golynos	Pontypool	C. B. Marshall	John Smith	Collier	34	Fall of stone from roof of his stall	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	37	Golynos	Pontypool	C. B. Marshall	Thomas Norman	Collier	38	Fall of stone in a hard heading not far from the above.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	38	New Tredegar	Newport	T. Powell and Son	Thomas Griffith	Sinker	40	Fell out of bowk in the sinking pit	–	–	1	–	–
„ 27	39	Argoed	Blackwood	W. Bevan	James Thomas	Collier	20	Fall of stone in the level heading whilst proceeding to his work.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 28	40	Golynos	Pontypool	C. B. Marshall	Francis Brown	Collier	20	Fall of stone from roof of his stall. I was compelled at once to place this colliery under notice in order to put a stop to this kind of slaughter.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.													
Aug. 31	41	Yard Level -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Thomas Harman -	Collier -	28	Trams ran wild, and killed him - -	–	–	–	1	–
Sept. 6	42	Clandown - -	Radstock - -	Clandown Coal Company -	George Challenger	Collier -	55	Fell down a cut (a small pit underground) as he was ascending it.	–	–	1	–	–
„ 7	43	Drift Colliery -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Isaac Sayce - -	Collier -	21	Fall of coal and rubbish from side of his stall.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	44	Hole Lane -	Bristol - -	Leonard Jefferis & Co. -	Mark Gillard -	Carting boy	13	Leg broken and so injured by falling under cart that he did not long survive.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 20	45	No. 15 pit -	Ebbw Vale -	Darby, Brown & Co. -	James Wilcox -	Collier -	34	Explosion of fire-damp in the "old coal;" he himself had incautiously turned the fresh air from his working place.	1	–	–	–	–
„ 28	46	Lodge - -	Bristol - -	John Monks - - -	William Tanner -	Collier -	42	Fall of stone whilst setting timber to make the place safe.	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 1	47	Bedwelty - -	Tredegar - -	Tredegar Iron Company -	Levi Williams -	Collier -	13	Whilst trying to turn his father's tram off the parting he found his strength was not equal to it, and the tram ran wild and killed him by blocking him up against another.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 3	48	Parkfield - -	Bristol - -	Wethered Cossham & Co.	Thos. Baker -	Collier -	32	Sudden fall of stone overhead - -	–	1	–	–	–
„ 4	49	Rose Pit - -	Newport - -	E. D. Williams - -	John Yem -	Haulier -	16	Found dead on parting in main road under a large stone from the roof; he was taking a team of full trams out at the time.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 5	50	Bwlch-y-garn -	Beaufort - -	J. & C. Bailey - -	Morgan Thomas -	Collier -	50	Fall of the top lift of the "Big coal." That top coal should have been more closely cropped.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 8	51	Machen - -	Newport - -	Machen Colliery Co. -	Joseph Jones -	Collier -	24	His partners up above had started a tram of coal from the top of one of the "Big vein" stall inclines, and had actually neglected to attach it to the chain. The deceased was very deaf and did not hear it coming.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 11	52	Braysdown -	Radstock - -	Wait & Co. - - -	Thos. Emery -	Carting Boy	17	Whilst loading his tub a heavy fall of stone came and killed him.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1861. Oct. 14	53	White Rose	Rhymney Valley	White Rose Coal Co.	Wm. Phillips	Collier	30	Heavy fall of stone in stall, nearly 5 tons.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	54	Terrace Pit	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Co.	Rd. Chappell	Collier	20	In the act of drawing down some upper coal a piece fell and killed him.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	55	Energlyn	Caerphilly	Thomas Thomas	Lemuel Jones	Collier	26	He and the proprietor's brother struck into the old loose, and Jones was suffocated by black damp, Thomas very narrowly escaping with his life.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 26	56	Rock Vein	Pontypool	Ebbw Vale Co.	Rd. Tanner	Collier	12½	Fall of stone over coal	–	1	–	–	–
Nov. 8	57	Middle Pit	Radstock	Countess of Waldegrave	Wm. Clark	Breaker	16	Fall of stone over coal	–	1	–	–	–
„ 13	58	Withymill Pit	Timsbury	Timsbury Coal Co.	Jacob Lewis	Collier	31	By the fracture of a wheel at the top of a "tip" pit, he received such injuries as to cause his death.	–	–	–	1	–
„ „	59	Penyvan Pit	Nantyglo	J. & C. Bailey	Jonah Morgan	Collier	38	Fall of coal in the Mydylog vein	–	1	–	–	–
„ 19	60	Glanddu	Gellygaer	Latch & Co.	J. D. Lewis	Collier	50	Fall of stuff over coal	–	1	–	–	–
„ 23	61	Bilson	Forest of Dean	A. Goold & Co.	Josh. Duberly	Haulier	14	Injured by trams on the 19th, died this day.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 27	62	Race Lace	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Co.	Jas. Gardiner	Roadman	53	Fall of coal on road through slips	–	1	–	–	–
„ „	63	Ty Tryst	Tredegar	Tredegar Iron Co.	Abm. Davis	Hitcher	34	Whilst drawing tram off carriage, some small substance fell down the pit and struck him on the head; most likely a piece of coal.	–	–	1	–	–
Dec. 4	64	New Brithdir	Rhymney Valley	David Davis	Jenkin Matthew	Collier	13	Heavy fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 12	65	Coalbrookvale	Blaina	Levick & Simpson	Thomas Evans	Door boy	15	Left his door to ride on the hitchings of the trams; no doubt to talk to the haulier, when he suddenly fell under and was crushed to death. If he had minded his own employment he might have been alive at this moment.	–	–	–	1	–
„ 13	66	Yate Old Pit	Bristol	Long Keeling & Nowell	William Griffin	Collier	22	Fall, in the side of work, of stratum of bat which lies between the coal, and the strong top.	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost. Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861. Dec. 14	67	No. 4 Pit	Tredegar	Tredegar Iron Co.	Thomas Morgan Thomas Morgan	Collier Collier	50 22	On the 27th of November they entered a far end with a naked light, although danger signals were duly set up; and both father and son were severely burned by the exploded fire-damp, one of whom died on the 5th of December and the other on the 14th. Their object was to fill some coal which actually lay within the cross timbers or danger signal.	2	–	–	–	–
								Total	4	44	9	11	2

L 2

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of accidents reported in the year 1861 - - - 67.

Total number of deaths resulting therefrom - - - - 70.

Of these 4 were caused by explosion of fire-damp.
„ 44 „ falls of stone and coal.
„ 9 „ shaft accidents.
„ 11 from miscellaneous causes.
„ 2 were caused by surface accidents.

Total - 70 deaths, as stated above.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

In 1857	there were killed by explosion of fire-damp	20	persons. Total deaths,	85.
„ 1858	„ „ „	7	„ „	54.
„ 1859	„ „ „	3	„ „	47.
„ 1860	„ „ „	147	„ „	198.
„ 1861	„ „ „	4	„ „	70.

NON-FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS:

In addition to the above, there have been reported to me in 1861, ten cases of explosion of fire-damp, attended with personal injury to nineteen men and boys.

Separate and independent of those explosion cases, reports have reached my hands of thirty-four other accidents of different and various kinds, whereby thirty-five men and boys have received injury; but in the whole of the forty-four named instances, every one of the said persons have subsequently recovered.

LIONEL BROUGH,
Inspector of the District.

List of the Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in the Ironstone Mines of the South-Western District, during the Year ended the 31st December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.
1861.													
Jan. 19	1	Waygoch	Beaufort	J. and C. Bailey	Valentine Owen	Miner	30	Fall of mine ground over holing	–	1	–	–	–
Feb. 14	2	No. 1 Mine Pit	Tredegar	Tredegar Iron Company	Hugh Hughes	Miner	40	The gob gave way and brought a fall, which pinned him; then came a second, which killed him outright.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 20	3	Gelly	Abersychan	Darby, Brown & Co.	Samuel Cole	Miner	71	Fall of roof over bottom vein ironstone.	–	1	–	–	–
Mar. 2	4	No. 1 Mine Pit	Sirhowy	Darby, Brown & Co.	John Price	Miner	45	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	5	Castle Patch	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Company	Sarah Lewis	Picker	14	Fall of rubbish from side of patch	–	1	–	–	–
„ 22	6	No. 7 Mine Pit	Sirhowy	Darby, Brown & Co.	David Price	Miner	45	Fall of the mine ground he was working in.	–	1	–	–	–
May 2	7	No. 1 Blackband Level.	Beaufort	J. and C. Bailey	Abednego Davis	Miner	24	Slip of ground from the side	–	1	–	–	–
„ 8	8	Lower Mine-Ground.	Blaina	Levick and Simpson	John Williams	Miner	30	Fall of ground	–	1	–	–	–
June 4	9	No. 5 Mine Pit	Sirhowy	Darby, Brown & Co.	Andrew Perryman	Miner	26	Fall of ground in the "bottom vein"	–	1	–	–	–
„ 9	10	No. 7 Mine Pit	Tredegar	Tredegar Iron Company	John Lloyd	Miner	16	Stone fell from face whilst he was sitting down.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	11	Henwain	Blaina	Levick and Simpson	Major Tripp	Miner	45	Fall of ground in the soap vein mine measures.	–	1	–	–	–
„ 27	12	Mine Level	Pontypool	Pontypool Iron Company	William Jones	Miner	42	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
Aug. 20	13	Blackband Level	Ebbw Vale	Darby, Brown & Co.	David Jones	Haulier	22	Blocked by trams	–	–	–	1	–
„ 30	14	Twyn Carro	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Company	Morgan Jones	Miner	22	Fall of shale in face of his stall whilst holing.	–	1	–	–	–
Sept. 12	15	Mine Pit	Blaenavon	Blaenavon Iron Company	Alfred Daish	Miner	29	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	16	No. 2 Mine Pit	Tredegar	Tredegar Iron Company	William Jones	Miner	13	Fall of stone whilst throwing back mine.	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 1	17	Cwmsychan	Abersychan	Darby, Brown & Co.	Thomas Jones	Miner	28	Fall of a large stone in old stall	–	1	–	–	–
Nov. 4	18	Nant Llesy Pit	Rhymney	Rhymney Iron Company	William Davis	Miner	47	Fall of working ground in "rough pins" by a slant.	–	1	–	–	–
Dec. 3	19	Pentrepeod	Pontypool	Wm. Habakkuk	John Davis	Miner	45	Fall of mine ground	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	20	No. 5 Mine Pit	Tredegar	Tredegar Iron Company	George Bolton	Miner	20	Heavy fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–
								Total 20 deaths	–	19	–	1	–

Non-Fatal Ironstone Mining Accidents:—

Besides the above twenty fatal casualties, three other accidents have occurred, whereby one man and two boys received severe injury, but they are all three, by this time, entirely recovered.

Lionel Brough,
Inspector of the South-Western District of Ironstone Mines.

Mr. Baker's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines in South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, for the year ended 31st December 1861. — By James Philip Baker, Esq.

Sir, Wolverhampton, February 28, 1862.

I am gratified in being able to state that the deaths from accidents in coal mines in my district in 1861 were less than last year, and fewer than in any year since the Legislature first provided for the inspection of mines, except in 1858, when the number was precisely the same. Decreased loss of life.

The following table shows in round numbers the average deaths from accidents in the coal mines of this district for the five years from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive, the average for the five years ended 1860, the deaths in 1860 alone, and also the deaths in 1861.

Number of Lives lost in Coal Mines.	Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above-ground.	Total.
Annual average in the five years, 1851–55 -	18	106	40	14	—	178
Ditto ditto 1856–60 -	16	87	35	9	—	147
In the year 1860 - - - - - -	14	75	45	9	1	144
Ditto 1861 - - - - - -	13	78	27	14	2	134

In the year 1861 there were 115 separate accidents, attended with fatal results to 134 persons, as shown in the above table.

This table shows a gradual decrease in the deaths since the inspection of coal mines first commenced, and this decrease is most marked in the class of accidents which occasion the greatest number of deaths in my district, namely falls; and the deaths from explosions and from accidents in shafts also show a decline.

Accidents from Falls.

The first observation which this statement calls for is a mere reiteration of what my predecessors in this district have constantly made a prominent subject of comment. Of the whole 134 deaths from fatal accidents in the coal mines of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire in 1861, no less than 78, or considerably more than one half, arise from falls of coal and roof. In the coal-bearing strata of this district, from the great extent to which they have undergone contortion and structural division, the miners are peculiarly liable to such accidents. In ordinary cases a more abundant and judicious use of timber, and careful attention to spragging, spurning, and cogging the coal whilst holing and cutting, would greatly reduce the number of such accidents. But in the extensive seams of the ten-yard (or thick coal), and the new-mine and fire-clay strata, worked from 10 to 14 feet in thickness, which are ordinarily got by one operation, the great height renders it impracticable to support the roof with timber props, unless these seams are worked in two or more divisions on the "long-wall" system. In the case of the thick coal measures, too, the natural disturbance of the strata has been considerably increased, over a large portion of the district, where the first operations for their extraction having been completed, the residue remains in the shape of "ribs and pillars," which are usually found in the subsequent working of what are termed "rib and pillar pits," to be greatly crushed and dislocated by the subsidence of the superincumbent strata, occasioned by the first getting of the whole coal. Of the 78 deaths from falls of coal and roof no less than 43 took place in the thick coal and 19 in the new-mine and fire-clay coal workings, where these measures are got out by a single operation, extracting the whole thickness of the seam at once, whilst only 13 deaths are attributable to similar accidents in thin coal mines. This clearly shows the greater safety to life and limb attending the "long-wall" More than half the deaths from falls. Danger in working the thick measures. Long-wall working.

system of working, which has been practised in this district in thin coal mining for at least a century. When it is added that where the thick coal is won by separate and distinct workings, only three lives were lost from falls during the year, the argument in favour of such a mode, as most compatible with the safety of the workmen, hardly needs any further support.

This improved plan of getting the thick coal was introduced some 30 years ago at the Shut-end collieries belonging to the late James Foster, Esq., of Stourton Castle, on the suggestion of the late George Jones, Esq., of Shackerley Hall, who subsequently became a very extensive iron and coal master in the district. The system has since and is still very successfully carried on at the above-named and other collieries in the district.

It is to be regretted that this admirable plan of working the thick seams of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire has not hitherto more generally superseded the old mode, which, year by year, contributes under the head of falls so large a proportion of the deaths from mining accidents in this district.

I am of opinion that the accidents in these mines, when worked according to the old plan, would in many cases be reduced by opening a smaller extent of operation at one time, which would permit of the work in each of the openings being pushed on faster, and thus render the working places less liable to falls. In some instances, in thick coal mines, the openings have been narrowed in comparison with what they were formerly, and still further limitations would have a tendency to diminish accidents from falls, especially in friable and tender seams, some of which are much contorted and cut up by "slips" and structural divisions, thereby increasing the danger in the working of seams so lofty as to render support by timber impracticable.

It must not be forgotten that a very small piece of coal or roof, weighing but a few pounds, falling from a height of 20 or 30 feet, and striking a man or boy on the head, is sufficient to kill him on the spot.

Of the falls in "thin" as in thick coal mines a considerable proportion were caused by "slips," which prevail so extensively in the mines of this district, and from which 29 out of the whole 78 deaths from falls arose.

Timbering. A mass of coal or roof frequently falls without any perceptible indication on the surface of the coal previously, and when, in the judgment of all engaged, sufficient timber had been used. In order to guard against these accidents, the managers of coal mines should insist on a more extensive and abundant use of timber, and it is desirable that it should be set, where practicable, in a more uniform manner; and it is always better to intrust the timbering to one or more competent men, than to leave it to the discretion of the ordinary workmen.

The evidence given at inquests when death has occurred from falls is almost invariably to the effect, that the place was examined a short time before the accident, and was then pronounced quite safe; and there are always some of the men who were working at or near the spot when the accident happened, and not infrequently some of those who were hurt by it, ready to support these statements. With a view to prevent such accidents, it appears desirable generally to enforce such an order as was given recently by a colliery manager, who, in my presence, during the examination of a pit after an accident of this nature, directed that timber should be set up at intervals of so many feet, whether it appeared to be wanted or not. If such a precaution were insisted upon by all colliery managers, it must tend to diminish the loss of life from such causes.

I regret to say that in this as in other classes of accidents the carelessness of the workmen and their disobedience to the regulations of the mine and to the special rules occasion many of the deaths which occur; and of the 78 unfortunate persons who died from falls of coal in 1861, it was clearly proved that 33 lost their lives chiefly by their own negligence or disobedience. It cannot be doubted that the exercise of proper discipline, and a strict observance of the general and special rules would very much reduce the heavy "death list," which the working of the mines in this district unhappily furnishes.

No. 47 is a case illustrating the necessity of stricter supervision by the colliery manager, and shows how indifferent men often are to precautions which are necessary for their own safety. A heavy fall of coal and roof, caused by two slips, took place in a recently opened pit of new-mine and fire-clay coal, by which two men were killed and one injured. There was no timber whatever used in the opening where the accident happened. The colliery manager had directed the charter master to work the openings about five yards wide, but on my inspection of the workings I found a serious departure from this regulation, inasmuch as the opening in question was increased to more than eight yards, which in my opinion is far too wide for safe working, although some of the witnesses at the inquest considered it not too great for an outside stall. Had the

directions of the colliery manager, with regard to the width of the openings, been adhered to in this case, in all probability the fall would have been prevented. The charter master had been in the opening on the morning of the accident, and his deputy was sitting where the coal and roof fell a few seconds previously, and would have been there at the time had he not happened to have been called away by a matter requiring his attention in the gate-road. Witnesses stated that they had discovered slips in their cutting in the opening, and had informed the deputy of them, which, however, he denied. The jury being of opinion that the deputy should have used timber, returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against him; but the bill of indictment was ignored by the grand jury at the Stafford summer assizes.

The other accidents from falls call for no special remark.

Accidents in Shafts.

It is gratifying to find so considerable a reduction for the past year in the fatal shaft accidents. A still further diminution is, however, both desirable and practicable, if due precautions are adopted, and proper care is exercised. The total number of deaths from such accidents in 1861 was 27, or 17 less than in 1860.

I am happy to state that no life was lost during the year from the breaking of ropes or chains. By the 10th general rule in the new Act, the use of single-link chains (except the short coupling chain) for winding is entirely prohibited; and in this district, where they were formerly so common, the rule has received ready compliance, notwithstanding that attention to it involved considerable cost, which fell heavily on the proprietors of collieries of small extent. I have in several instances directed that the further use of overworn ropes and chains and tackled skips should be discontinued, and my suggestions have been complied with.

I have also had occasion during the year to request the owners of various collieries to remedy certain defects in the winding machinery, which I considered were attended with danger to the lives of those employed, and in these cases too my requests have been acceded to. In one instance I found it necessary to serve the notice, in conformity with the 17th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151., and the result was that other means were provided for raising and lowering persons, and the use of the inadequate machinery, which was the subject of the notice, was discontinued.

Eight persons lost their lives by falling out of the skip as they were ascending or descending shafts. In most of these cases there was no reason why the sufferers should have fallen had they been in full possession of their faculties, or had they not from lapse of ordinary caution loosed their hold. Very recently I was ascending a shaft in a skip with several other persons, when I discovered, to my surprise, that one of the number had no hold whatever of the band-chain tackle, and appeared to regard such a precaution as almost unnecessary.

It often happens that the miner working by "stint," in order to make up for loss of time, or for some special reason, tasks his strength unduly to accomplish an excessive quantity of work, and faintness or giddiness arising from exhaustion thus produced doubtless occasions some of these accidents. With a view to guard against such fatalities I have advised the use of a safety chain, which I always adopt myself, and which, being passed round each man or boy's body, and the opposite end linked to the chain or band, is an effectual protection in such cases. This simple and inexpensive means of preventing loss of life is being gradually adopted, and will, I trust, probably come into general use, especially where loose skips are employed. Safety chain.

I hope, however, the day is not far distant when most of the pits in my division will be provided with guides, cages, &c. This desirable and safe mode of winding is now adopted at a considerable number of collieries in the district, and several shafts have been fitted up with guides, &c. during the year. I have made it a point of urging their adoption, and some of the largest colliery owners are seriously considering the propriety of substituting them for loose skips; and I have good reason to think that the use of the former will, before long, be considerably extended in the district.

Seven persons were killed at the bottom of shafts from coal or other things falling from skips ascending or descending. No person should be in the bottom of the shaft when the loaded or empty skip is moving in it.

In two cases the lives of youths employed as hookers-on were sacrificed by their grasping the foot-hook of the band-chain with the intention of ascending a few feet for amusement; they, however, went too far, and at length loosed their hold, fell, and were killed. Better discipline would entirely prevent such accidents as these, and persons of more mature age should be employed in so important a duty as that of hooker-on.

Only one death (No. 106) has occurred during the year from overwinding. In this case the engine-tender was new to his duties. The usual signal had been given for men to ascend, but from some unexplained cause he did not stop the engine in time. The skip containing one man was drawn up to the pulley, the man fell upon the waggon and was killed on the spot. The magistrates committed the engine-tender for trial on a charge of "manslaughter," and the coroner's jury returned a verdict to a similar effect, coupling it, however, with a strong recommendation to mercy, on the ground that no indicator had been provided as required by general rule 12. He was convicted at the Stafford winter assizes before Mr. Baron Martin, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour. Proceedings are pending against the proprietors of the colliery for neglecting to provide an indicator.

Changes in signalling.

With a view to prevent such accidents it was provided in framing the new special rules (by rules 12 and 16) that a greater distinction than had previously been the custom should be made between the signals given in the case of persons than in those given in the case of coal or material being lowered or raised; and that before lowering or raising persons a return signal should be given by the engine-tender to the banksman or hooker-on to show that their signal was clearly understood previous to starting the engine. It was also provided in rule 5, that in *no* case should the engine-tender leave the hand-gear whilst persons are ascending or descending, the prohibition having previously been limited by the words "except in cases of necessity."

Explosions.

Brereton colliery explosion.

Thirteen deaths were caused by explosions in 1861, which was slightly below the average of the last six years, but was greatly augmented by a lamentable occurrence at the Brereton collieries, near Rugeley, No. 20 in the list, which resulted in the loss of seven lives. This accident illustrates the necessity of employing competent men to supervise the working of mines, and of carefully maintaining a complete and uninterrupted ventilation in every part of the workings by artificial means. The presence of gas in this mine had only been detected in a few instances previous to, and some considerable time before the accident. Owing to a fault having been struck, water had inundated the lower seams, and was known to be gradually rising higher. A few days before the explosion occurred, the water had cut off all communication between the shaft in which the accident happened and the adjoining shaft, by means of which the sump had previously been ventilated. The managers were all aware of the interruption of the ventilation, but no steps were taken for the purpose of restoring it, nor were safety lamps used even to examine the workings, as directed by special rule 17, although the manager who had the general oversight of this and other pits had intimated, on the water rising so as to cut off the communication, that "gas might accumulate underneath the scaffold which covered the sump, and that it would be necessary to be careful." The underground manager of the pit stated at the inquest that he had never employed a "safety lamp," and did not even understand its use. The explosion took place shortly after the workings had been visited by the latter. The scaffold was blown completely out and shattered to pieces; two bodies were found in the sump and the others in the workings near the shaft. Only one body showed any signs of having been burnt, that of the man employed on the scaffold, and it was evident that explosive gas had accumulated underneath in the sump, as the manager had apprehended might be the case, that it escaped through the scaffold as the dirt was being removed from it, and fired at the workman's candle. The after-damp had suffocated the five persons found dead in the headways. This explanation of the cause of the accident was assented to by all connected with the mine. No artificial means of ventilation whatever had been provided.

At the inquest I strongly condemned the too prevalent practice of depending alone on natural ventilation, which in my judgment was, not only in this case but in many others, inadequate and not to be relied upon. At the conclusion of the inquiry I took the opportunity to urge the general adoption of furnace or other artificial means of ventilation.

The jury, in returning a verdict of "accidental death," added, "that the deceased persons met with their death through an explosion of firedamp occasioned by an accumulation of gas under the stage or scaffold, which would have been prevented by having the pits properly ventilated."

Subsequently the general mine agent and the underground manager were summoned before the magistrates and fined—the former for a violation of the 1st general rule, in the sum of 10*l.*, and the latter, for infringement of special rules 3 and 17, 20*l.*, and one shilling, with the addition of the costs in each case. These fines were, by the direction of the then Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir G. C. Lewis), distributed among the families of those persons who had lost their lives by the explosion, in which

distribution I was kindly assisted by J. Whitgreave, Esq., one of the justices who adjudicated on the cases.

Of the other six deaths from explosions, Nos. 16, 85, 92, 93, and 114, or all except one, were clearly the result of carelessness or disobedience. The exception was No. 87, in which a pikeman, whilst at work in a very narrow cutting at the top of a gate-road, pierced what is called a "blower" or "bag" of gas, which at once ignited at the poor fellow's candle, severely burning him, and causing his death a few days after. The ventilation was very complete, and no gas had been previously seen there. With a view, however, to prevent the recurrence of such an accident, locked safety lamps were, at my request, directed to be exclusively used in that part of the workings, and they were at once procured. After the lapse of some time, however, the men refused to work with the safety lamps, and two of them were summoned for leaving their work without due notice, which charge was dismissed on the ground that no contract existed requiring notice to be given. William Mathews, Esq., one of the justices, told the men "they should have taken the advice of the ground bailiff, as it was to secure their safety that lamps were used instead of candles. When the Coal Mines Inspection Bill was before Parliament many complaints were made by the men that they were obliged to work with candles, and when 'lamps' were provided they were the first to rebel against the law."

Objection to use safety lamps.

It is to be regretted that the miners in this district generally have such an aversion to the use of the safety lamp.

No. 92 was an extraordinary instance of recklessness. The deceased, a master stallman or contractor, took a lamp for the purpose of examining the workings in the morning, previous to the men commencing work—a precaution imposed by the special rules. With a total disregard, however, to the object of the regulation, he also carried a naked candle, which fired the gas, and he fell a victim to his own carelessness and indifference to danger.

The other four accidents of this nature were all entirely owing to disobedience to express orders or to the special rules, or to a disregard of the most obvious precautions.

Miscellaneous Accidents.

The accidents under this head during the year were attended with the loss of 16 lives, or six more than in the previous year. The increase exactly represents the number of deaths from an accident at the Brownhills colliery on the morning of the 9th of January, No. 2 in the list.

Four men and two boys had gone down on the preceding night to work in an upper seam, in what is called the Red-pit, which was a downcast pit. At about three o'clock in the morning the engine-tender received a signal to let down the cage and did so; he waited a few minutes for the usual signal to go on, but received none. He then drew up the cage, but found it empty. A large volume of smoke was issuing from the pit shaft; he gave an alarm and immediately procured assistance from some men who resided on the spot. They were totally unable to descend this shaft in consequence of the quantity of smoke which was rapidly increasing, and went away to the upcast or Meadow-pit, nearly half a mile off, which they descended, and with great difficulty succeeded in reaching the four men and two boys, who were quite dead, all lying near the Red-pit shaft from which the smoke had been seen proceeding.

The unfortunate sufferers had left their place of work in a gate-road about five hundred and fifty yards distant from the shaft, having, no doubt, become alarmed on perceiving that smoke was gathering where they were at work.

On investigation it was found that the solid coal was on fire in an airway in the lower seam of an adjoining pit, which was worked by the same engine.

The airway in which the coal was burning was maintained for the purpose of ventilating the sump of the Red-pit shaft under the scaffold; and the smoke from this fire travelling with the air-current into the sump rose through the opening in the scaffold, and there meeting the downcast column of air was carried by it into the shallow coal workings where the unfortunate men were at work, pervading the whole of these openings in its passage to the upcast or Meadow-pit shaft, until the increased temperature in the downcast reversed the ventilating current, and thereby converted the Red-pit shaft into an upcast. The effect of this change in the direction of the air-current was to bring back the smoke and suffocating vapours towards the Red-pit shaft, to which the men had fled with a view to reach the surface. So dense was the smoke that the timbers and headways were blackened with a coating of soot. Six horses were also suffocated in the stables in the same workings.

The evidence at the inquest did not, in my opinion, satisfactorily account for the fire in the airway. It was proved that a change of men took place at about ten o'clock on the preceding night in the deep workings, where the fire was afterwards discovered, and

at that time there was no appearance of fire. During the night a boy was sent out of the workings to attend to the horses as usual, which were in a stable near the airway in question. He stated that at that time there was no fire, but that he stuck his candle on the side of the gate-road, near the mouth of the airway, in order to light him when he passed with the horses. He positively denied having done anything further which might have caused the coal to ignite. The coal was found to be on fire an hour after he had been to the stable.

One supposition was, that the candle had fallen and had ignited some chaff, chips, and small dry coal and dust, which it was proved had accumulated at the mouth of the airway, and that this set fire to the solid coal. Some of the jury were, however, of opinion that the youth had made a fire for his own amusement, which, however, he positively denied, and of which no proof could be afforded. The result of the inquest was, a verdict of "accidental death."

Boilers Bursting.

Two fatal accidents occurred in 1861 from steam boilers bursting, the first at the Cockshutts colliery, of Messrs. Aston and Shaw, near Wolverhampton; and the second at the Wolverhampton colliery, at no great distance, belonging to the same proprietors. The two accidents happened within eight days of each other; the former on the 14th, and the second on the 22nd of January.

A carter who was passing when the first accident happened was killed by a blow from a part of the brickwork; but as he was not employed at the colliery his death is not included in the list. At the inquest in this case it was proved by Mr. E. T. Wright, an experienced mechanical engineer and steam-boiler manufacturer, who had examined the boiler at the request of the coroner, that in some places the plates were only an eighth of an inch in thickness, and that the boiler was worn out, and altogether unsafe to work. There was no steam gauge attached to the boiler, as required by general rule 13. A juryman said he had worked at the colliery 25 years before, and that the boiler was then considered an old one. I urged the importance, when boilers are repaired, of some competent person examining them thoroughly, and not as is too much the custom in this district, and as had been done in this instance, confiding the repairs to ordinary workmen, and that the brickwork should occasionally be removed in order to make a complete inspection.

The jury censured "the proprietors or persons in authority for having worked a boiler, which, according to Mr. Wright's evidence, was worn out;" and Mr. Aston, one of the firm, said he would instruct a respectable boiler-maker to examine all their boilers, and do what he might think best. The proprietors were summoned before the magistrates for not having a steam gauge on the boiler, and were fined 40*s.* and the costs.

The other case of a boiler bursting at the Wolverhampton colliery of the same proprietors disclosed a still more serious degree of neglect and recklessness. On this occasion two men were killed, one of whom, Joseph Elwell, was the head engineer at the colliery; and the other, John Legge, was in charge of the engine when the boiler burst. The appearance of the plates clearly showed that the water in the boiler had fallen to a low point, and that in consequence the plates had been rendered red-hot.

The boiler had been emptied on the day of the accident, in order that it might be cleaned out and repaired.

I had examined the boiler a week before it exploded, and then ascertained by the steam gauge that it was working at a pressure of 27 lbs. to the square inch. Judging from the general appearance of the plates this was not an unsafe pressure to work at, but the accident brought to light defects which nothing but a most careful examination of the boiler when empty could have disclosed.

In this case, Mr. Wright, the engineer before mentioned, was again called in by the coroner, and his evidence was to the following effect:

"It was a cylindrical boiler about 7 feet diameter, and 30 feet long, and made generally of $\frac{3}{8}$-inch plates. I found one plate $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch. The boiler was torn into two parts; one 10 feet and the other 20 feet long, the rent extending round the boiler. One part had been thrown 200 yards, and the other a still greater distance in an opposite direction. The rent was confined to the line of rivets, or nearly so. There were seam-rips in the line of rivet holes, at one place for the length of nearly two feet, which must have existed for some time past, a portion of them probably from the time the boiler was made. The seam-rips would greatly weaken the boiler, and be likely to deceive the person working it. From the appearance they presented they could not have been caused by the explosion. The boiler had a safety valve $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and a feed valve by which it was supplied with water. The feed valve was regulated by a

screw, which acted freely. I observed in examining this valve that it had been gagged by some hemp, and consequently a higher pressure of steam in the boiler might have driven the water out of it into the adjoining one, with which it was connected. From the general appearance of the boiler I am satisfied that it had been overheated, in consequence of not being properly supplied with water. I am of opinion that the explosion was primarily occasioned through deficiency of water; this would cause the boiler to be excessively and unequally heated, increasing the pressure by the more rapid generation of steam, as well as by superheating it, and likewise throwing increased strain upon the already deranged jointing through the unequal expansion of the boiler. The man in charge of the boiler was to blame for not maintaining a proper supply of water. I should have considered such a boiler safe with a pressure of 35 lbs. to the square inch, had I not have known of the hidden cracks. The boiler was not well made, the rivet holes did not agree together, one being larger than another, and they were not exactly opposite to each other. Such defects would not have been visible without a very close examination, but if the boiler had been properly tested when it was made these defects would have been discovered. Such tests are, however, but seldom applied."

Having carefully examined the boiler after the accident, I entirely concur with Mr. Wright's evidence.

As some of the jury were desirous of having the evidence of John Evans, the engine-tender, who had been in charge of the engine and boiler during the day, and up to a short time previous to the accident, the inquiry was adjourned for that purpose, as he had been badly hurt, and was unable to attend.

The coroner saw Evans at his house, and took his deposition, which exhibited extraordinary recklessness on the part of the deceased engineer, Elwell.

He deposed as follows:—" I have worked the engine at the Wolverhampton colliery for some time, where the boiler burst on Tuesday week last. I was there on the day before, and in the evening I gave the engine up to John Legge. Some little time afterwards I saw that the boiler that has since burst was running out; I told Elwell of it, and the boiler was taken off then, leaving Legge but one boiler to work with during the night. The next day (Tuesday) Elwell and I examined the boiler; I got inside and cleaned it, and placed some sharps in it. I found a crack on the right-hand side, about the middle; Elwell was then away; I called him, and he came and saw the leak, and pushed his knife through it. I asked him to send for the boiler-maker, but he would not. He asked for some wooden wedges and a hammer, and some hemp, and with them he mended the leak. I objected to what he was doing, but he went on, and then ordered me to fill the boiler. I did so. It was then about three o'clock. About five Elwell came and took the management of the engine and boiler, whilst I went for some drink, for cleaning the boiler. On my return he told me to drop the " steam clack." I placed the large weight on it. A fire had been under from three o'clock. John Legge came and took charge of the engine and boiler. I remained to eat some bread and cheese. I saw by the gauge that Legge had got a pressure of 20 lbs. on the boiler. The steam clack did not blow. In a short time I went again to see, and it blew twice, and then burst. I had not any work to do there then. I blame Elwell for allowing the boiler to work, as it ran itself nearly empty on the Monday. It was leaking very much, and did so more as the steam got up. I never complained to the master about the boiler; I considered it a very good one until Monday night. The new engineer, Legge, had a much larger fire under it than the old one used to have."

How boiler are sometimes repaired.

I urged the advantage of safety valves and water gauges being fixed in duplicate, and that all boilers should be periodically inspected by competent persons.

The coroner in summing up the evidence to the jury said, that if they believed the evidence of Evans, the deceased Elwell was clearly guilty of the manslaughter of Legge; and as to his own death, they must return a verdict to the effect that it was caused by his own neglect and carelessness.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the coroner's instructions, and recommended the adoption of duplicate safety valves, and that all boilers should be inspected by competent persons.

A third case of a boiler bursting happened at the Black Heath colliery at Rowley-Regis. The boiler, which was attached to an engine working a surface incline, was cylindrical with egg-shaped ends, 25 feet long, and 3 feet in diameter, and was worked at a pressure of 45 lbs. to the square inch. The end over the grate was ruptured for a length of six feet, and the boiler lifted from its seat. Fortunately no person was killed or seriously injured. The plates were three-eighths of an inch thick, the iron was of extremely bad character, and the workmanship in the manufacture of the boiler was also bad, as in some cases the rivet holes were found to be nearly one half larger than the

rivets, which would very much weaken the boiler. The plates of the boiler were found to have been greatly overheated. On their inner surface they were covered with a highly saline incrustation, from half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. It is probable that this incrustation—which was very hard and firmly adhered to the plates of the boiler—by preventing the water from coming into contact with them caused the plates to become highly heated. The incrustation would be broken up by the expansion of the heated plates, and the water suddenly flowing upon them would cause a rapid generation of steam, to which the boiler from its defective character, and further weakened by unequal expansion, would offer but a feeble resistance. This may easily account for the rupture. The water used in the boilers of this colliery is in part supplied from the mines. I have recommended that purer water be used in future, which recommendation the owner has now under consideration.

In the course of the year I received an anonymous letter stating that a boiler, which was in course of erection, was of inadequate strength. I visited the spot, and the proprietors at once acceded to having a hydraulic test applied, which was subsequently done in my presence, at more than twice the required working pressure. At this pressure there was a slight leakage, but on the whole the result was satisfactory.

It is desirable that at any rate all new boilers should be subjected to a similar test.

A serious accident, but happily unattended with loss of life, occurred on the morning of the 24th of December last, at Parkhead colliery, near Dudley, by the bed of the canal giving way, and the water flowing into the mines. The canal was emptied for a considerable distance. The mining operations have since been suspended. It is stated that previous workings of the thick coal caused the ground to give way; but in my judgment the excavations then going on beneath the canal were too near its bed to be safe.

Falling down shafts.

Two women, whose deaths are not recorded in the list, have lost their lives from falling down working pit shafts. One of these was a clear case of suicide, the unhappy woman having employed considerable perseverance in the removal of the fencing. In the other case, which happened on a Sunday, the deceased had, in company with another woman, gone to an ironworks with her husband's evening meal. On their return the deceased woman on arriving opposite the pit, which was fenced with chains, handed her baby to her companion, ran to the pit, laid hold of the chain fencing, and shook it violently. It gave way, and she was precipitated down the pit shaft, and at once killed. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." It is highly probable that had this pit been fenced with palisades or good posts and rails, that the loss of life would have been prevented. It is to be regretted that a considerable number of both working and disused pits in this district are still fenced with chains. I have recommended the substitution of a more substantial kind of fencing, in the shape of wood or iron palings or hurdles, &c., and am happy to say that in a very large number of instances my suggestions in this respect have been acceded to.

Another sad accident which does not appear in the list is that of a little boy, who had accompanied a girl to the Moxley colliery, and whilst there playing about the top of an insecurely fenced pit, the poor little fellow fell into it, and received such injuries that he died shortly afterwards.

The owners of the colliery were subsequently summoned before the magistrates, and convicted in a penalty of 10*l.* and the costs.

Ironstone Mines.

Certain ironstone mines were, by the Act of 1860, brought under inspection, and I append a list of the fatal accidents in mines of that character within my district, for the year 1861. A large portion of the ironstone measures in South Staffordshire and Worcestershire have been partially exhausted; and owing to this cause and to the great depression of trade during the year, the operations in these mines are more limited than formerly. There were 20 separate accidents in these mines during the year, resulting in 21 deaths. The general remarks made in reference to the coal mines apply equally to ironstone mines, excepting those made with reference to the ten yard and other thick coal measures.

Both the deaths from explosions were the result of disobedience.

Of the eight deaths from falls, three arose from slips, three from neglect of spragging, &c., whilst holing, which is a breach of special rule 28; and the two others were of a purely accidental character, the places where they occurred having been well timbered.

Of the 10 deaths from shaft accidents, No. 2 was a case in which the banksman pushed an iron skip and sinking-bowk filled with bricks into the shaft, and the two men at work in it at the time were killed in consequence.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against the banksman, who was convicted at the Stafford March assizes, and sentenced to 14 days imprisonment, with hard labour. No. 3 was another accident of similar character, excepting that the banksman fell after the skip, and thus sacrificed his own life.

No. 5. In this instance the contractor was in a hurry, and commenced his work before the head-gear was made secure, thus losing his life by the windlass falling down the shaft upon him.

Accident No. 12 exhibits the carelessness of the engineer and agent of the colliery where this sad catastrophe happened. The overman who was killed was jerked out of the skip whilst ascending, owing to the rope working over the flange of the drum. The flange was only an inch and a half above the surface of the drum. The owner of the colliery was afterwards summoned before the magistrates and fined 10*l.* and the costs, under general rule 11.

Convictions.

In my district during the year ended 31st December last, certain of the colliery owners, agents, and workmen have been convicted, and various penalties inflicted for infractions of the general and special rules, amounting in the whole to 85*l.* 2*s.*, with the costs in each case. 30*l.* 1*s.* of this amount was, by the direction of the then Secretary of State (Sir G. C. Lewis), distributed among the families of the persons who lost their lives through an explosion of firedamp at the Brereton collieries, as before stated.

Working of the Act.

I have much pleasure in being able to state that, on the whole, the proprietors of mines in my district have complied with the new provisions which the Act of 1860 contains for the regulation of their operations. This is the more creditable to the mine owners when the unparalleled depression in trade during the whole year is considered.

New special rules.

The special rules, a copy of which is appended to this report, were drawn up with great care, and although they may be still open to amendment, they are in many respects a great improvement on those previously existing.

One of the most important of the new provisions renders it imperative that covers shall be provided throughout the district for the "cages and tackled skips" when used for the purpose of raising or lowering persons, except in the cases of pumping and sinking pits. This will doubtless prevent the loss of many lives from things falling down the shafts. The Act only compels covers to be used where required by the inspectors; but feeling its great importance, I urged their adoption in all cases being made binding in the special rules, and the proprietors of mines, though at first many of them were adverse to such a provision, ultimately yielded their assent, and the covers are being generally provided.

Places for payment of wages.

Another provision which I succeeded in getting embodied in the new special rules will, I hope, exercise a most salutary influence on the morality of the working miners of the district. I refer to rule 34, which renders it imperative that wages shall be paid either at the proprietor's office, or at the pit cabins, or buildings on the collieries, where such workmen are employed. It has been too common a practice in South Staffordshire and Worcester for the charter masters, or persons in authority, to keep public-houses, and to pay the workmen in or near them; and the consequence was that men often spent a considerable part of their earnings, who would very likely but for this practice have taken them home. In some instances payment of the wages was often delayed, and the drinking proportionally protracted, and the boys were thus introduced to habits of drinking and smoking as soon as they began to earn wages. I regard this new rule as a great step in the promotion of sobriety amongst the working miners.

It is satisfactory to know that some of the colliery owners refuse to permit any charter master in their employ to keep a public-house.

Other changes in the special rules will, I trust, tend to prevent various kinds of accidents which in times past have caused the loss of many lives.

Education.

The educational clauses of the Act of 1860 have, to a considerable extent, had the effect of causing the boys under 12 years of age to be dismissed from the pits in this district; there being some indisposition to incur the trouble and responsibility of obtaining the certificates required by the Act in the case of boys employed between 10 and 12 years of age.

Many of the proprietors of collieries have, at great expense, provided excellent schools for their workpeople, and others subscribe to the National or British schools in their respective neighbourhoods, most of which are conducted by masters holding the certificates of the Committee of Council; and such youths as are employed in mines between the ages of 10 and 12 years attend schools of this character, so far as I have been able to ascertain. The result of the new educational clauses in the Mines Inspection Act will probably be, in many cases, to prolong the period during which the sons of miners attend school, which must tend to raise the character of the future generation of working colliers.

It is a satisfactory indication of the improvement, slow though it must be confessed to be, of the mining population of this district, that a stronger desire is manifested to obtain instruction in evening schools for adults. No one conversant with the working of mines can fail to be aware that one great obstacle to the reduction of the loss of life from accidents arises from the want of more intelligence, steadiness, and prudence on the part of the working colliers. If they were a more thoughtful class of men, they would more heartily observe the regulations established mainly to secure their safety, instead of, as in too many instances, regarding them as an undue interference with their old established customs. A thorough appreciation of the value of the general and special rules, and a cordial, popular feeling among the colliers in favour of their observance, and of the adoption of judicious precautions, would undoubtedly greatly diminish the number of accidents.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES PHILIP BAKER,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire District, during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Jan. 9	1	Cannock Chase	Walsall - -	Cannock Chase Colliery Company.	G. Duxberry -	Furnace-man	—	Fell into the mouth of the underground furnace and was burnt to death.	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ „	2	Brownhills -	„ - -	William Harrison - -	J. Cooper - -	Collier -	—	Suffocated with smoke from a fire which originated in an airway in the "deep coal" workings of an adjoining pit - - -	—	—	—	6	1	6
					Jas. Cooper -	Ditto -	—							
					C. Coldrake -	Ditto -	—							
					E. Willington -	Ditto -	—							
					C. Craddock -	Ditto -	—							
					L. Craddock -	Ditto -	—							
„ 13	3	Blower's Green	Dudley - -	Brettell and Cartwright -	G. Davies - -	Hooker-on	14	A piece of coal fell down shaft from an ascending skip. Deceased had been frequently cautioned not to go into the pit bottom during the ascent and descent of loaded and empty skips. He was too young for such employment.	—	—	1	—	—	1
„ 15	4	Riddings -	Dudley - -	Skidmore and Waldron -	R. Rush - -	Pikeman -	32	Fall of coal in a "thick coal" rib and pillar pit. Deceased was cutting the "spurns" out with a pike, he ought to have used the "pricker," and thus saved his life.	—	1	—	—	—	1
„ „	5	Barn Farm -	Willenhall -	P. Williams and Sons -	T. Mulroy - -	Loader -	35	Fall of coal and roof in the new-mine and fire-clay coals from a "circular slip."	—	1	—	—	—	1
„ 22	6	Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton	Aston and Shaw - -	J. Elwell - -	Engine-tenders.	—	Bursting of steam boiler at the pumping engine.	—	—	—	—	2	2
					J. Legge - -									
„ 24	7	Willingsworth -	Wednesbury -	James Bayley - -	W. Burke - -	Collier -	21	Fall of coal in the "thick coal" from a smooth-faced slip.	—	1	—	—	—	1
„ „	8	Herbert's Park	Bilston - -	David Jones - - -	E. Sherwood -	Ditto - -	23	Injured on the 17th by a piece of brick falling down the shaft whilst stepping into the "tackled skip," which was provided with a suitable cover; died this day.	—	—	1	—	—	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Jan. 24	9	Tantaney -	West Bromwich	Davies and Field - -	E. Morris - -	Collier -	—	Fall of coal and roof from between the timber settings in gate-road of a thick coal rib and pillar pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	10	Bell Farm -	Old Hill - -	T. and J. Badger - -	J. Hill - -	Engineer -	30	Jumping off a ladder in pumping pit, a distance of 6 feet, on to a scaffold below, the planks of which gave way, precipitating the deceased to the bottom; a life lost by a remarkable instance of carlessness.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 28	11	Hitchens -	Coseley - -	S. Groucutt and Sons -	J. Taylor - -	Collier -	22	Fall of coal in the new-mine and fire-clay.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 29	12	Horseley -	Tipton - -	Dixon and Co. - -	J. Hadley - -	Overman or Doggy.	45	Fall of coal and roof in thick coal, No. 15 pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	13	Doe Bank -	„ - -	J. Bagnall and Sons -	R. Edwards -	Collier -	17	Fall of slack, in thick coal - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	14	Oak Farm -	Kingswinford -	Sir S. Glynn, Bart. -	J. Oakley - -	Loader -	—	Fall of coal from a slip in the upper part of the thick coal seam.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	15	Farthing's Lane	Dudley - -	M. Grazebrooke - -	D. Raybould -	Collier -	—	Fell out of the skip whilst ascending.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in January	–	8	4	—	9	21
Feb. 1	16	Tividale - -	Tipton - -	Bagnall and Jesson -	E. Taylor - -	Ditto -	12	Injured by explosion of "firedamp" on the 9th ult.; died this day. Deceased took a naked light into a headway, after being repeatedly cautioned not to do so by his employer, and fired the gas.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 2	17	Whitehall -	Cradley - -	George Dudley - -	P. Rhodes - -	Loader -	—	Injured by fall of coal in the "thick coal" on the 17th ult., died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued*.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Feb. 2	18	Greet's Green	West Bromwich	D. Mason	J. Hill	Pikeman	—	A piece of coal fell against the "pike helve," and caused it to penetrate the "chest" of the deceased.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 4	19	Freeman's	Kingswinford	B. Gibbons	J. Hickman	Ditto	—	Fall of coal in a waste in "thick coal" long-wall workings; injured on the 19th Dec. 1860.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 6	20	Brereton	Rugeley	The Earl of Shrewsbury	J. Gough	Collier	54	Explosion of firedamp in the shaft (see my report).	7	–	–	–	–	7
					J. Gough	Ditto	15							
					D. Clarke	Ditto	54							
					E. Kent	Ditto	12							
					T. Burgess	Ditto	32							
					T. Kent	Ditto	48							
					J. Burgess	Ditto	36							
„ 9	21	Nine Locks	Brierley Hill	New British Iron Company	D. Woodcock	Loader	45	Fall of coal in the "thick coal" from between two slips; the timber props were only about 3 feet apart.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	22	Dacey Hill	Kingswinford	Skelding and Edwards	N. Mills	Pikeman	28	Fall of coal in the "thick coal" rib and pillar pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	23	Willenhall, New	Willenhall	Fletcher, Solly, and Co.	J. Burke	Loader	35	Fall of coal and roof in the new-mine and fire-clay coals, from a slip.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	24	Tividale	Tipton	Bagnall and Jesson	C. Silvers	Ditto	28	Fall of coal and slack in the "thick coal," causing suffocation.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	25	Cockshutts	Wolverhampton	Aston and Shaw	E. Leadbeater	Ditto	18	Fell down pit shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 22	26	Willenhall	Willenhall	W. M. Sparrow	J. Derricott	Pikeman	—	Fall of coal in the new-mine and fire-clay coals, brought about by his own neglect, not having left a spurn in the cutting.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in February	8	7	1	1	–	17

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List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Mar. 2	27	Tividale	Tipton	Bagnall and Jesson	W. Downing	Loader	49	Fall of coal in the thick coal from smooth faced slip.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	28	Union	West Bromwich	P. Williams and Sons	S. Tate	Ditto	18	Fall of thick coal on the 20th ult.; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 6	29	Bell-Isle	Brierley Hill	E. Cooper	J. Williams	Ditto	–	Fall of coal in a "thick coal" rib and pillar pit; deceased was preparing to throw the coal, when it suddenly fell upon him.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	30	Foxyards	Tipton	T. Creswell	J. Astley	Hanger-on	–	A piece of coal fell from an ascending skip. Deceased had no business in the bottom of the shaft when loaded or empty skips are being lowered or raised therein.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 7	31	Hatherton	Walsall	W. F. Fryer	J. Millington	Collier	16	Fall of rock roof from between two slips; the father of deceased was present and had the care of timbering the work.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	32	Tividale	Tipton	Bagnall and Jesson	Thomas Hale	Hooker-on	21	A piece of coal fell from an ascending skip.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	33	Withymoor	Near Dudley	W. H. Dawes	W. Evans	Loader	21	Fall of "thick coal" caused by a "bump" or subsidence of strata.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	34	Horseley	Tipton	Dixon and Co.	T. Taylor	Deputy	35	Fall of coal in the "thick coal;" on the 7th inst; died this day. The deceased was engaged throwing the coal, when the fall extended considerably beyond the cutting before he could escape.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	35	Bilston	Bilston	Thomas Johnson	S. Bishop	Employed on Wharf.	19	Fell down the shaft. She was pushing the tub towards the mouth of the pit, and fell in with it.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 14	36	Bell Farm	Dudley	J. and J. Badger	F. Robarts	Loader	33	Fall of coal in the "thick coal."	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost. Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861. Mar. 20	37	Portway Hall	Rowley-Regis	W. H. Dawes	J. Plant	Pikeman	38	Injured by an explosion of firedamp on the 8th inst. Deceased was at work in a narrow cutting, and pierced a blower of gas, which ignited at his candle; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 21	38	Barn Farm	Bilston	P. Williams and Sons	T. Merrick	Collier	40	Fall of coal in the new-mine and fire-clay coals, whilst in the act of removing the timber props.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	39	Rough Hay	Darlaston	Messrs. Addenbrooke	W. Bouncer	Deputy Overman.	34	Injured by fall of coal in the new-mine and fire-clay coals on the 9th inst. Deceased was pulling some rates (loose coal) of a pillar, when about 2 cwt. fell upon him from a slip; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in March	1	9	3	–	–	13
April 3	40	Corbyn's Hall	Dudley	W. Mathews	B. Powers J. Smallman	Collier Ditto	19 20	Fell out of the hanging scaffold whilst descending the pit shaft	–	–	2	–	–	2
„ 8	41	Pelsall	Walsall	Davies and Bloomer	J. Hathaway	Pumper	61	Fell out of the cage whilst ascending. Too infirm for underground employment.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 12	42	Park Hall	Oldbury	Kimberley and Mason	E. Thornton	Collier	24	Fall of coal and roof in the "thick coal," whilst setting timber props.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	43	Woodside	Dudley	Cochrane and Co.	E. Collins	Loader	35	Fall of coal in the "thick coal," occasioned by a "bump."	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	44	Hatherton	Walsall	W. F. Fryer	J. Steel	Pikeman	–	Fall of coal in the 5-foot, brought about by improperly and insecurely timbering whilst holing (breach of special rule 28).	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
April 22	45	Groveland	Rowley-Regis	J. Bagnall and Sons	E. Evans	Pikeman	26	Fall of coal in the new mine. Deceased neglected to sprag and spurn the coal whilst holing (breach of special rule 28).	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	46	Dudley Port	Tipton	W. Hopkins and Son	W. Spicer	Collier	18	Fall of shale in gate-road, occasioned by two converging slips in the roof; timbered on each side of the road. Injured on the 14th inst., died this day. Thick coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	47	Deepfield	Bilston	P. Williams and Sons	J. Davis J. Cavanagh	Loader Ditto	22 27	Fall of new-mine top coal and roof. Not one stick of timber set near this place	–	2	–	–	–	2
								Total number of deaths in April	–	7	3	–	–	10
May 1	48	Old Buffery	Dudley	W. H. Haden	D. Smith	Ditto	35	Fall of coal in the "thick coal"	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 2	49	Moxley	Bilston	S. Groucutt and Sons	B. Pesseller	Ditto	25	Fall of coal in the new-mine and fire-clay coals.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	50	Cooper's Bank	Dudley	Blackwell and Co.	J. Price	Ditto	22	Fall of coal in the "bolt hole" of a thick coal pit; fell from a slip caused by a "bump."	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	51	Tiled	Dudley	Timmins and Co.	T. Gwilt	Collier	14	Fall of shale roof in the gate-road of a thin coal pit; timber was set on each side of the road, and the father of the deceased was present and had charge of the work.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	52	Brade's Hall	Oldbury	J. Hackett	T. Davis W. Gears	Sinker Ditto	47 25	Premature explosion of gunpowder whilst charging a shot in a sinking pit bottom.	–	–	2	–	–	2
								Total number of deaths in May	–	4	2	–	–	6

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861. June 1	53	Ettingshall -	Bilston - -	B. Chavasse - -	J. Flavell - -	Pikeman -	35	Fall of coal in the new-mine and fire-clay coals: deceased neglected to sprag.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	54	Bradley - -	Bilston - -	G. B. Thorneycroft & Co.	F. Holden - -	Collier -	12	Fall of about 30 lbs. weight of roof, which crushed his head on the skip.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	55	Portway Hall -	Oldbury - -	W. H. Dawes - -	E. Barnett - -	Ditto -	15	Fall of coal in the "thick coal" from the face of the holing, occasioned by a slip; had neglected spragging.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 14	56	Bumble Hole -	Dudley - -	T. and J. Badger -	[illegible]. Simkiss - -	Pikeman -	46	Fall of coal in an old "thick coal" rib and pillar pit; the deceased knocked the timber props down, which had been set up for his protection, and thus lost his life.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	57	Pump House -	West Bromwich	J. Bagnall and Sons -	W. Rudge - -	Collier -	15	Fall of coal and slack in an old thick coal rib and pillar pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 21	58	Salt Well -	Near Dudley -	Earl of Dudley - -	W. Woodall -	Loader -	36	Fall of coal in the "thick coal," No. 3 pit, from the side of a pillar, caused by a slip which had not been previously discovered	–	2	–	–	–	2
					J. Hampton -	Slack carrier	15							
„ 22	59	Conduit - -	Brownhills -	The Conduit Colliery Company.	J. Bird - -	Carpenter -	–	Fell down pit shaft whilst in the suicidal act of sliding down the guide rods.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	60	Kingswinford -	Kingswinford -	J. H. Chavasse - -	J. Westwood -	Deputy -	–	Deceased was cutting-in the gate road of a thin coal pit when he accidentally brought down the roof upon him.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	61	Pelsall - -	Walsall - -	Davies and Bloomer -	E. Jukes - -	Collier -	33	Fall of roof in a "thin coal" pit; injured on the 25th, died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	62	Wednesbury Old Field.	West Bromwich	J. S. Nayler - -	P. Holland - -	Loader -	29	Fall of stone coal in a very old "thick coal" rib and pillar pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in June -	–	10	–	1	–	11

N 3

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
July 2	63	Dunkirk	Tipton	Taylor and Farley	R. Hickman	Loader	23	Fell out of the skip whilst descending with seven other persons.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 4	64	Broad Park	Dudley	Trustees of J. Dainty	T. James	Pikeman	43	Found at the bottom of a pit shaft 16 yards deep, which was fenced with post and rail. The deceased descended the pit contrary to his master's orders, and it is supposed that he was suffocated by carbonic acid gas.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 5	65	Churchill	Wednesbury	Lloyds and Foster	J. Benton B. Walton	Pikeman Loader	32 24	Fall of coal and roof in the new mine and fire-clay coals, in a hoadway 3 feet wide. The deceased workmen had neglected to timber the roof, which was unusually full of slips.	–	2	–	–	–	2
„ 8	66	Wednesbury Old	Wednesbury	T. S. Nayler	J. Doughty	Loader	40	Injured by a fall of coal in a "thick coal" rib and pillar pit on the 28th ult.; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	67	Park Lane	Tipton	T. Morris	W. Tudor	Loader	18	Injured his knee whilst loading a skip on the 4th inst.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 25	68	Salt Well	Near Dudley	Earl of Dudley	W. Cotton	Pikeman	29	Fall of coal in the "thick coal"	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in July	–	4	1	2	–	7
Aug. 9	69	Wednesbury Oak	Tipton	P. Williams and Sons	J. Dainty	Collier	15	Fell out of the skip whilst descending with several other persons.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 10	70	Rounds Green	Oldbury	Bennett and Taylor	T. Royal S. Jones	Loader Ditto	26 16	Fell out of the skip whilst ascending with several other persons	–	–	2	–	–	2
„ 13	71	Yew Tree	Bilston	B. Gibbons, jun.	H. Clarke J. Griffiths	Ditto Ditto	18 38	Fall of coal in the "thick coal;" it rated off the pillar occasioned by a slip not previously discovered	–	2	–	–	–	2

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Aug. 16	72	Old Park	Dudley	Earl of Dudley	N. George	Pikeman	21	Fall of coal in the "thick coal"	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	73	Dock Meadow	Bilston	Fellows and Co.	J. Fellows	Loader	48	Supposed to have been suffocated by noxious gases (the products of the combustion of the coal, &c. in the "gob or waste").	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 21	74	Shut End	Dudley	Jno. Bradley and Co.	J. Baker	Pikeman	–	Premature explosion of gunpowder whilst firing a shot in a thick coal gate-road.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 24	75	Black Waggon	Corngreaves	New British Iron Company	E. Mills	Horse-driver	13	Fall of timber settings and roof in the gate-road of a heathen coal pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	76	Yew Tree	Bilston	B. Gibbons, jun.	G. Gettings	Loader	29	Fall of coal in the "thick coal," from the top of the seam, occasioned by two very smooth slips, brought on by a "bump."	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	77	Springfield	Rowley-Regis	T. and J. Badger	W. Street	Sinker	25	Fell off a "stay" down the pumping pit shaft, a distance of 40 yards. The deceased was engaged repairing the rods.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in August	–	5	4	2	–	11
Sept. 2	78	Moat	Tipton	Moat Colliery Company	J. Taylor	Loader	–	Fall of coal in a thick coal rib and pillar pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	79	Willenhall, New	Willenhall	Fletcher, Solly, and Co.	P. Shanessey	Collier	14	Injured on the 1st July by a fall of roof in the new-mine and fire-clay coal; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	80	Highfields	Bilston	Shale and Fowler	J. Kempson	Pikeman	45	Fall of coal in the "thick coal," caused by a "slip;" had neglected to sprag the coal whilst holing.	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861. Sept. 12	81	Newbury Lane	Oldbury - -	Haines and Davies - -	J. Simpson - -	Loader -	40	Fall of coal in the "thick coal," about 50 cwt. It burst out of the solid, caused by a "bump," or subsidence of strata.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 15	82	Tividale - -	Tipton - -	Bagnall and Jesson -	W. Haywood -	Collier -	14	Fall of coal in the new-mine, from between two "slips."	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	83	Gawn - -	Rowley-Regis -	W. Mills and Son - -	J. Parsons - -	Ditto -	—	Crushed by skip in the gate-road of a thick coal pit.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	84	Holt Farm -	Oldbury - -	Harper and Moore - -	J. White - -	Ditto -	21	Fall of coal in the "thick coal" -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	85	Tividale - -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	W. Fereday - -	Loader -	24	Explosion of firedamp on the 13th inst., died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in September	1	6	–	1	–	8
Oct. 1	86	Moors - -	Tipton - -	E. Williams and Co. -	J. Fellows - -	Pikeman -	20	Fall of coal in the bottom coal whilst deceased was setting timber up.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 4	87	Wards - -	Bilston - -	Jones and Murcott - -	J. Potts - -	Banksman -	43	Pushing the tub towards the mouth of the shaft, it accidentally went too far, and pulled him in.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 23	88	Willenhall, New	Willenhall -	Fletcher and Solly - -	J. Murrah - -	Pikeman -	20	Fall of coal in the new-mine and fire-clay coals, caused by a slip.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	89	Salt Well -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	W. Green - -	Collier -	14	Fall of coal in the "thick coal" -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	90	Brade's Hall -	Oldbury - -	J. Hackett - - -	J. Richards - -	Doggy -	42	Deceased was cutting in the roof of the gate-road, in a thin coal pit, when it suddenly fell upon him from between two slips.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	91	Moat - -	Tipton - -	Moat Colliery Company -	T. Baugh - -	Hooker-on	14	Laid hold of the foot-hook to ride up a few feet for amusement, went too far, loosed his hold, fell, and was killed.	–	–	1	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861. Oct. 28	92	Cannock Chase	Walsall - -	Cannock Chase Colliery Company.	J. Dennis - -	Stallman -	49	Explosion of firedamp on the 16th inst.; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ „	93	Tividale - -	Tipton - -	Earl of Dudley - -	D. Mole - -	Collier -	17	Explosion of firedamp on the 13th ult.; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in October	2	4	2	–	–	8
Nov. 1	94	Moat - -	Tipton - -	Moat Colliery Company -	J. Screen - -	Bondsman -	37	Fall of roof in the gate-road of a thin coal pit. Deceased was endeavouring to throw the roof down by wedging, when it accidentally fell upon him.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 3	95	Wood Farm -	Walsall - -	Jeavons and Mitchell -	J. Terry - -	Pikeman -	46	Injured on the 18th ult. in a yard coal pit, by a fall of rock from the roof, occasioned by two slips not previously discovered.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 5	96	Cam Hay -	Walsall - -	W. L. and J. Underhill -	E. Turner - -	Hooker-on	16	Grasped hold of the foot-hook to ride up a foot or two to amuse himself, let go at some 8 or 10 fathoms, and was taken up dead.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	97	Dacey Hill -	Kingswinford -	Skelding and Edwards -	J. Baker - -	Ditto -	60	A piece of batt fell from a descending skip, whilst the deceased was wrongfully standing in the bottom of the pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 16	98	Tipton - -	Tipton - -	J. Hopkins and Son -	P. Ducey - -	Loader -	35	Fall of coal in the "thick coal" rib and pillar pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 19	99	Cooper's Bank	Dudley - -	Blackwell and Co. - -	G. Guest - -	Collier -	17	Injured by fall of coal on the 18th inst., in a "thick coal" pit, whilst engaged setting timber props; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861. Nov. 19	100	Stowe Heath	Wolverhampton	W. and J. Sparrow	E. Eccleston	Loader	18	Fall of top coals in the bottom coal whilst knocking out the sprags; much too young to perform such important and dangerous work, it should always be left to persons of long experience.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	101	Bourne Hill	Rowley-Regis	Nock and Wood	J. Knowles	Ditto	30	Fall of coal from the top part of the seam of a thick coal rib and pillar pit, caused by a slip.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	102	Salt Well	Near Dudley	Earl of Dudley	T. Pritchard	Ditto	—	Injured by fall of coals on the 23rd inst. in the "thick coal"; died this day.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in November	–	7	2	–	–	9
Dec. 5	103	Fox Yards	Tipton	Cresswell and Co.	W. Gutteridge	Collier	13	Fall of tow coal from a "slip" in the side of a gate-road of an old thick coal rib and pillar pit.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	104	Pump House	West Bromwich	J. Bagnall and Sons	W. Dean	Loader	23	Fall of coal and slack at the back of a gate-road in a "thick coal" rib and pillar pit, which accidentally knocked out the timber settings and smothered the deceased.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 6	105	Parkfield	Wolverhampton	Parkfield Company	R. Lewty	Butty	31	Injured by a fall of rock, on the 4th inst., in a pit shaft which the deceased had engaged to repair; died this day. Shaft work should be done by sinkers, and none but experienced persons should be allowed to do it.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	106	Pelsall	Walsall	Davis and Bloomer	J. Hincks	Pumper	66	Overwinding, deceased fell from the pulley upon the waggon over the pit mouth.	–	–	1	–	–	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861. Dec. 9	107	Rough Hay -	Darlaston - -	Addenbrooke and Co. -	G. Divine - -	Collier -	15	Fall of coal in the new-mine and fire-clay coals, from a slip not seen until after the fall.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	108	Lunts - -	Bilston - -	Dodd and Southan -	D. Howe - -	Hooker-on -	14	A piece of timber fell out of a descending skip. The deceased had been cautioned by his father not to go into the pit bottom whilst the skips were in motion.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 15	109	Union - -	West Bromwich	P. Williams and Co. -	W. Wilson - -	Pikeman -	35	Injured by a fall of roof on the 12th ult.; died this day. Deceased had neglected to prop the roof as required (by "special rule 28"); he was seriously afflicted with "hernia," and too infirm for underground employment.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	110	Oldbury Furnace	Oldbury - -	Griffiths and Co. - -	J. Adcroft - -	Collier -	13	Fall of roof in a heathen coal pit airway, 3 feet wide.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 18	111	Conduit - -	Walsall - -	Conduit Colliery Company	J. Chamberlain -	Pikeman -	—	Shot misfired; deceased had returned to renew the match, when the blast unfortunately took place.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ „	112	Wednesbury Oak.	Tipton - -	P. Williams and Sons -	E. Wakefield -	Collier -	17	Fall of roof and timber settings in the "thick coal," which deceased accidentally displaced.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 20	113	Toll End -	Tipton - -	Toll End Colliery Company	J. Wootton - -	Sinker -	49	Fell off scaffold down pumping pit; had neglected to shut the trap-door.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 28	114	Tividale - -	Dudley - -	Earl of Dudley - -	S. Weaver - -	Pikeman -	34	Explosion of firedamp on the 21st inst.; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 29	115	Deepfields -	Bilston - -	P. Williams and Sons -	W. Hughes - -	Loader -	32	Fall of new-mine holers in the new-mine and fire-clay coals. Deceased had neglected to get down a loose piece of overhanging coal.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in December	1	7	4	1	–	13

List of the Fatal Accidents and Loss of Life in Ironstone Mines in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire District, during the Year ended 31st Dec. 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Ironstone and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground	Total.
1861. Jan. 28	1	James Bridge	Walsall	Williams and Hartland	J. Swinnerton	Sinker	48	Fell down pit shaft. Deceased signalled to the banksman to go on, but had neglected to disengage himself from the side of the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Feb. 13	2	Wednesbury Park	Wednesbury	Lloyds, Fosters, & Co.	B. Nicholls D. Houghton	Ditto Ditto	42 39	The banksman pushed an iron skip and sinking-bowk which was filled with bricks, &c. into the pit shaft	–	–	2	–	–	2
„ „	3	Deepmoor	Walsall	J. Bagnall and Sons	J. Edwards	Ditto	27	A bowk filled with bricks was accidentally jerked off the foot-hook at the top and fell down the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in February	–	–	3	–	–	3
Mar. 4	4	Haden Hill	Rowley-Begis	Barrs and Co.	O. Lowe	Horse-driver	12	Fall of roof in the gate-road from a slip not previously discovered.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	5	Anson	Willenhall	Jeavons and Mitchell	W. Nicholls	Sinker	48	Windlass fell down the shaft. Deceased had contracted to get the bricks, &c. out of an old pit, and descended before he had made the head gear secure, and thereby lost his life.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	6	Holyhead Road	Bilston	John Bate	W. Davis	Bandsman	18	Fall of blue-flat ironstone measure from a slip.	–	1	–	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in March	–	2	1	–	–	3

List of Fatal Accidents in Ironstone Mines—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Iron-stone and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Apr. 17	7	Willingsworth -	Tipton - -	J. H. Haines - -	W. Jones - -	Collier -	19	Fell out of the skip whilst ascending alone.	–	–	1	–	–	1
May 23	8	Bentley Meadow	Walsall - -	W. and J. Bagnall - -	W. Harding -	Loader -	22	Fall of roof in the blue-flats, which was very full of joints, &c.	–	1	–	–	–	1
June 7	9	Victoria - -	West Bromwich	W. H. Dawes - -	T. Morgan - -	Pikeman -	21	Fall of white ironstone measure, which the deceased had neglected to sprag and spurn, as required by special rule 28.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Aug. 24	10	Wednesbury Park.	Wednesbury -	Lloyds, Fosters, and Co.	E. Hill - -	Collier -	14	Fall of roof in a new-mine ironstone pit; about 1½ cwt. fell and crushed his head on the skip, killing him upon the spot.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 21	11	Willingsworth -	Tipton - -	J. H. Haines - -	W. Pitcher - -	Pikeman -	41	Fall of roof in the gate-road of an ironstone pit. After cutting the sides, deceased was preparing to bring down the roof, and in knocking out the timber props it accidentally fell upon him.	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 1	12	Friar Park -	West Bromwich	W. H. Dawes - -	W. Stedman -	Doggy or Overman.	35	Jerked out of the skip whilst ascending, by the wire rope working over the drum-flange, which was only 1½ inch in depth.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	13	Rough Hay -	Darlaston - -	Addenbrooke and Co. -	E. Howells - -	Ironstone Miner.	—	Explosion of firedamp on the 18th ult.; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 28	14	Bridge - -	Wolverhampton	Lloyd and Povey - -	J. Anslow - -	Pikeman -	21	Fall of gubbin ironstone measures. Deceased neglected to sprag, &c. whilst holing (as required by the 28th special rule.)	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	15	Herbert's Park	Bilston - -	David Jones - -	J. Mason - -	Hooker-on	24	Fell out of the cage whilst ascending.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in October -	1	1	2	–	–	4

List of Fatal Accidents in Ironstone Mines—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Ironstone and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Nov. 25	16	Park Lane -	Tipton - -	Thomas Morris	T. Mills - -	Pikeman -	20	Fell out of the skip whilst ascending with three other workmen.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 26	17	New Cross -	Wolverhampton	H. B. Whitehouse - -	T. Hassall - -	Banksman -	19	Pushing a skip-load of bricks towards the mouth of the pit-shaft, went too far and fell in with it.	–	–	1	–	–	1
								Total number of deaths in November	–	–	2	–	–	2
Dec. 4	18	Titford Bridge -	Oldbury - -	H. B. Whitehouse - -	— Overman -	Pikeman -	—	Fall of roof in white ironstone measures; had neglected to sprag, &c., whilst holing; breach of special rule 28.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 9	19	Tame Mill -	Willenhall -	Johnson and Biggs - -	H. Cole - -	Ironstone Miner.	—	Injured by explosion of firedamp on the 22nd; died this day.	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 30	20	Friar Park -	West Bromwich	W. H. Dawes - -	W. Govan - -	Excavator -	21	Fall of earth in an open work -	–	–	–	–	1	1
								Total number of deaths in December	1	1	–	–	1	3

Mines Inspection Act, 1861.—23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.

Special Rules for the Conduct and Guidance of Persons acting in the Management of Collieries, and of all persons employed in or about the same, in the South Staffordshire and Worcestershire District.

General Rules to be observed in all Coal and Ironstone Mines, pursuant to 23 & 24 Victoria, cap. 151.

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in all coal mines or collieries and ironstone mines to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working-places of the pits, levels, and workings of every such colliery and mine, and the travelling roads to and from such working-places, shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing therein.

2. All entrances to any place not in actual course of working and extension, and suspected to contain dangerous gas of any kind, shall be properly fenced off so as to prevent access thereto.

3. Whenever safety lamps are required to be used, they shall be first examined and securely locked by a person or persons duly authorized for this purpose.

4. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced.

5. Every working and pumping pit or shaft, shall be properly fenced, when operations shall have ceased or been suspended.

6. Every working and pumping pit or shaft, where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined or otherwise made secure.

7. Every working pit or shaft shall be provided with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.

8. All underground self-acting and engine planes on which persons travel are to be provided with some proper means of signalling between the stopping-places and the ends of the planes, and with sufficient places of refuge at the side of such planes at intervals of not more than twenty yards.

9. A sufficient cover overhead shall be used when lowering or raising persons in every working pit or shaft where required by the inspectors.

10. No single linked chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons in any working pit or shaft, except the short coupling chain attached to the cage or load.

11. Flanges or horns of sufficient length or diameter shall be attached to the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons.

12. A proper indicator to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate break, shall be attached to every machine, worked by steam or water power, used for lowering or raising persons.

13. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a proper steam gauge, water gauge, and safety valve.

14. The fly wheel of every engine shall be securely fenced.

15. Sufficient bore holes shall be kept in advance, and, if necessary, on both sides, to prevent inundations in every working approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water.

Special Rules.

One or more copies of these Rules shall be fixed up in the principal office at every colliery, and at the place where the workmen are paid, and all persons accepting employment therein shall be engaged subject to the regulations contained in them. A printed copy of the Rules will be supplied to every workman or boy who shall apply for such copy.

1. *Manager or Ground Bailiff.*—The colliery manager or ground bailiff shall have full command over the charter masters, contractors, engineers, and other officers and servants employed in the colliery, who are to receive their orders from him, and to apply to him or such other person as may be appointed to act on his behalf, for instructions as often as may be necessary, and he shall be responsible for seeing that the following duties are duly performed, either by the charter master, or by some other person appointed for that purpose :—

I. That the roads in the pit are, in all cases, well and properly secured and timbered where required.

II. That the air doors are good and proper, and that all permanent stoppings are made secure.

III. That, where practicable, the sump and every place in the pit is ventilated, and that every airway is travelled as often as may be necessary, and that the areas of the same are kept up to the standard prescribed by the manager.

IV. That, where practicable, the stables are placed in the return air-course, or ventilated into it.

V. That the shafts are kept in repair, and the garland curbs cleaned out regularly; and where a shaft is so far from vertical as to endanger the safety of the men, that it is widened in the best way practicable.

VI. That all pits and insets are so constructed that the hooker-on can perform his duties without standing in the shaft when a load is ascending.

VII. That, where required, good and sufficient rollers are put up, and kept in good order.

VIII. That no chains or ropes are used which, in the opinion of the manager, are overworn or seriously damaged.

IX. That signals are put from the pit to the engine in all cases where they are 50 yards apart, and provision made to enable the engine-tender to give return signals to the banksman and hooker-on.

X. That the engines are kept in gear by a screw, or some other sufficient mechanical contrivance.

XI. That every cage be covered, and where cages are not used, that a strong iron bonnet or cover be provided at every pit, except sinking and pumping pits.

XII. That a charter master, or some other party, competent to undertake the duties imposed by these rules, is appointed at every pit.

N.B.—The term "manager" shall in all cases apply to, and be binding upon the person acting as superintendent of the underground workings for the time being, whether the general manager, ground bailiff, or some other person acting for them, or either of them, having full control over the charter master, or his deputy.

2. *Colliery Engineer, Manager, or Ground-Bailiff.*—The colliery engineer, manager, or ground-bailiff shall examine frequently the state of every engine and boiler, and of the winding machinery and winding ropes or chains, at every pit under his control or supervision; and shall, on perceiving or receiving

notice of any defect in any rope or chain, immediately examine and, if found defective, stop the working of such rope or chain until it shall have been repaired or a new one substituted: he shall also see that the scaffolding, fences, and all other tackle used in the pumping pits is so constructed as to secure the safety of the workman whilst in the performance of his duties therein.

3. The colliery engineer, manager, or ground-bailiff shall cause every steam-engine boiler in his charge to be cooled down, emptied of water, and thoroughly cleaned out and scraped, and the flues of every such boiler to be thoroughly swept at such times as may be necessary; and shall inspect, as often as practicable, the state of the float or water-gauge of each boiler, and cause it to be kept in good repair.

4. *Engine-tenders.*—The engine-tender shall examine, at least, once a day, the machinery, boilers, and other apparatus connected with the engine and pits; he shall report the state of the same to the head engineer or manager as often as may be necessary; and in case any defect be apparent of a nature to endanger life, he shall cease working until the same be reported to the colliery engineer, manager, or ground-bailiff, and remedied; he shall be responsible for the general cleanliness of his engine, and for the boilers being properly cleaned out; and he shall in no case carry more pressure on the boiler than is authorized by the colliery engineer, manager, or ground-bailiff.

5. The engine-tender shall always be at his engine in sufficient time before the hour fixed for the colliers to commence work, to enable him to have his engine ready to start, and to let down the person whose duty it may be to examine the state of the workings previous to the pit commencing work, and shall, before letting any person down, examine carefully the winding gear and run the rope or chain once up and down the shaft, and see that sufficient length of spare chain be left on the drum when the band is down at the bottom of the pit; and shall not permit more than eight persons to descend at the same time, nor let any person down the pit in the absence of a banksman, nor leave the hand gears whilst men are ascending or descending.

6. The engine-tender shall act carefully upon the signal of the banksman or the hooker-on, and when the proper signal is given for persons to descend or ascend he shall give a return signal to the banksman or hooker-on, that it is clearly understood before starting the engine.

7. The engine-tender shall not, except by special authority, allow any working collier, or other person, to be in the engine-house for any purpose, nor without such authority shall he leave his engine in the charge of any other person.

8. No collier shall be permitted to work in any pit, day or night, without an engine-tender over him, unless some arrangement be made, by which he shall communicate with some person at the surface left in charge of the pit.

9. No engine-tender, banksman, or other person, upon the efficient discharge of whose duty the safety of the workmen depends, shall be permitted to work more than two turns continuously, except in cases of extreme necessity.

10. *Banksmen and Hookers-on.*—The charter master, or in his absence, the chief banksman, shall have the command of, and be responsible for the state of the pit top: he shall see that the frames are kept free from coal, dirt, or other loose material; that fence guards are regularly put up; that these, and all other apparatus at the pit top, are kept in proper repair, and free walking space maintained around it whilst at work, and shall report their state to the manager as often as may be necessary.

11. The banksman shall not allow any person other than those employed in the pit to descend the same; or to remain upon the pit bank, without special order: nor shall he allow any person to descend in a state of intoxication, nor any boys under 12 years of age, unless accompanied by a man.

12. The banksman shall in all cases give the proper signal to the engine-tender to lower the skip or cage, and he shall not allow any person to descend any pit in work, without first giving two extra signals to the engine-tender and hooker-on at the bottom of the pit, and receiving the return signal; nor to ascend or descend against a loaded skip, or loaded bye or incline chain, except in cases of necessity; nor shall he allow more than eight persons to descend at any one time; nor, if there be two bands in the shaft, shall any person be permitted to ascend or descend, against a loaded band, unless the shaft be divided.

13. The banksman shall not allow any person to descend with tools, implements, timber, or other things, without first seeing that the same are securely placed in the cage or skip.

14. The banksman shall be especially careful that the runner be placed over the shaft immediately upon the skip or cage being sufficiently high to admit of this being done.

15. The banksman shall not, under any pretence whatever, leave the top of the pit when any person is ascending or descending the shaft, nor allow any person to descend without properly tackling the skip or cage.

16. The hooker-on shall have the charge of all *ascending* skips, whether loaded or unloaded, in the same manner as the banksman has of all *descending* skips; and he shall see that in all cases the skip is properly loaded: he shall not allow more than eight persons to ascend at any one time; nor shall he allow any person to ascend upon a loaded skip, nor without first transmitting the two extra signals to the banksman or engine-tender, and receiving the return signal; nor without seeing that the tackled skip is properly attached to the band chain; and he shall be equally responsible with the banksman for the due observance of such portions of these regulations as are applicable to him; and he shall see that the sump is covered before any person is allowed to descend.

17. *Charter Master.*—The manager or his deputy, or, in his absence, the charter master or his deputy, shall examine the state of the workings every day previously to the colliers commencing work; or more frequently, if necessary; and shall be responsible for the proper condition of such workings: he shall, in such examinations, use safety lamps where firedamp may be expected to exist; and shall see that a sufficient number are always kept ready for use.

18. The charter master shall comply with the instructions of the manager, or ground bailiff, in all matters relating to the opening, and carrying on, of the works; and, in no case, in the absence of the person having the superintendence of the underground workings, shall he open any new workings, without first reporting the same to such superintendent, or the colliery office.

19. The charter master shall have the full control, subject to these rules, of the workmen employed both under-ground and on the pit bank; and shall be responsible for any damage arising from his neglect to exercise such control, or from the employment of improper persons: he shall, on no account, absent himself from the pit without leaving some competent party in charge: and if his absence be more than temporary, he shall report the same to the manager, without delay; and on engaging any workman, he shall give to him a copy of these rules, or cause so much thereof as relates to him, to be read over, or explained.

20. The charter master, or his deputy, shall, where no other person is appointed for that purpose, examine the state of the shaft, side-walls, inset, and sump, at least once a day; and shall give due notice, when such repairs are necessary as to require it, to the colliery manager or his deputy, whose duty it shall be to see them done; in any case of immediate emergency, or in the absence of the manager or his deputy, the charter master shall be responsible for making the necessary repairs: he shall also be responsible for the scaffold being replaced over the sump immediately upon the

water being drawn out, and for the sump never being left uncovered whilst the pit is at work, nor left without some fence-guard whilst the water is being drawn out, if any persons are down the pit during such time; also, for sufficient timber being provided for the roofs, both of the gate-roads and workings, which are to be properly secured, where required; for the airways being kept clear and open, and sufficiently large; for all dangerous places being fenced off; for adequate stoppings being put in, and kept secure; for sufficient means being adopted to prevent the loaded and empty skips falling down the shaft from the surface or pit top when the runner is off; and for the proper condition of the pit in all points affecting the safety of the workman: he shall also see that the safety lamps, where any are used, are securely locked.

21. At every pit where a cage is not used, a permanent tackled skip and cover shall be kept for the purpose of raising or lowering men; and the charter master shall see that these are always kept in good order, and are not used for any other purpose.

22. In case of any accident occuring, immediate notice is to be forwarded to the field surgeon and to the colliery office, by the manager or, in his absence, by the charter master or his deputy.

Colliers and Ironstone Miners.

That the word Collier in these rules shall be held to include and apply to and be binding upon all persons employed in and about ironstone mines.

23. No collier, or other person, shall descend the pit, contrary to the direction of the banksman; nor ascend contrary to the direction of the hooker-on; nor shall any person ascend or descend upon a log, or upon a loaded skip; nor attempt to get in or out of the skip at the top, until the runner be drawn over the pit shaft.

24. Every collier shall, in all matters relating to the working of the mine, or the safety of the men, obey strictly the orders of the manager, charter master, or his deputy; and no man or boy shall be allowed to go into any part of the pit other than where he works, without special authority from the charter master or his deputy.

25. Every collier shall, upon being ordered so to do by the person who for the time being has charge of the pit, cease to use any candle, or other naked light, and shall be provided (in such way as the regulations of the colliery require) with safety lamps.

26. No collier shall take a naked candle, matches, or any other combustible matter, into any portion of the mine where safety lamps are ordered to be used; nor open any safety lamp, nor use it for lighting anything by; and when he shall have ceased using any safety lamp, or when any safety lamp shall have become damaged or in any way unfit for use, the same shall be at once taken to the charter master or his deputy.

27. Every collier shall, upon leaving his place of work, take care that no lighted candle or lamp, or other fire (except where used for the purpose of ventilation), be left therein; or in any part of the workings which he may pass through or by, unless it be under the care of some person remaining therein; nor shall any collier, on any pretence, light any blower, or accumulation of gas; nor shall he leave any gunpowder exposed, or in a state of danger.

28. Every collier shall securely sprag or spurn the coal whilst holing, either in coal or ironstone mines, and also prop, where necessary, the roof of the place where he may work; and if he should not be provided with sufficient props, he is to cease working, and report the same to the underground manager.

29. Every workman employed in any pit shall inform the person in charge of the workings of the existence of any firedamp, or of any insecurity of the roof, shaft, or other parts of the workings, or of any air-door being left open, immediately on its being observed by him.

30. No workman shall injure any air-course, brattice, or stopping; or leave open, wholly or partially, any door; or do any other thing whereby the ventilation of the mine shall be affected, or the lives of the men, or the property of the owner endangered.

31. Where safety lamps are used, no person shall be allowed to "blast" coal, or to use blasting powder, either in the working of coal or ironstone mines, without the permission of the charter master or manager; and all blasting powder shall be carried in tin canisters; and no person shall take in the pit more than five pounds of powder in one canister.

32. Any collier, or other person employed in or about the colliery, shall be subject to dismissal, without notice, if he shall wilfully disregard, or act contrary to any of the foregoing rules; or, if it shall appear to the manager that the men or machinery are in any way endangered by his incapacity or neglect.

33. That no workman shall, under any pretext whatever, enter any other part of the mine than that in which it is his place to work, or where he may be directed to go by the person having charge of the underground workings.

34. The wages of each person employed by the proprietor shall be paid at the office situate

and the wages of each person employed by the charter master or contractors shall be paid in the pit cabins or buildings on the collieries where such workmen are employed.

N.B.—The 23rd & 24th Vict., cap. 151, enacts, that every person who neglects, or wilfully violates, any of these rules, shall be fined a sum not exceeding two pounds, or be imprisoned three months; or, if such person be owner or agent, he is liable to be fined a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

I certify, that these Special Rules have received the sanction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and also that they are those which are chiefly in use in my district.

James Philip Baker,
Inspector of Mines for South Staffordshire and Worcestershire

Mr. Evans' Report.

Report on the Working of the Mines Inspection Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) for the South Wales District, for the Year ended 31st December 1861.—By Thomas Evans, Esq., F.G.S.

Sir, Swansea, March 31, 1862.

I have the honour to submit to you a report of my proceedings for the past year and some remarks on the working of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Act.

The number of lives lost from accidents in and about the coal mines of South Wales, in the years ended December 1859, were 122 deaths; in 1860, 118, and in 1861; 110, showing a decrease each year.

Summary of separate Colliery Accidents in the South Wales District during the year ending 31st December 1861.

Explosions of firedamp accidents	3
Falls of roof	60
Shaft accidents	9
Miscellaneous	19
Total	91

Summary of Lives lost in the above Accidents.

Explosions of firedamp	16
Falls of roof	63
Shafts	11
Miscellaneous	20
Total	110

Shaft Accidents, 1861.

Ropes and chains	1
Whilst ascending or descending	4
Things falling from surface	1
Falling from part way down	3
Things falling from part way down	1
Miscellaneous	1
Total	11

Miscellaneous.

Irruptions of water	2
On incline planes	3
By trams and tubs	10
Machinery on surface	5
Total	20

LIST of COLLIERIES where ACCIDENTS have taken place in the Years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 1860, and 1861.

Name of Colliery.	Owners' Name.	Total Deaths in Six Years.	Name of Colliery.	Owners' Name.	Total Deaths in Six Years.
Cymmer	Insole and Son	121	Bwllfa	E. Lewis	3
Duffryn and others	Thomas Powell and Son	78	Gyfeillon	Great Western Railway Co.	3
Dowlais and Penydarran.	Guest and Co.	45	Lau and Ely	Simon Davis	3
			Cadoxton	Thomas and Co.	3
Blaengwawr & others	David Davies	32	Church and others	Greenhill and Co.	3
Abernant	Richard Fothergill	30	Llansamlet	C. H. Smith	3
Main	Neath Abbey Coal Co.	28	Mynydd-bach-y-glo	W. P. Struvé and Co.	3
Cyfarthfa	William Crawshay	24	Pembray and others	John Stanley	2
Plymouth	Anthony Hill	24	Kilveymont	Thomas Davis	2
Box, Gorse & others	Simms, Neville and Co.	22	Mynydd-mawr	Norton	2
Cwm Avon	Governor and Co.	22	Pontypridd	Fowler Brothers	2
Morfa and others	Vivian and Sons	19	Mynydd	Wolfram and Co.	2
Yniscynon	David Williams	16	Hook	Harcourt Powell	2
Gadlys	Wayne and Co.	16	Boedingalt	Simpson and Jones	2
Squborwen	Samuel Thomas	15	Graigola	Benson and Smith	2
Bryndu	G. S. Ford and Sons	14	Llwyncelyn	J. W. and C. James	2
Primrose	Morgans and Lewis	12	Rhydydefed	Tathan	2
Navigation	Nixon, Taylor, and Co.	12	Techon	Bateman	2
Werfa	Heath, Evans, and Co.	11	Gorse	W. Sayce	2
Cae	Francis and Davis	11	Cwmaman	Shephard and Evans	2
Gorse and Landore	Glassbrooke and Co.	11	Ynisarw	Penrose and Starbuck	2
Pentyrch	T. W. Booker and Co.	11	Llandshipping	Col. Owen	1
Court Herbert	Dynevor Coal Co.	9	Login	Trevor Williams	1
Cyfing	Thomas Walters	8	Ynisgoeyo	Troedrhiew Coal Co.	1
Llangennech	Thomas Margrave	8	Dixons Green	Dixons Coal Company	1
Lletty, Shenkin, and Graig.	R. Rees and Co.	7	Gelly	Gelly Coal Company	1
		7	Hoelddu	Williams and Thomas	1
Gwendraeth	Daniel Watney	7	Frystrop	Sir John J. Pakington	1
Morristown & others	Swansea Coal Co.	6	Wern	The Rev. T. Jones & Price	1
Yniscedwyn	J. Marryatt	6	Pwyllnewydd	Morgans and Saunders	1
Tylecoch	Carr and Co.	6	Eaglesbush	Penrose	1
Tondû	J. Brogden and Sons	6	Cwnllynfell	James and Aubrey	1
Newbridge & Hafod	Rowlands and Co.	6	Graig Cefn	J. J. Strick	1
Kilgetty	Pembrokeshire Iron Co.	5	New lodge	A. Thomson	1
Pen-y-darran	William Foreman	5	Glas-Coyty	Thomas Harris	1
Cwmsaebrau	Bute Merthyr	5	Llanciach	Duncan and Co.	1
Dinas	Hunt and Co.	5	Coityheane	Major Treharne	1
Aberaman	Crawshay Bailey	5	Bryneau	Price and Co.	1
Cwmbach	Aberdare Coal Co.	5	Dafeu	Williams and Co.	1
Maestag	Maestag Iron Co.	4	Hendredenny	George Williams	1
Moreton	Williamson and Co.	4	Gellyceidron	C. Morgans and Sons	1
Llwynvi	Llwynvi Iron Co.	4	Llanharry	Baber and Feddon	1
Ystalefera	J. P. Budd	4	Top Hill	W. S. Cartwright	1
Birchgrove	William Pegg and Co.	4	Bryn Gwyn	Some Colliers	1
Ynishir	The Rev. D. Williams	4	Cefn Cwsc	British Banking Co.	1
Carway	Carway Coal Co.	4	Techon	Harris	1
Nash and Sprinkle	Limited Co.	4	Nolton	Canton	1
Garnant and Lynch	F. H. Perkins and Co.	3	Merthyrdare	Rhys and Co.	1
Cymmer Levels	D. & W. Lewis	3	Mynyddmais	Owen Downing and Jones	1
Pwlylord	David Lloyd	3	Nantymelin	M. Jones	1
Hirwain	Francis Crawshay	3	Hendreforgan	Swan and Co.	1
Gorwydd	A. Sterry and Co.	3			
			Total deaths in 6 years ended 31st Dec. 1861		799

SUMMARY of ACCIDENTS and LOSS to LIFE occasioned by such Accidents for the Six Years ending 31st December 1861.

Year.	Separate fatal Accidents.	Total Lives Lost.	Coal Raised.	One fatal Accident to	One Life Lost to
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1856	94	224	5,400,000	57,446	24,107
1857	86	94	5,200,000	60,465	55,319
1858	70	131	5,700,000	81,428	43,511
1859	90	122	6,000,000	66,666	49,180
1860	101	118	6,254,800	61,922	53,006
1861	91	110	6,800,000	74,725	61,818
Total	532	799	35,354,800	66,456	44,262

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the South Wales District during the Year ended 31st of December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Under ground.						On surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1861.																	
Jan. 2	1	Morfa	Taibach	Vivian and Sons	William David	Collier	28	Fall of stone in stall	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8	2	Lower Duffryn	Aberdare	Thomas Powell and Son	David Roderick	Ditto	20	Fall of coal (4 feet vein)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8	3	Aberaman	Ditto	Crawshay Bailey, M.P.	Thomas Lewis	Ditto	18	Fall of coal (9 feet vein)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 12	4	Morfa	Taibach	Vivian and Sons	Richard Hill	Hitcher	38	A piece of ice fell down the shaft	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 14	5	Genwen	Llanelly	Neville and Co.	William Phillips	Boy	13	Crushed between trams	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 14	6	Ynyscynou	Aberdare	David Williams	John Jones	Collier	56	Fall of coal (9 feet)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 15	7	Lower Duffryn	Ditto	Thomas Powell and Son	Charles Smith	Ditto	20	Fall of coal (9 feet)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 16	8	Llwyncelyn	Rhoudda	J. W. and C. James	James John	Pitman	55	Fell down shaft trying to get horse out of carriage.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 18	9	Aberaman	Aberdare	David Williams	Joseph Price	Collier	42	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 23	10	Genwen	Llanelly	Neville and Co.	John Davies	Ditto	35	Fall of stone from roof	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 25	11	Llangennech	Ditto	Margrave and Co.	Thomas Evans	Ditto	—	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 26	12	Werfa	Aberdare	Heath, Evans, and Co.	Evan Harris	Ditto	12	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in January, 12	–	7	2	–	2	1	–	–	–
Feb. 1	13	Plymouth	Merthyr	A. Hill	William Prothero	Collier	38	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 5	14	Birchgrove	Swansea	William Pegg and Co.	William Thomas	Ditto	26	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 5	15	Dinas	Pontypridd	Hunt and Co.	Obediah Edwards	Mason	62	Run over on incline	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 7	16	Dowlais	Merthyr	Guest and Co.	Benjamin Davis	Collier	—	Fall of roof (big coal Cambargold)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in February, 4	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Mar. 6	17	Bryn Gwyn	Llanelly	Neville and Co.	Daniel Morgan	Collier	60	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8	18	Blaengwawr	Aberdare	David Davies	George Phillips	Ditto	30										
					William Phillips	Ditto	19										
					Charles Williams	Ditto	43										
					Richard Williams	Ditto	44										

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Under ground.						On surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1861.																	
					Hopkin Hopkins	Collier -	46	Explosion of gas, working with naked lights. I had given the owner notice of the necessity of working exclusively with locked safety lamps.	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
					Henry Evans -	Ditto -	13										
					Thomas Jones -	Ditto -	34										
					William Davis -	Ditto -	15										
					Ebenezer Thomas	Ditto -	14										
					Morgan Henells	Ditto -	36										
					John Morgan -	Ditto -	52										
					David Thomas -	Ditto -	60										
					William Davis -	Ditto -	10										
Mar. 18	19	Penydarren -	Merthyr - -	Guest and Co. - -	Isaac D. Rees -	Ditto -	38	Fall of coal and shale, "Rhas Las coal."	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 19	20	Nash & Sprinkle	Haverfordwest -	Limited Company - -	Three	Colliers		Bucket in shaft fell on them, no carriage or guides in shaft, and very badly fitted.	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in March, 18 -	13	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–
April 2	20	Cwmdare -	Aberdare -	Thomas Powell and Son -	John Thomas -	Boy -	16	Fall of roof (4 feet vein) - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 6	21	Tondû - -	Bridgend - -	John Brogden - -	George Hunt -	Engineer	25	Tapping a boiler, scalded - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 9	22	Dowlais - -	Merthyr - -	Guest and Co. - -	Evan Davis -	Collier -	32	Fall of roof (4 feet Buxton's pit) -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 18	23	Cyfarthfa -	Ditto - -	William Crawshay - -	Morgan Jones -	Labourer	38	Fall of roof (stone) - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 19	24	Dowlais - -	Ditto - -	Guest and Co. - -	Thomas Evans -	Collier -	29	Fall of roof (Buxton's pit) - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 26	25	Hook - -	Haverfordwest -	Harcourt Powell - -	William Folland	Pitman -	26	In shaft, fell off bucket. No carriage, no guides, and badly fitted up shaft.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 30	26	Cwmdare -	Aberdare -	Thomas Powell and Son -	David Griffiths -	Collier -	20	Fall of roof (in stall, 4 feet vein) -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in April, 7 -	7	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Under ground.						On surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1861.																	
May 2	27	Hafod - -	Pontypridd -	Rowlands and Calvert	William Jenkins David Lewis -	Collier - Ditto -	38 20	Fall of stone in level - - -	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 13	28	Plymouth -	Merthyr -	A. Hill - - - -	John Davis -	Ditto -	35	Fall of coal (roof of 9 feet vein) -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 14	29	Abernant -	Aberdare -	Richard Fothergill and Co.	John Kean -	Ditto -	38	Fall of coal (roof of 6 feet coal) -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	30	Dinas - -	Rhoudda -	Hunt and Co. - -	David Edwards -	Mason -	31	Knocked off stage sinking shaft -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 16	31	Pencoed - -	Llanelly -	Neville and Co. - -	Meyle Hughes -	Collier -	17	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 19	32	Penrhiewfer -	Ely Valley -	Simon Davis - - -	John Rees -	Ditto -	18	Fall of stone ("No. 3 Rhoudda vein.")	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in May, 7 -	–	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
June 5	33	Cwmavon -	Taibach - -	Governor and Company of Copper Miners.	John Child -	Collier -	35	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 11	34	Plymouth -	Merthyr - -	A. Hill - - - -	Joseph Canning	Ditto -	35	Fall of roof - - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	35	Lletty Shenkin	Aberdare - -	Executors of Mrs. Rees -	Thomas Jones -	Ditto -	12	Fall of roof (4 feet coal) - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	36	Dowlais - -	Merthyr - -	Guest and Co. - -	John Phillips -	Ditto -	28	Fall of coal - - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 13	37	Nangation -	Aberdare - -	Nixon, Taylor, and Co. -	Charles Jones -	Haulier boy	11	Crushed between trams, run over -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 18	38	Lynch - -	Swansea - -	Morgans and Perkins and Co.	Thomas Frances Griffith John -	Collier - Boy -	28 12	Inundation. Water from old works; no proper bore holes. Magistrates imposed a penalty on the manager and part owner, Frank Perkins.	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
„ 19	39	Pentyrch -	Cardiff - -	Booker and Co. - -	David Hughes -	Collier -	26	Fall of roof - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 20	40	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	William Davis -	Labourer	85	Run over by trams - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 25	41	Gorse - -	Swansea - -	Thomas Glassbrooke, jun.	Joseph Thomas	Collier -	16	Chain broke taking out pumps -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 27	42	Gellywion -	Pontypridd -	Fowler, Brothers - -	William Jenkins	Haulier -	13	Run over by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 16	43	Dowlais - -	Merthyr - -	Guest and Co. - -	Daniel Thomas -	Collier -	50	Fall of coal (stall 4 feet, Buxton's pit.)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in June, 12 -	–	3	3	–	1	5	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Under ground.						On surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Fall of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1861.																	
July 7	44	Llwynvi	Bridgend	Llwynvi Iron Co.	Thomas Lloyd	Collier	44	Fall of roof (9 feet coal gin pit)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ „	45	Merthyr Dare	Aberdare	Rhys, Martin, and Co.	David Rosser	Ditto	30	Fall of roof (2 ft. 9 in. coal)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 12	46	Dowlais	Merthyr	Guest and Co.	Meredith Jones	Ditto	40	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 16	47	Cyfarthfa	Ditto	William Crawshay	David Williams	Door boy	12	Crushed between two trams	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	48	Nash and Sprinkle.	Haverfordwest	Limited Company	James Allen	Engineer	40	Entangled in winding machinery. Shaft still without proper guides.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
„ 24	49	Primrose	Swansea	Primrose Coal Company	John Gibbs	Boy	12	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 27	50	Abernant	Aberdare	R. Fothergill and Co.	–	Carpenter	32	Entangled in machinery; not regularly employed.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
								Number of deaths in July, 7	–	2	2	–	–	1	2	–	–
Aug. 3	51	Gyfeillon	Rhoudda	Great Western Railway	Isaac Charles	Collier	15	Fall of stone (No. 3 Rhoudda vein)	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
					John Morgan	Ditto	13										
„ 5	52	Dowlais	Merthyr	Guest and Co.	Jereh. Morgan	Ditto	13	Fall of roof just when leaving his work.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8	53	Llangennech	Llanelly	Margrave and Co.	David Phillip	Haulier	12	Run over by trams on surface	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 22	54	Squborwen	Aberdare	Thomas and Co.	Thomas Rees	Door boy	12	Run over (certificate of age given)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 26	55	Pontypridd	Newbridge	Rowlands	Gwillam Jones	Collier	33	Explosion of gas; inadequate ventilation.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 31	56	Morfa	Taibach	Vivian and Sons	John David	Collier	50	Run over on incline	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in August, 7	1	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	–
Sept. 2	57	Cyfarthfa	Merthyr	William Crawshay	John Charles	Collier	—	Fall of roof, Coedcae level	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 3	58	Squborwen	Aberdare	Samuel Thomas	John Thomas	–	16	Fall of coal (6 feet vein, No. 3 level.)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 7	59	Deep Duffryn	Aberdare	Thomas Powell and Sons	–	Door boy	11	Run over by trams	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 9	60	Gellygaled	Rhoudda	Crawshay Bailey, M.P.	Thomas Argust	Collier	13	Fall of roof	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Under ground.						On surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1861.																	
Sept. 14	61	Gorwydd -	Swansea - -	A. Sterry - - -	Harris - -	Collier -	24	Fall of roof. No rules. Penalty imposed by magistrate.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 18	62	Gwendraeth -	Llanelly - -	Daniel Watney - -	David Thomas -	Ditto -	18	Fall of roof ("South Pit") - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 21	63	Dowlais - -	Merthyr - -	Guest and Co. - -	Thomas Lloyd -	Ditto -	31	Fall of coal (big coal) - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 23	64	Gadlys - -	Aberdare - -	Thomas Wayne and Co. -	Wm. Richards -	Ditto -	16	Fall of coal (four feet coal) - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in September, 8	–	3	4	–	–	1	–	–	–
Oct. 5	65	Ystalefera -	Swansea - -	J. P. Budd - - -	Rees Thomas -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 5	66	Nolton - -	Haverfordwest -	Cantow and Barrah -	William Jenkins	Ditto -	35	Fall of roof, Culm Colliery. No rules.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 8	67	Plymouth -	Merthyr - -	A. Hill - - -	David Howells -	Boy - -	12	Explosion of gas; passing caution mark.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
					Thomas Thomas	Ditto -	13										
„ 10	68	Genwen - -	Llanelly (Caer.)-	Simms, Neville and Co. -	John Davis -	Collier -	24	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 11	69	Abernantygroes	Aberdare - -	Thomas Powell and Son -	Rossa Tudor -	Ditto -	23	Fall of top coal (nine feet) - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	70	Gadlys - -	Ditto - -	Thomas Wayne and Co. -	William Jones -	Ditto -	50	Fall of coal (nine feet vein) - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 18	71	Dowlais -	Merthyr - -	Guest and Co. - -	William Evans -	Ditto -	42	Fall of coal (big coal) - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 18	72	Yniscynon -	Aberdare - -	David Williams - -	John Thomas -	Ditto -	22	Fall of coal on heading (seven feet)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 24	73	Techon - -	Llanelly (Caer.)-	Harris and Co. - -	Thomas Harris -	Ditto -	32	Fall of coal. The manager could neither write, read, nor speak English.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 26	74	Boedringallt -	Pontypridd -	David Jones and Co. -	Hopkin Thomas	Ditto -	24	Fall of roof (Abergorchy vein) -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 28	75	Plymouth -	Merthyr - -	A. Hill - - - -	Rees Evans -	Hitcher -	40	Crushed under carriage in shaft; told not to go there by overman.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 29	76	Deep Duffryn -	Aberdare - -	Nixon, Taylor, and Cory	Zach. Jenkins -	Haulier -	12	Crushed by trams - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in October, 13 -	2	5	4	–	1	1	–	–	–
Nov. 1	77	Deep Duffryn -	Aberdare - -	Nixon, Taylor, and Cory -	Thomas Ellis -	Boy -	12	Riding on trams underground -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Name.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death and Remarks.	Under ground.						On surface.		
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal.	Falls of Stone.	Suffocation.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Machinery.	Miscellaneous.	Boilers bursting.
1861.																	
Nov. 4	78	Cyfarthfa -	Merthyr - -	William Crawshay - -	Walter Lloyd -	Collier -	55	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 7	79	Llwyncelyn -	Rhoudda - -	J. W. and C. James -	David J. Rees -	Ditto -	50	Fall of stone from roof, No. 3 vein	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 7	80	Mynydd Maio -	Nantygarw -	Owen Downing and Jones	Evan Isaac -	Boy -	13	Run over on incline. No rules. No notice of accident sent to H.M.'s Secretary of State; penalty imposed by magistrates.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
„ 14	81	Nantymelin -	Aberdare -	Mordeca Jones - -	Thomas Thomas	Collier -	39	Fall of coal, 4 feet vein - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 21	82	Rhyd-yr-helyg	Cardiff - -	T. W. Booker - -	David Williams	Boy -	13	Carrying tools, crushed by trams -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in November, 6 -	–	2	1	–	–	2	–	1	–
Dec. 2	83	Dowlais - -	Merthyr - -	Guest and Co. - -	William Davis -	Collier -	13	Fall of roof, 4 feet - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 17	–	Penrhieufer -	Rhondda - -	Simon Davis - - -	Shadrack Phillips	Haulier -	13	Run over on incline underground -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
„ 21	–	Abernant -	Aberdare - -	R. Fothergill - - -	David Davis -	Sinker -	32	Fell off stage in shaft - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 24	–	Hendreforgan -	Swansea - -	Hendreforgan Co. - -	John Llewellin -	Haulier -	33	Pushed a tram into shaft and fell with it.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ 28	–	Graig - -	Merthyr - -	R. T. Rees - - -	John Jenkins -	Collier -	–	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 28	–	Rhydydefed -	Swansea - -	W. Tathan - - -	David Bevan -	Collier	55	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
					Thomas Evans	Ditto -	36										
„ 28	–	Abernant -	Aberdare - -	R. Fothergill - - -	Thomas Williams	Collier -	–	Fall of roof in November last -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 28	–	Cyfarthfa -	Merthyr - -	W. Crawshay - - -	John Griffiths -	Collier -	–	Fall of roof in November last -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
								Number of deaths in December, 9 -	–	–	6	–	2	1	–	–	–

LIST of the IRON STONE MINE ACCIDENTS, and LOSS of LIFE arising therefrom, in the SOUTH WALES DISTRICT during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' and Agents' Name.	Persons injured.	Occupation.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives lost.				
								Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.
1861.												
Feb. 2	—	Plymouth	Merthyr	A. Hill	Edward Rees	Miner	Blasting powder; severely injured	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15	—	Dowlais	Ditto	Guest and Co.	David Davis	Ditto	Stone fell down shaft from surface (killed)	—	—	1	—	—
Apr. 4	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Thomas Jones	Hitcher	Broken arm	—	—	—	—	—
„ 7	—	Plymouth	Ditto	A. Hill	Thomas Morris	Miner	Fall of roof	—	—	—	—	—
„ „	—	Dowlais	Ditto	Guest and Co.	Rees Lumley	Haulier	Run over; broken leg	—	—	—	—	—
„ 9	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	James Barnes	Roadman	Fall	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rees Prothero	Miner	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
May 13	—	Cwmavon	Taibach	Governor and Company	Ebenezer Jones	Ditto	Black band; broken leg	—	—	—	—	—
„ 17	—	Plymouth	Merthyr	A. Hill	William Morris	Ditto	Explosion of gas; severely injured	—	—	—	—	—
„ 18	—	Dowlais	Ditto	Guest and Co.	Evan Powell	Ditto	Fall; injured back	—	—	—	—	—
June 3	—	Cyfarthfa	Ditto	W. Crawshay	John Thomas	Ditto	Explosion; slightly burnt	—	—	—	—	—
„ 19	—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rees Harman	Ditto	Ditto ditto	—	—	—	—	—
June 1	—	Gadlys	Aberdare	Wayne and Co.	Miners	Ditto	Ditto; several burnt, some severely	—	—	—	—	—
July 13	—	Dowlais	Merthyr	Guest	John Jones	Ditto	Fall	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 9	—	Ditto	Ditto	Guest	James Barnes	Roadman	Fall; broken leg	—	—	—	—	—
								—	—	—	—	—

	Total deaths, 1856.	Total deaths, 1857.	Total deaths, 1858.	Total deaths, 1859.	Total deaths, 1860.	Total deaths, 1861.
January	3	4	3	7	8	12
February	9	7	23	3	8	4
March	11	10	8	8	9	18
April	9	11	5	37	8	7
May	18	9	14	8	7	7
June	8	8	8	9	9	12
July	125	5	7	12	7	7
August	11	3	18	11	10	7
September	6	6	6	6	11	8
October	10	10	13	6	17	13
November	10	13	22	7	18	6
December	4	8	4	8	6	9
Total	224	94	131	122	118	110

The loss of life from "falls of roof" and "sides of working places" in the year 1860 was 55; in this year, 1861, it was 63 showing an increase of eight; and I regret being obliged to report that in my opinion many of them were with ordinary care and caution preventable. There is not sufficient attention paid to the condition of the roof, and the proper use of timber by the overman or collier; timber is seldom used whilst the collier is "holing" or working under the coal. I am constantly pointing out its necessity, and unless it is attended to, each year will show an increased number of deaths, and more particularly as the workings extend in the thick mines. Falls of roof.

On the 7th of February a man named Benjamin Davis was killed at the big coal pit colliery, belonging to the Dowlais Iron Company, by a "fall of the roof" under the following circumstances, viz.: It appeared the deceased and his brother, two colliers (about 17 or 18 years of age), worked together in a stall at the Cwmbargoed pit in the thick coal; in the course of working they discovered the roof was unsafe, and required to be supported with timber. The deceased not having timber at hand in or near his working place, went in search of the overman, the person who at that time had the responsible charge of the colliery, and told him "I want timber; my roof is bad—is nearly falling." The overman allowed him to return to his work; he did not send any timber, and in a short time the roof fell and killed the unfortunate poor fellow. It was proved in evidence the overman might have had timber; there was some at an appointed place, where it is usually kept. The special rules direct that timber and materials shall be sent in by the overman, and all dangerous places stopped until made safe under his (the overman) own personal supervision.

The coroner's jury thought the overman, John Davis, was guilty of negligence in not supplying the timber, or stopping the place, and returned a verdict to that effect; the case was tried at the next assize at Swansea, when the learned judge after hearing the evidence put the following questions to the Jury:—

1st. Did the overman know of the rules?

Jury: He did.

2nd. Do you find such negligence in not supplying timber as led to the death of deceased?

Jury: We do.

3rd. Do you find such negligence in allowing the deceased to go on with the work after the application for timber as led to his death?

Jury: We do.

Whereupon the Judge then asked them on the general question: Guilty or Not guilty?

On which they returned a verdict of Guilty.

His Lordship reserved sentence until the points of law raised by Mr. Giffard, counsel for the defence, as to whether the prisoner was criminally liable, inasmuch as the act of the deceased himself contributed to his own death, persisting to work in a stall knowing it to be dangerous, and that the prisoner was not an overman within the interpretation of the Act of Parliament.

The prisoner was admitted to bail upon his own recognizance of 100*l.* to come up for judgment when called upon.

Shaft accidents for the year 1861, including miscellaneous about shafts, number 11; the average of the past six years is 13·5. This shows a small decrease, but again some of these were preventable. One, a person passing under the shaft whilst the carriage was in motion; he was cautioned not to do so, and it is in direct violation of the rules. One from the want of a self-acting protection at the shaft top. Four in Pembrokeshire from defective winding arrangements; there were no guides, no carriages, and the tub which the men were raised and lowered in was improperly fastened. Shafts.

The winding arrangements at many of the smaller collieries are still very much behind the age, more especially in Pembrokeshire and the land sale collieries in Caermarthenshire.

Although there has not been any loss of life from the breakage of ropes, several have broken and done considerable damage to property, and of course might have been attended with serious consequences. At Lletty Shenkin colliery a wire rope broke in the winding shaft; fortunately no one was injured, the damage done was considerable, and some days elapsed before the colliery could again work; the men were brought out through an adjoining mine belonging to the same company. This was almost a new rope; had worked but a very short time. The cause of breakage was not at all satisfactorily explained by the company who supplied it to the owner of the colliery, and I am induced to believe the quality of the iron was not such as should have been used for winding persons. At the Great Western Railway Company's colliery a wire rope broke, but this was through a defective mode of fastening it to the drum. The Neath Abbey Company's main colliery:—A wire rope broke whilst a man was on the carriage; he was severly injured. In this case the rope in my opinion had been too long in use and was considerably worn. The winding shaft was then used as an upcast. In my last report I pointed out the condition Wire ropes.

of this colliery; it was ventilated through a very small downcast shaft, the shaft through which persons passed was the upcast, and the winding machinery was defective. It now gives me much pleasure to be able to report that a new shaft has been sunk for ventilating purposes, and a most excellent winding engine erected creditable to the owners and manager.

Run over and crushed by tubs and trams.

Thirteen lives lost this year, "run over or crushed;" three only on engine planes, and ten on horse roads. In many of the larger collieries there are separate travelling roads to the working places, and this does away, to a great extent, with the necessity of walking along engine banks; and now that places of refuge are to be provided along the sides, we may hope for less accidents on inclines; but the great loss of life occurs amongst young boys having charge of horses, bringing down along cross headings from the working places heavy loads of coal (the inclination often considerable). These horses work in loose chains, and the load is scarcely under control. I have frequently noticed this matter in my reports, and I am still of opinion if shafts were used many lives would be saved. It is a common practice in this district for boys (who are supposed to attend to air-doors) to assist the hauliers, and indeed do nearly all their work; they run about the colliery, seldom at the doors, and are constantly meeting with severe accidents; these poor boys, if necessary at doors, ought to have proper places made for them near the doors, safe from falls of roof, and always in attendance.

Bratticed shafts.

In South Wales there are but few single divided, or bratticed shafts. In my annual report for the year 1858, I stated they had been commonly used in the district, but that I had in many cases succeeded in getting other shafts sunk, or communication made. Since that time they have each year become less and less. There are, however, now about 14 single bratticed shafts left, some of them in a bad state, defective brattice, badly constructed, and not of sufficient size. I am of opinion in this district no colliery should be worked, or ironstone mine, unless there are separate shafts or outlets, with natural strata between such shafts, unless it be for opening out a colliery, making communication with another shaft, or exploring a new district; and then only a limited number of persons to be employed. In Pembrokeshire there is now a colliery at work; it is about 180 yards deep, divided by a thin wooden brattice (about 1½ inch thick), a furnace at the shaft bottom. I have known the ventilation most defective, almost at an explosive point, near the furnace; the responsibility of working a colliery in such a condition has been pointed out to the manager, and now they are under notice of arbitration, and would have been some time since, were it not that in consequence of a want of trade, the works have been standing; whatever may be the result of the arbitration, it cannot fail to ensure better ventilation, greater safety, and the responsibility will be fixed on the owner. Most of the collieries will, I hope and believe, lose no time in getting the other means of egress made. I have always considered a single bratticed shaft most dangerous, especially when made of wood, and with a furnace at the bottom, and in this district there is no good reason why they should be allowed to continue at work.

Inundation marsh pit.

Lynch colliery, near Swansea, is the property of Messrs. Morgans and Perkins. From the evidence given before the coroner, Charles Collins, Esq., John Davis, the above ground agent and keeper of the company's shop, said, "the marsh pit was commenced "reopening in September 1860; it was an old pit and had been standing idle some years. "I engaged the deceased, Thomas Francis, and paid him a certain price per yard for "the drift from the shaft, and 3*d*. per yard extra for the bore holes."

George Edwards, the underground overman, said that, "I went down the marsh pit "on the Saturday morning before the inundation, saw there were no bore holes, and "that they were working in advance of them; I told deceased to keep the holes on as "they had from the commencement." It, however, appears, this was not done, but they continued to work on until at last they suddenly struck into the old workings and very soon the colliery filled with water, and Francis and another, the only two in the colliery, lost their lives.

The facts were reported to you, and with your permission I instituted proceedings against the manager and part owner, Francis Heineken Perkins, of Llanelly, Caermarthenshire. First, that he the manager did not comply with the 15th general rule as regards bore holes. Secondly, that he did not comply with the 12th general rule in not having an indicator to show the position of the load in the shaft. Thirdly, that he paid or permitted to be paid the wages of the workmen employed in or about the colliery in a place other than the colliery offices. Fourthly, that defendant did not hang up in the colliery offices the general rules. Fifthly, defendant was charged with recommencing the marsh pit without giving notice to the Inspector of the district.

The magistrates inflicted a penalty and costs in each of the first four cases. The colliery it appears was recommenced just before the provisions of the 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 151. came into operation, and it was not therefore necessary to give notice to the Inspector.

Explosion of Gas. Blaengwaur.

This is an extensive colliery in the Aberdare Valley, belonging to Mr. David Davis.

On the morning of the 8th of March an explosion of gas took place at this colliery, and was attended with serious loss of life. Thirteen men and boys were killed by the explosion and its effects. The colliery at this time was under the management of Mr. David Davis, jun., son of the proprietor, and Richard Richards was his under viewer. It appears that on the morning in question the men proceeded to their working places as usual, and from the evidence of William Terrant, a collier who worked in this part of the mine, that on entering his stall or working place an explosion of gas took place, and at his naked light. I made a careful examination of the colliery a few days after, and found the explosion occurred in the workings of the 4 feet coal, a considerable distance from the bottom of the shaft. The air passed along an engine plane, which is about a mile in from the shaft, then through the working places and back the return air way to the bottom of the upcast shaft. This return is in many places small. The ventilation of the working places at Terrant's stall was wholly dependent on a single door left in charge of a boy only 10 years and 3 months old. Last year I had to report an explosion at Mr. Davis' colliery; I recommended then, and after by letter, the use of locked safety lamps, and had my suggestion been carried out this explosion would not in my opinion have taken place. The under viewer is unable to read, write, or speak English, how can it be expected that he will inform himself of the requirements of the rules and teach others.

Richard Richards said at the inquest: "I am overman (under viewer) at Blaengwaur "colliery. I have been so for 7 or 8 years. I cannot read, write, or speak English. "When the explosion took place I was near the bottom of the pit, it was about 7.30 in "the morning; directly on receiving information from one of the hauliers that an "explosion had occurred, and having ascertained it was in a part of the mine known "as the 'Crimea workings,' I went there as soon as possible, and on the engine plane "met William Terrant, a collier; he was burnt, and on asking him where it had happened, "he said with me in my stall; it was some time before I could get into the workings, I "did so that evening and remained until all the bodies were out. I know something of "the rules; they have been read to me. I consider it my duty to see the places are "kept safe for men to work in. It is the duty of the fireman (or deputy) to go around "in the mornings before the men come in."

The accumulation of gas in Terrant's stall took place in the night previous, and in my opinion was from insufficient ventilation and the single door left open. The fireman if he had examined that stall in the morning ought to have discovered the gas; I am inclined to think Terrant's stall was left without examination. Believing this explosion occurred from a nonobservance of the first general rule, there was not "an adequate amount of "ventilation to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the "working places of the pit and the travelling roads to and from such working places shall "under ordinary circumstances be in a fit state for working and passing therein."

In accordance with your directions, I instituted proceedings against the owner, Mr. David Davis, for a violation of the first general rule; and to prove my case, William Terrant was examined, and said he found the gas in his working place in proceeding along the travelling road, and the explosion took place at my naked light.

The magistrates took time to consider their decision, which I give at length.

Mr. Fowler, the stipendiary magistrate of Merthyr, gave the decision of the bench. He said:—

"This was an information laid against the owner of the Blaengwaur colliery, for an "alleged violation of the first general rule. That rule requires that an adequate amount "of ventilation shall be constantly produced to such an extent as that the working "places of the pits and levels shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for "working. The facts are that on the morning of March 8th an explosion took place "in heading No. 10, when a collier named Terrant entered it with a naked light. The "stall had been previously examined by the fireman, and found safe. It is admitted "that the workings are in general adequately ventilated, and the cause of the explosion "appears to have been an exceptional and local accumulation of gas. The Inspector "proved the fact of the explosion, but did not supply the bench with evidence as to the "causes which led to such accumulation of gas, which, doubtless, he had been unable to "ascertain with sufficient certainty. But from the evidence given by the defendants, it "seems that the ventilation of Terrant's stall depended on a certain door being kept "shut, and that the real cause of explosion was the keeping open by some of that door "by which the air which would have cleared the stall was sent in another direction. "Assuming this to be the cause, was the proprietor liable in any form for this result? "First, what is the scope of meaning of the first general rule? It appears to me to refer "to the general management for the ventilation of a mine, by the proper construction of

" airways, doors, and other contrivances for the dilation of noxious gas. To use the " language of the rules, if he has made such due provision for the proper ventilation of " the mine, he has done his part; if he were to neglect or refuse, wilfully and knowingly, " to adopt measures that are necessary for the safety of the mine, he would be responsible " for the omission in one form or other. But having adopted such measures, it appears " to me that he is not liable for the wilful negligence of others, or for any unforeseen " accident. The liability may be tested by supposing a charge of manslaughter to have " been founded on these facts; could a bill have been preferred against the owner? I " think not. The rule is, that the negligence must be personal, in order to make it " culpable and criminal; but in this case, supposing the gas to have accumulated from " the neglect of any one, it would seem that that guilty person was the deceased door- " keeper, or some other person unknown, rather than the defendant; and if a charge of " manslaughter had been contended at the trial, that it was quite possible and consistent " with all the facts, that the explosion was caused by an escape of gas from some fissure " or blower which had broken out, and had exhausted itself in a very short time. It " seems to me that the possibility of such a cause was not sufficiently negative, and if " such a supposition is at all reasonable, no conviction could have taken place at the " supposed trial; and if such a defence would prevent a conviction of the defendant for " manslaughter, so it would equally prevent a conviction on the present charge, for the " general rule is not meant to make an owner responsible for the extraordinary conditions " and circumstances, that is, for casual and unforeseen occurrences, and for the malicious " or negligent acts of servants, but only for the general condition of the mine, in " connexion with its ventilation; in fact, if it were otherwise, and an owner were held " criminally responsible for the negligence of subordinates, few men would venture to be " the occupiers of a colliery. But it may be said that the owner is liable, because the " door which has been referred to was not self-acting, and was not double. If the " explosion may possibly have happened from a blower, it would be needless to consider " these points, but as that supposition may not be sound, I have considered these " suggestions also with regard to the construction of the door. There is no evidence to " show, with perfect certainty, that it would not act, and that it was not, in fact, propped " or wedged open on the morning of the accident. In the next place, I am unable to " determine with certainty whether it is a main door; I am disposed to think that it is, " and if so, that it ought to be doubled. But in that case, I think the proper person to " be summoned is the overman or underground agent, and not the owner; for the " certified special rules make it a distinct part of the duty of the underground agent, " deputy, or overman, to see that the doors are rightly hung and constructed. As the " rules thus fix a special duty upon certain officers, so, I think, a violation of them must " be specially charged against these officers in a summons, setting out the special offence " in the language of the rule.

" On the whole, therefore, I think that if the door itself was faulty, a charge might be " made against any officer whose duty it is made to see to it, and that if it was rightly " constructed, but was maliciously or negligently wedged open, a charge might be " successful against the person so acting; and that if the explosion might possibly have " suffered from a sudden escape of gas from the coal, no one could be charged. Looking " at rule 19, I think that if there had been no doors at all the manager and owner might " have been charged with the offence of not producing adequate ventilation, under " rule No. 1, general rule; but that, having provided doors, the particular construction " of them was part of the duty of the overman to see to, under rule 19."

Thirteen poor fellows lost their lives by this explosion. Terrant who fired the gas was proceeding as was the custom with a naked light,—he was not to blame; if it were due to the careless act of a doorboy surely some one is responsible, employing a boy at the tender age of ten years and three months at so important a position of trust.

It was difficult to prove how the gas accumulated; it might have been the door was left open or there was insufficient ventilation to dilute the gas given off. The door was a main separation door, and ought to have been double. I agree with the magistrates that the owner of the colliery is not liable for such details when the duty is imposed on the overman by the special rules. But I do not think the special rules can override the general rules, for surely if the owner appoints an incompetent person to carry out a specific duty no special rule can relieve the owner of responsibility.

Newbridge colliery, Messrs. Calvert and Rowlands. An explosion of gas took place at this colliery on the 20th of August, gas lodged in the roof along the travelling way and was allowed to remain there for several days together. The ventilation of the colliery is conducted through a bratticed shaft; the upcast side is small and the shaft very shallow. The ventilation generally throughout the colliery is defective; the colliery is however nearly exhausted, at least as regards this vein of coal, and should they determine to open out in another mine, better means of ventilation must be provided.

Explosion of gas, Plymouth Colliery. This is an extensive colliery belonging to Mr. Anthony Hill, of the Plymouth Iron works, Merthyr Tydvil.

Gas accumulated at the end of a level; the firemen knew of the gas, and placed at some distance from the point of danger signal boards and cross timbers intended to prevent persons from going into the level. Some colliers having heard a communication had been made from this level to another, to the rise, and that it would very much shorten the distance to their workng places, proceeded along it, passing the signals, and also exposed their naked light to the gas, when an explosion took place and two boys lost their lives. Now it appears they must have crawled under the cross timbers to get to the face of the level, and these signals are well understood to indicate danger, and the presence of gas. They were to blame for going into any part of the workings other than where they were employed.

The overman of the pit ought not to have allowed the gas to remain so long in the level. It could have easily been removed, it only wanted a few yards of brattice to direct the air to the face of the workings.

Single-linked chains.

In many of my reports I have urged the necessity of doing away with the use of so dangerous a means of raising and lowering persons in water balance machines as single linked chains. In consequence of an accident to a collier underground at Cyfarthfa, my attention was directed to the general use of these chains at Mr. William Crawshay's collieries, although I had by letter to the agent, as well as personally, objected to them, as being in direct violation of the general rules. With your permission I instituted proceedings against Mr. Robert Crawshay, and the magistrates imposed a penalty. It is however, due to the owners of this extensive establishment that within a very short space of time after this, much sooner than I hoped for, they fitted up all their shafts with good chains of three links and renewed much of the machinery. This was a matter of very considerable expense and required time, for there are 8 or 9 of these shafts at work.

I think now in South Wales there is no instance of a single linked chain employed for winding persons.

Special rules.

At some of the smaller collieries special rules have not, even yet, been established. At the Mynydd-Maio colliery, near Cardiff, a poor boy was run over on an incline and killed on the spot. I found they had no rules, and had not given notice of the death either to the Secretary of State or the Inspector of the district. The magistrates imposed a penalty in two cases against the owners, Messrs. Owen, Downing and Jones.

The education clauses of the Act of Parliament came into operation in July last. Its general effect in this district will be that no boy under the age of 12 years will be employed underground. Nearly all the large collieries and ironstone mines have at or near the works established school, and now throughout South Wales it is the exception to find a district without its schools, and as a rule they are well attended.

Ironstone mines.

The ironstone mines of the coal measures worked in conjunction with the coal mines are now included in the Mines Inspection Act. They have necessarily increased the duties of the Inspectors, more especially the first year, when in each separate case rules have to be established to meet the peculiar condition of each mine. The number of collieries in my district are about 300, and ironstone mines about 50.

Since the passing of the last Act of Parliament, 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 151., new rules have been established at every ironstone mine, and all the colliery rules revised. It is impossible that an Inspector can visit each colliery every year, neither do I think it necessary. He is always in his district ready to inquire into the cause of accidents, to listen and attend to any complaints made by the colliers, and to give his assistance and advice to the managers of mines.

The owners and managers must be responsible for the proper conduct of the collieries under their charge, and if that responsibility is in any degree lessened, it will in all probability be attended with increased loss of life.

I beg most respectfully to apologize for the late period at which this report is transmitted to you. At or about the time usually occupied in writing the annual report, I was this year engaged at the Cethin colliery, Merthyr Tydvil. An explosion of gas took place at this colliery, one of Mr. Crawshay's, and was, I regret to say, attended with very serious loss of life; 47 men and boys were killed by the explosion and its effects. The inquest, which was a very protracted one, lasted nearly seven days. At my suggestion and with your permission, my colleague, Mr. Brough, Inspector of the Western district, gave me his valuable assistance in my inspection of the colliery, and watched the proceedings at the inquest. This accident will be fully reported on in my annual report for the year 1862.

I have, &c.

THOMAS EVANS,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir. G. Grey, Bart., G.C.B., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Williams' Report.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR of MINES and COLLIERIES in the EASTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND, for the Year ending 31st December 1861.—By ROBERT WILLIAMS.

1, Elmbank Place, Glasgow,
10th March 1862.

To the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

SIR,

AT a meeting with the sister of the late Mr. Williams, Inspector of Mines for the Eastern District of Scotland, she showed me the accompanying report of his inspection for the year 1861, along with the classified schedule of fatal accidents therein referred to. They are apparently complete, and I understand were prepared under his direction and superintendence.

I have, &c.

Home Office, Whitehall, London. WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

SIR, Edinburgh, 17th February 1862.

In compliance with the requirements of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 151., for the inspection of coal mines in Great Britain, I beg to submit my annual report for the year 1861, with a classified schedule of fatal accidents that have occurred in and connected with the coal mines and collieries situated in the Eastern District of Scotland. The 39 fatal accidents that happened last year caused the death of 52 persons: 46 occurred in the mines and shafts, and six on the surface. It is unsatisfactory to observe that there is an increase upon the aggregate number of accidents, as compared with the year 1860, amounting to one-third, or about 34 per cent., whilst the quantity of coal raised was 4,200,000 tons, being one death for every 80,769 tons. I give a synopsis of both years for the purpose of comparison:—

Year.	Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1860	1	20	7	8	36
1861	4	22	5	21	52

Explosions of Fire-damp.

Three explosions of fire-damp occurred last year. February 2nd at Stanrigg, No. 5 in schedule, resulting in the death of one person, who went into an abandoned place of the working with a naked lamp; February 16th, at Milnwood, No. 8 in schedule, resulting in the death of two persons, who were working in the pit during the time the ventilating furnace was in course of being erected; June 10th, at Drumbathie, No. 19 in schedule, resulting in the death (about six weeks after the accident) of one person, who was working in the pit.

Falls of Coal and Roof.

The fatal accidents classified under this head are 22, being two more than occurred in this district during the previous year; of these nine occurred at the face of the working, the other 13 from falls of stone and roof. The accidents from falls of roof will vary in proportion according as the strata with which the seams of coal and ironstone are associated. Falls of coal are certainly more under the control of the workmen than falls of

Plan
of Part of
HAMILTON ESTATE
Shewing the Workings of Part of
Ell Coal,
AND ALL THE SPLINT COAL.

AVON WATER

From Lesmahagow

Larkhall

Lesmahagow

Motherwell

and

of the Cal.n Rail.y

Note. *The Main Intake shaded Brown.*
The Main Return shaded Red.
Brick stoppings represented, thus +
Trap doors represented, thus T

This is a copy of Plan of the Splint
and part of the Ell Coal Workings of
Dykehead Colliery, belonging to Wilsons & Co.
Sumerlee Iron Works,
Coatbridge. 19th Sept.r 1861. William Lindsay

SCALE

Links 100 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Imperial Chains

This is the Plan refered to in our Report, dated, 3rd October 1861.

Robert Williams

William Alexander

PLAN N

PLAN SHEWING ELL COAL "PIT BOTTO
IN DYKEHEAD
BELONGING
MESSRS. WILSON

Men found between stable and Pit bottom

Stable

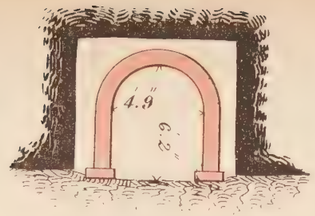
P. I.

M" AND VENTILATING FURNACE
Nº I. PIT
TO
S AND COY

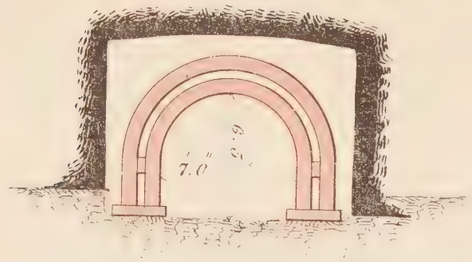
B

Pumps
Downcast
A
B
6.0"
Downcast
C
Downcast
D Upcast
4.5"
4.7"

A Downcast
B Downcast
C Downcast
D Upcast
7.3"
6.2"
6.9"
6.11"

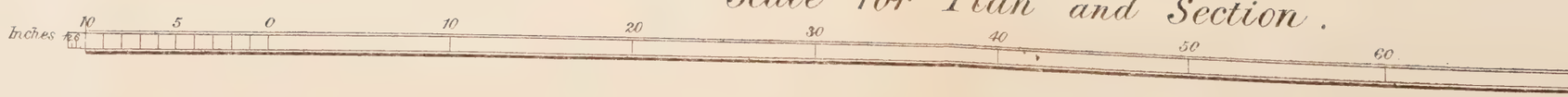


Cross Section on the line C. D.



Cross Section on the line E. F.

Scale for Plan and Section.



This is the plan referred to in our Report dated 3rd October, 1861.

Robert Williams

William Alexander.

C 4.9" D

Furnace
7.6"

E F

TRAP DOOR

TRAP DOOR

M.r Letchie Baxter found Dead here.

4.3"

80 90 Feet

5.8"

6.2"

3.6"

Furnace

6.2"

4.10"

Datum line

Longitudinal Section on line A B

112, West George Street,
GLASGOW. 18th. September, 1861.

William McGeath

Day & Son, Lith.rs to the Queen.

roof, particularly in the longwall system of working, where they are undermined in a given space along the faces, unless gibs are left and props set up, so that the superincumbent strata often comes down without giving any warning.

In Shafts.

The number of fatal accidents in shafts during the past year was five, being two fewer than occurred in this district last year. Three of these occurred in ascending or descending the shafts, and the other two by falling from the surface along with an empty hutch. This description of accident would be altogether prevented were self-acting fences to be lifted by the cage (which have often been recommended by different inspectors) adopted.

Miscellaneous.

The fatal accidents under this head were four, resulting in the death of 16 persons. The first of these, No. 9 in schedule, occurred at Burnbrae, near Airdrie, on February 18th, where one person was killed by a hutch coming up an incline; the second, No. 14 in schedule, occurred at Stevenson, near Holytown, on 12th March, where a man was crushed by a hutch, where he was working at bottom of pit; No. 25 occurred at Dykehead, near Hamilton, on 7th August; this accident, which resulted in the deaths of 13 persons, was caused by the brattice, woodwork, and framing of the shaft taking fire by coming in contact with a spark, it is supposed, from the ventilating furnace; there were 50 men and boys in the pit at the time this accident occurred, of whom 37 were got out alive, 12 were suffocated, and one died a few days after. A plan of the said furnace, and also a plan of the general workings of this pit, are herewith sent. The last fatal accident under this head, No. 38 in schedule, occurred on 24th December, at Grange, Bo'ness, where a man was struck by the crank-wheel of windlass.

Above Ground.

The number of fatal accidents above ground which occurred last year was five: First, No. 4 in schedule, occurred at Bridisholm Bailleston on 2nd February, where a labourer was struck by the handle of a crane whilst assisting raising pump rods; the second, No. 10 in schedule, occurred at Stevenson, near Holytown, where a young man was crushed by waggons on branch railway; No. 13 in schedule, occurred on March 9th, at Kinniel Iron Works, where an engine fireman was killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler; Nos. 18 and 22 were caused by the persons coming in contact with the gearing of the pumping engines.

I have, &c.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Eastern District of Scotland, during the Year ended December 31, 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Jan. 7	1	Shott's Iron Work.	Wishaw - -	Shott's Iron Company -	George Kerr -	Collier -	—	Fall of roof at face of workings. -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	2	Polkemmet -	Bathgate - -	Shott's Iron Company -	James Swan -	Miner -	—	Fall of stone from roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	3	Omoa Iron Works.	Motherwell -	Robert Stewart - -	Thomas Murphy -	Ditto -	—	Fall of coal at face of working -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Feb. 2	4	Bridisholm -	Baillieston -	John Stewart and Co. -	Thomas King -	Labourer -	—	Struck by handle of a crane - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	5	Stanrigg - -	Airdrie - -	William Black - -	James Swan -	Collier -	—	Explosion - - - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 4	6	Arniston -	Dalkeith - -	John Christie - - -	Matthew Alexander	Ditto -	—	Fall of coal at face of working -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 13	7	Dundonald -	Dunfermline -	James A. Naismith - -	Henry Allan -	Ditto -	—	Fall of stone from roof - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	8	Milnwood -	Holytown -	John Christie - - -	Robert Pattison, Daniel Sweeney	Colliers -	—	Explosion of firedamp - - -	2	–	–	–	–	2
„ 18	9	Burnbrae -	Airdrie - -	John Russell - - -	John Mackay -	Collier -	—	Crushed by hutch coming up an incline.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 19	10	Stevenson -	Holytown -	Stevenson Coal Company	Alexander Roberts	Waggon Driver.	—	Crushed by waggons - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 27	11	Woodend -	Bathgate - -	Coltness Iron Company -	Alexander Weir -	Miner -	—	Fall of stone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 1	12	Torbanhill -	Bathgate - -	James Russell and Sons -	Thomas Chalmer -	Pitheadman	—	Falling down pit from surface -	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 9	13	Kinneil Iron Works.	Bo'ness - -	William Wilson and Co. -	Owen Scully -	Engine Fireman.	—	Explosion of steam boiler - -	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 12	14	Stevenson -	Holytown -	Stevenson Coal Company	John Baird - -	Collier -	—	Crushed by hutch where he was working at bottom of pit.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Apr. 20	15	Townhill -	Dunfermline -	Andrew Christie - -	William Broggein	Bottomer -	—	Crushed betwixt cage and bottom of pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 30	16	Ranbogg -	Airdrie - -	D. and J. Young - -	James Nelson -	Collier -	—	Crushed by cage at bottom of pit.	–	–	1	–	–	1
May 11	17	Stanrigg - -	Airdrie - -	William Black - -	Michael Gallaghan	Ditto -	—	Fall of stone from roof at face of working.	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 25	18	Townhill -	Dunfermline -	Andrew Christie - -	William Dow -	Labourer -	—	Coming in contact with crank of pumping engine.	–	–	–	–	1	1
June 10	19	Drumbathie -	Airdrie - -	J. and W. Brown - -	Joseph Lochrin -	Miner -	—	Explosion of firedamp - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 28	20	Lochgelly Iron Works.	Dunfermline -	Lochgelly Iron Company -	Duncan Campbell	Collier -	—	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
July 11	21	Kinneil Iron Works.	Bo'ness - -	William Wilson and Co. -	James Stones -	Ditto -	—	Fall of coal from face of workings -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	22	Hopeton - -	Bathgate - -	James Russell and Sons -	Alex. Stevenson -	Engine Keeper.	—	Coming in contact with gearing of pumping engine.	–	–	–	–	1	1

List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' or Agents' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Death, and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
July 19	23	Lumphinans	Dunfermline	Trustees of Alex. Christie	James Hunter	Collier	—	Falling off cage whilst ascending shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 25	24	Newbattle	Dalkeith	Marquis of Lothian	James Robertson	Ditto	—	Fall of coal from face of working	–	1	–	–	–	1
Aug. 7	25	Dykehead	Hamilton	Wilsons and Co.	McLeod Neilson, Neil Thomson, McLetchie Baxter, John Potter, David Hamilton, Alex. Hamilton, Thomas Currie, Thomas Miller, John Craig, Hugh Craig, Thomas Potter, David Maxwell, Francis Cassey	Colliers	—	Woodwork of pit taking fire, which deranged the ventilation	–	–	–	13	–	13
„ 9	26	Polkemmet	Bathgate	Shott's Iron Company	Alexander Bell	Collier	—	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	27	Redding	Falkirk	James Russell and Co.	W. Mackenzie	Ditto	—	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	28	Alloa	Alloa	Alloa Coal Company	Andrew Hunter	Ditto	—	Fall of stone at working	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sept. 3	29	Coltness Iron Works.	Wishaw	Coltness Iron Company	James Kennedy	Ditto	—	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 7	30	Fordell	Dunfermline	J. W. and M. Henderson	Joseph Snadden	Ditto	—	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 1	31	Braehead	Bailleston	Charles Tennant and Co.	John McEman	Brusher	—	Fall of stone	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 28	32	Alloa	Alloa	Alloa Coal Company	Joseph Patterson	Collier	—	Fall of coal at face of working	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 31	33	Redding	Falkirk	James Russell and Co.	Gilbert Stewart	Roadsman	—	Fall of stone from roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 2	34	Dysart	Dysart	Earl of Rosslyn	James Paton	Pitheadman	—	Falling down pit from surface	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 12	35	Drummore	Musselburgh	John Deans	Alex. Levenson	Collier	—	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	36	Braehead	Bailleston	Charles Tennant and Co.	John Lyle	Ditto	—	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 4	37	Carnbroe Iron Works.	Coatbridge	Merry and Cunningham	John Robertson	Ditto	—	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 24	38	Grange	Bo'ness	Henry Cadell	William Kindred	Workman	—	Struck by racket wheel of windlass.	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 31	39	Coltness Iron Works.	Motherwell	Coltness Iron Company	Patrick O'Donnell	Collier	—	Fall of coal from face of working	–	1	–	–	–	1
									4	22	5	16	5	52

Mr. Alexander's Report.

Report on the Inspection of Mines in the Western District of Scotland, for the Year ended 31st December 1861.—By William Alexander, Esq.

Sir, Glasgow, 28th February 1862.

In terms of the Statute 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151. s. 27, I have the honour to submit to you my annual Report as an Inspector of Mines.

The changes authorized by the late enactment bring the ironstone pits of the coal measures now under the provisions of the Mines Inspection Act; and for the past year the regulations observed throughout the mining districts may be said to have been nearly uniform.

For the purpose of preserving a means of comparison with former years, I propose to keep the returns of accidents in coal and ironstone mines separate. However, they will be arranged under the same general heads, and in each case show the number of accidents, the loss of life, and the estimated output of material.

The present commercial depression in the country has been felt heavily in every department connected with mining; notwithstanding which, the make of pig-iron has gone on progressing, the production of coal has slightly increased, and I estimate the quantity put out from the collieries of this district at 6,100,000 tons.

Whether from greater care on the part of those intrusted with the management of mines, or from other causes, it is satisfactory to know that the fatal accidents which have occurred within the past year, have been fewer than in any of the five preceding.

The number of accidents resulting in loss of life has been 36, causing the loss of 29 men and 8 boys, the average of whose united ages is 32 years.

The varied conditions under which these accidents took place, will be found briefly explained in the accompanying schedule No. 1, relating to collieries.

Abstract of Accidents and Loss of Life in the Coal Mines for the last Six Years.

Year.	Explosions.		Falls of Coal and Roof.		In Shafts.		Miscellaneous and above ground.		Total of Accidents.	Total of Deaths.	Output of Coals.	Deaths per Million Tons of Coal raised.
	Accidents.	Deaths.	Accidents.	Deaths.	Accidents.	Deaths.	Accidents.	Deaths.				
											Tons.	
1856 - -	3	3	26	26	11	11	5	5	45	45	4,800,000	9·3
1857 - -	7	8	15	16	12	13	3	4	37	41	5,613,473	7·3
1858 - -	6	12	16	16	11	12	1	1	34	41	5,620,000	7·2
1859 - -	8	10	24	25	10	10	2	2	44	47	5,700,000	8·2
1860 - -	6	11	21	22	14	15	5	9	46	57	6,049,424	9·4
1861 - -	4	4	21	21	7	7	4	5	36	37	6,100,000	6·

The number of ironstone pits situated in the coal measures, though not in every case associated with seams of coal, or disused and exhausted coal mines is 75, and I estimate the quantity of ironstone produced from them, for the year now ended, at 1,700,000 tons.

The fatal accidents in and connected with these works have been 12; causing the loss of 12 men and one boy, the average of whose united ages is 30 years.

Schedule No. 2 will briefly explain these accidents, and the following is an abstract of it.

Abstract of Accidents and Loss of Life in Ironstone Mines.

Year.	Explosions.		Falls of Ironstone and Roof.		In Shafts.		Miscellaneous and above Ground.		Total of Accidents.	Total of Deaths.	Output of Ironstone.	Deaths per Million Tons of Ironstone raised.
	Accidents.	Deaths.	Accidents.	Deaths.	Accidents.	Deaths.	Accidents.	Deaths.				
											Tons.	
1861 - -	-	-	6	6	3	3	3	4	12	13	1,700,000	7·6

Though the seams of coal and ironstone are worked under similar conditions, in making a comparison, it would be fallacious to state that the risks in working ironstone mines are more than in working coal mines, because a greater number of lives are lost per 1,000,000 tons raised. Ironstone is more difficult to work, independent of the large proportion of rubbish which requires to be taken out, in some cases greatly exceeding the weight of the ironstone, whereas in working coal seams there is generally sufficient space at a convenient distance underground for stowing purposes, and very little rubbish requires to be drawn to the surface.

The statistics of ironstone mines are yet incomplete, but further experience will probably prove that coal mining is a more hazardous occupation than ironstone mining in proportion to the number employed and the work performed.

For the past year the loss of life from the destructive effects of fire-damp has been considerably reduced; so far this is satisfactory, but a reference to the details of these accidents must convince all of the necessity there is for more stringent and effective measures being observed by those who take upon themselves the responsibility of carrying out the details of underground management.

It frequently happens that the workmen themselves contribute by their recklessness to produce these unfortunate occurrences; but for the past year I do not think that in any case, they could be charged with inattention or neglect for the accidents which occurred of this description.

The preventive measures are well known, and in one form or other, there is no copy of general and special rules but which contains them. No collier should be allowed to enter a pit in the morning till after a strict examination has been made of all the working parts; and if foul air is found to exist in any working places, the workmen should be prevented from entering them till the fire-damp is displaced and the ventilation restored; and until these *simple* but necessary precautions are thoroughly enforced at all undergound works, partial explosions will continue to take place, occasioned by slight accumulations of gas in isolated corners, and resulting in serious personal injury or loss of life, just in proportion to the extent of the accumulation and the nature of it.

The accidents from falls of coal and roof seem nearly stationary, and, excluding fractions, are exactly the average of the last six years.

Two-thirds happened to the workmen while engaged taking down their coal in their working places. I am convinced that management cannot of itself prevent these accidents; much, however, can be done in the way of directing attention to the peculiarities of the mine, and insisting upon proper precautions being practised; for example, such as when working a seam of coal in two divisions, and when the under one is worked in advance, I think it is questionable whether it should be left to the workmen to consider whether the upper division requires support or not, but that they should be made to understand, whenever they require to work under the upper division or roof coal, that wooden supports are indispensable; they are easily set up; they would prevent nine-tenths of such accidents; and, comparatively speaking, it involves no labour in taking them down, in cases where that would be a matter of economy.

In long-wall work, and where the action of the overlying roof is always tending to force down the seam; as soon as a given distance is undermined the workmen should be taught to leave natural "sprags," or introduce "gibs" to secure the coal till the length of holing is completed, and the seam is ready to be taken down.

For the past year shaft accidents have been diminished to a considerable extent; they do not exceed two-thirds of the average of former years; and with, perhaps, two exceptions, they may be termed pure casualties. No shaft is complete unless fitted up with properly constructed guides and covered cages; with such arrangements, and a well appointed bottomer to see the shaft regulations fairly carried out, I am of opinion that accidents in shafts may be still further reduced.

The casualties from miscellaneous causes and on the surface have been of the usual description, with this exception, that one of them was occasioned by the bursting of a boiler, the first accident of the kind that has taken place in this district for the last six years.

Considerable excitement was produced at a small colliery in the neighbourhood of Glasgow by the irruption of a body of water from an abandoned mine in the immediate vicinity, the details of which will be referred to in the proper place.

Where old and abandoned wastes containing water lie situated in the neighbourhood of going works, and where the limits of these works are but indistinctly described or imperfectly known, there is always a certain amount of risk and uncertainty.

In the present case, however, the limit of the old works was correctly delineated upon the colliery plan, and if the well-known precautions, carried out in general practice, when

approaching a waste containing water, had been observed, this unfortunate occurrence would have been prevented.

Before referring more particularly to details of some of the more prominent cases I may remark, that unforeseen events resulting in serious consequences sometimes happen at well arranged and ably managed collieries; and it is a mistake to say, that in all cases accidents happen *only* at ill-managed works.

Now that accidents of a serious kind are, to a certain extent, reported, it would appear that for the past year the proportion of persons seriously injured to those killed were as three to one.

It is not possible to conceive more distressing scenes than are sometimes produced by these painful occurrences; it would be difficult to trace out or form any idea of the real misery they entail upon families and individuals; but some conception may be formed when it is stated, that by the fatal accidents throughout the coal and ironstone mines of this district for the year now ended, 98 children have been left fatherless, and 21 widows unprotected and unprovided for.

No. 2 accident, in schedule 1, *was occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp.*

This accident happened in or near to the deceased's working-place, which he had been engaged driving forward to a "heading," not in course of extension.

It would appear that he had formed a connexion with the "heading" three or four days previous to the accident, and that shortly after this communication had been made the overman and fireman very injudiciously took out the brattice, by which the air had previously been carried to the extreme "rise" of the heading, and the result of this was, a small quantity of fire-damp accumulated between the point where the deceased formed the connexion with the "heading" and the space to the "rise" of it.

The fireman explained that he had cautioned the deceased regarding this accumulation, and pointed out its range and the limit of safety. The result, however, proves the absurdity of attempting to work with an unprotected light in the immediate neighbourhood of fire-damp, and with no other protection than an imaginary line of safety formed by a current of air, changing with the varied conditions of the shaft and airways.

No. 12 *accident, schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by the deceased's cravat getting entangled with the revolving shaft of a small screwing machine, and causing strangulation.*

The deceased was the son of the foreman of blacksmiths at the colliery, and he had been employed about the works, assisting in the smiths' shop and otherwise, for nearly 12 months. On the day of the accident he had been engaged screwing nuts at a small screwing machine, near to the workshops, driven by hand. There was no person close by him at the time the accident happened; but it was evident from the state in which he was afterwards found that it had been occasioned by his cravat getting entangled with the spindle when it was revolving, and being wound round it, he had got stupefied or strangled before the impetus of the fly wheel could be controlled.

The machine is exceedingly simple in construction, easily worked, and entirely under the control of the person engaged at it.

No. 18 *accident, schedule No.* 1, *was occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp.*

I understand that the fireman on the morning of the accident had found the ventilation incomplete. Fire-damp had accumulated in different parts of the working, and was not dislodged by the general ventilation.

The deceased and one of the miners named Kelly had commenced to "waff" out the fire-damp which lay in one of these places; and while in the act of doing so, either the fire-damp which they were in the act of displacing, or gas which the fireman and a collier were clearing out in another part of the mine, a short distance back, came in contact with the deceased and Kelly's unprotected lights, which they had left at a supposed safe distance behind them.

According to the special rules of the colliery, it was the duty of the fireman to examine every working-place, before the workmen were allowed to enter; and "In case firedamp "or other impure air shall be discovered in any working-place, road, or level, the "fireman shall in the first instance clear the same of such impurity, if that can be done "easily, and shall thereupon report to the colliers that the working-places are apparently "safe; but if the impurity cannot be readily or at once cleared out, the colliers shall "not be permitted to enter any such working-places, roads, or levels until the impure "air shall have been by further appliances entirely dispelled," &c.

The pit, or at least part of it, seems to have been in an unworkable state for want of ventilation; and under the circumstances, it was clearly the duty of the fireman to prevent the workmen from entering it; but independent of this, it was reckless and absurd on his part to allow the deceased and a neighbouring workman to be engaged displacing fire-damp in a "room" with their naked lights sitting behind them, while he and one of the colliers were forcing the fire-damp from a working-place, a short distance back, right upon their unprotected lights.

The Procurator Fiscal charged the fireman with a contravention of the 21st special rule of the colliery; a sort of plea was raised, but which the court dealt with as a plea of guilty, and after a suitable admonition a limited fine of 30*s.* was imposed.

One of the owners of the colliery was next charged with a contravention of the first general rule of the statute 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151, in not providing an adequate amount of ventilation in the said pit on the occasion referred to; and after a protracted trial, Sheriff Logie, Airdrie, found the case proven, but limited the fine to 10*l.* The agent for the defence lodged several objections, and the case has been appealed.

No. 20 accident, schedule No. 1, was occasioned by an irruption of water from an abandoned work.

This unfortunate occurrence was occasioned by an irruption of water from an abandoned waste, forming part of the same colliery, and lying near to the going works.

The accompanying sketch shows the position of the "waste" at the time the accident happened, according to plan produced by the owners of the colliery. Referring to it, the workings of the old Sheep-mount pit, abandoned for the last 12 years, are shaded yellow, the workings from the "upper doors of the new Sheep-mount pit are shaded blue, and the Stone mine, situated about three fathoms below the "upper doors" is shaded brown, and marked "Stone Mine."

The workings from the "upper doors" of the new Sheep-mount pit were principally confined to a dook west of the slip marked 27 feet down to west, and the only extension from the "lower doors" was the stone mine. Aitken, one of the deceased, and a man named Develin worked in the stone mine. It appears that shortly before the accident they had been blasting at A, and on discovering that an excess of water was rushing through the openings and crevices in the rock at the face of the mine, they had abandoned their work, and were in the act of being raised by the engine, when, unfortunately, a "hutch," which had been standing near to the pit bottom, was driven by the force of the water between the cage and the side of the shaft, and for some time prevented the cage being raised. Develin scrambled on to the cover of the cage, and kept himself above the water, and was rescued; but Aitken appears to have got jammed between the "hutch" and the cage, and must have been drowned in a few moments after. The water rose rapidly in the shaft, closing up the entrance into the "upper doors," and the highest level it is supposed to have reached in the works was to the point B.

At this time only four persons were engaged in the workings leading off at the "upper doors." They soon discovered their helpless situation, and after being inclosed 112 hours, three of them were safely rescued. It is uncertain whether the boy Fagan was drowned at the pit bottom, by the water closing in upon him unexpectedly, or that in attempting to reach it, he had got entangled with some projecting part of the mine, which cut off or retarded his retreat.

The workings from the old Sheep-mount pit were known to be standing full of water. In nearing this dangerous accumulation it does not appear that the underground manager took the usual and necessary precaution of surveying the mine to know its relative position to these works, or of causing boreholes to be made, as provided by the 15th general rule of the Mine Inspection Act, which, under the circumstances, he was bound to do.

The Procurator Fiscal charged the underground manager with culpable homicide in neglecting to adopt due precautions to prevent the flooding of the workings. The case was tried at the Glasgow Autumn Circuit Court, before the Lord Justice Clerk and a jury. After a lengthened trial the jury found the accused guilty as libelled; but in respect of his good character, they strongly recommended him to the leniency of the Court.

In passing sentence, the Lord Justice Clerk said, "It was painful to him to have to "deal with a charge of such a kind against a person who occupied the position of the "manager of a coal work, and, above all, against one who previous to the unfortunate "occurrence bore a very excellent character. Unfortunately, his duty left him no alter-"native but to pronounce such a sentence as would sufficiently mark the sense which the

" Court entertained of the offence. However, believing that the failure of the panel to " do his duty was merely the result of thoughtlessness, and was not intentional; and that " notwithstanding the apparently reckless manner in which the work was conducted, the " panel believed it possible to carry it through without serious consequences. It was " because he (his lordship) believed that, and because the sentence he would pronounce, " without being severe, would operate as a warning to the panel at all times, and would " show the public that the lives of persons in employment were not to be trifled with, that " he would restrict the sentence to four months' imprisonment."

No. 26 accident, schedule No. 1, by falling down the shaft.

The deceased was a collier, and on the day of the accident I understand that he had gone to his work at the usual hour; but after remaining below for a short time he had requested to be taken up, and on leaving the cage at the surface in the usual way, instead of going *from* the pit, he had unknowingly turned and walked in to the contrary side, from which he was drawn up, and fell to the bottom.

Moveable fences, worked by the cages, are now being slowly introduced; I have frequently drawn attention to them; they are simple and inexpensive, and well adapted to prevent shaft accidents of a similar description.

No. 28 accident, schedule No. 1, explosion of fire-damp.

The sufferer in this case had on the day of the accident left his own working place and gone into a neighbouring workman's room. I understand that he remained there for a short time, eating his bread, and on returning went unknowingly into an intervening place, not in actual course of working and extension, and there ignited a quantity of fire-damp which had collected in it.

It does not appear that the working parts of this colliery were badly ventilated, but it was known to those intrusted with the management that the place not in actual course of extension, and where the accident happened, contained fire-damp.

It was stated that the oversman had placed, on edge, a board across the pavement of the place to prevent any person from going into it; such a precaution might in many cases have had the desired effect; but the result shows *it was no fence*, and if a proper fence had been constructed, say of two wooden rails, placed securely across the entrance, at eighteen inches and three feet from the pavement, it is reasonable to suppose that this unfortunate occurrence would have been prevented.

No. 33 accident, schedule No. 1, explosion of fire-damp.

The deceased was a fireman; it does not appear that he had on any occasion neglected to examine the mines in the morning before the workmen were allowed to enter to their work; but on the day of the accident, and during the working hours, he had gone into a heading not in actual course of extension at the time, and known to contain a small quantity of fire-damp, with his naked light, and caused a slight explosion, by which he was burned, and died from the effects of it a few days after.

No. 35 accident, schedule No. 1, was occasioned by a hutch falling from a mid-working.

There are two seams of coal at present being worked in this pit. The first at 15 fathoms from the surface, and the second at 51 fathoms. The cages work both to the pit-bottom, and when coals require to be put on at the upper seam a signal is made to the surface, and the cage is rested on " folding boards " constructed for that purpose.

I understand that on the day of the accident a drawer, who was engaged to put on the coal at the upper level, had been taking a full hutch towards the shaft, when he either pushed it too far or otherwise allowed it to run into the shaft, where the deceased and three workmen were being drawn up from the lower level on the cage.

There was a check-gate and trap-door near to the shaft at this mid-working, and placed on the road along which the full hutches required to be drawn. If these had been kept shut it is difficult to understand how such an accident could have happened. Mid-workings, however, are always attended with a certain amount of such risk, and the only way to get rid of it is to set apart so much time during each day for drawing the coals from mid-workings, taking care that a grated moveable scaffold is placed over the pit at the time, close enough to prevent any person from falling through it; or to fix a scaffold at the required level, and provide a rope for the sole use of the workmen there engaged.

No. 3 accident, schedule No. 2, was occasioned by the explosion of one of the engine boilers on the surface.

The Procurator Fiscal in this case charged the engineman with culpable homicide, and with culpable violation or neglect of duty; he was tried at the Ayr Circuit Court in September last, by Lord Cowan and a jury, and after a careful examination of witnesses practically acquainted with the working and construction of boilers, and others who proved the state of the boilers and the previous working of them, the jury found the accused guilty as libelled, and his lordship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

No. 5 accident, schedule No. 2, suffocation by gases.

Though the waste connected with this pit is extensive, the workings are now limited and nearly exhausted.

The deceased was fireman, and it would appear that on the morning of the accident he had discovered fire-damp in one of the working places; in company with the oversman he had afterwards endeavoured to dislodge it, and restore the ventilation so as to allow the miners to go to their work.

The current of ventilation at this particular place was conducted in part along the face of the ironstone and partly out the drawing road. The fire-damp lay along the face of the ironstone. Finding they could proceed only a short distance with a safety lamp, they had rashly attempted to travel a few yards in the dark, thinking there might be some interruption, easily removed, which prevented the ventilation from making its usual circuit along the "Cundie" leading back from the wall face.

The presumption is, that the deceased in attempting to travel round the air-course, was suffocated by inhaling the irrespirable gases; and his body was found six hours afterwards, a short distance from where he had abandoned the safety lamp.

The oversman was taken out in a state of unconsciousness, but afterwards recovered.

No. 9 accident, schedule No. 2, was occasioned by an irruption of water from an old waste.

The old workings to the "rise" of this pit had been proved in part by an adjoining working; they were found dry; it was known however that a small portion of the waste, connected with these old works lay to the "dip" of this. There were no plans of the old waste, but the situation of the pit, the range of level course from it, and other details, could have been obtained, near enough for all practical purposes.

The accident was occasioned by one of the walls being driven through upon the old workings at the extreme dip, and where a quantity of water had lodged.

No. 11 accident, schedule No. 2, was occasioned by falling from a mid-working.

There are two seams of ironstone in this pit, the upper at 12 fathoms from the surface, and the lower at 40 fathoms. The deceased was bottomer in the upper seam, and it was his duty to put the hutches upon the cage, and to make the necessary signals. On the day of the accident, the bottomer had placed a loaded hutch on the cage and made the necessary signals for having it drawn up; when shortly after, he pushed forward another full hutch without taking the precaution to know whether the cage had been returned, and fell with it to the bottom of the shaft.

No. 12 accident, schedule No. 2, was occasioned by falling from a mid-working.

In consequence of a dislocation near to the bottom of the pit there are two loading places, the upper being $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms above the other.

The deceased was a drawer, and as the works were near to the pit bottom, and merely preparatory, he drew from both mines. On the day of the accident he had gone in to the high mine to clear away the stuff which had accumulated in his absence; it was only a few yards off the shaft, and it would appear that during the time he had been engaged filling his hutch, the cage had been lowered back to the bottom. On returning with the loaded hutch to the cage, he had not taken the precaution to observe whether it still remained at that level, and pushing forward, he fell with it to the bottom.

Where seams are worked in a shaft at different levels, and where it is sometimes difficult to regulate the quantity from each, it may be convenient to keep the ropes winding both from the bottom. The practice however, is always attended with a certain amount of danger; and in cases where it cannot be avoided, the suggestions referred to in accident No. 35 might be advantageously practised.

Referring to the subject of education, to which you directed my attention in June last, I am of opinion that with few exceptions the means of education is within the reach of every family. In some cases where the colliery is too small to support a teacher, the children may possibly have to travel an inconvenient distance; but I have not learned that in any case the children have to walk more than three miles.

It will always follow that at new works or small ones such exceptions will be found, but the same hardships press less or more upon every family resident in the country, such as farmers' or others who live in detached villages, not sufficiently important to support teachers.

The principal schools in connexion with ironworks and large collieries are generally ably conducted by male and female teachers; and an idea may be formed of the character of the schools in the mining districts here, when it is stated that forty-two of them, connected with the collieries and ironworks, come under the inspection of Government and receive aid from the Privy Council Committee.

Owing to the short time that the provisions of the Act have been in operation, relating to boys between ten and twelve years of age, I do not feel yet prepared to give any definite opinion regarding the real working of it.

I have not observed in many cases that much inducement is given to boys to attend school two days in the week, and to work the other four: such an arrangement, however, is by no means impracticable; but from all I can learn it is not popular. Practically speaking, boys engaged as trappers cannot, unless the managers take some trouble in making the necessary arrangements, attend school two days in the week, and it is doubtful if parents, particularly those who have not been educated themselves, make all the exertions they might make to enable their children to obtain even this limited education.

Employers and general managers seem to have no desire to admit boys into the mines contrary to the terms of the Mine Inspection Act; indeed I cannot see that under any circumstances they have an interest in doing so, and the feeling with employers is that children should be able to read and write before they are sent to work at all.

In isolated cases it may prove a little hard on a family where a boy is turned out of the pit. Shortly since I had occasion to direct attention to one being employed in a mine under the proper age, who could neither read nor write; and on going into the matter, it turned out that the father of the boy had been confined through sickness for a number of weeks, and that the little boy was the only direct support the family had to depend on during the father's illness. Of course such cases may be expected, but on the whole the limited education which the statute in part provides for, of being able to read and write, will be a great boon to the rising generation; and were it not that the influx to the mines, from Ireland, of young fellows from 16 to 20 years of age, many of them uneducated, is so great, the population of the mining districts would soon become generally as intelligent and educated as those employed about any other branch of industry where boys can be usefully employed at an early age.

An educated boy will rarely be found entering the mines at 14 years of age; and generally speaking, many boys after they have been two years engaged underground, would willingly change for some employment on the surface.

The standard therefore of being able to read and write, seems nearly as much as ought to be enforced; and to those who in after life may wish to advance themselves, such an education will place them on the way of self-improvement; it will enable them to take advantage of night school instruction, or to listen with some degree of profit to popular lectures; and now that cheap and excellent books are within reach of every working man, it may be expected that with increased education knowledge will be more generally diffused among the mining population, and that by it new sources of enjoyment will be opened up, enabling them to pass their lonely hours more cheerfully and their social hours more agreeably and instructive.

The School of Mines to which I referred in my last report is still in active operation, and the annual examination took place on the 15th of November last. Referring to the report of committee:—"The number who have entered the school as students since its "commencement, two years ago, is 57. Of these 10 have continued in regular attend- "ance for the whole of the two years, and the total average attendance, although below "what appeared to be promised by the entries, has yet been as high as could have been "reasonably anticipated under the circumstances. About 47 have attended the classes "regularly for periods ranging from six months to two years. The remaining ten seem "either not to have properly commenced their studies at all or to have remained in the "class during a week or two only."

The arrangements for the classes, the scale of fees, and the course of studies remain the same as stated in my last report.

The committee, after pointing out the importance of a knowledge of the subjects taught to every man intrusted with the management of mines, further observe that, "Of those who have attended and availed themselves of the instruction given in the "school at least *eight* have received appointments, either as underground managers or to "other situations of responsibility and trust in connexion with mines and collieries. "All these men, with the exception of one or two, belonged to the class for whom the "benefits of the school were specially intended, namely, working miners."

Considering the nature of this institution, its great value to working men desirous of improving themselves, and the inexpensive manner in which a course of training can be pursued after working hours, it is surprising that a greater number do not take advantage of the boon which has been placed so liberally within the reach of all.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

SCHEDULE No. I.

List of the Fatal Colliery Accidents, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Western District of Scotland, during the Year ended 31st December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Deaths and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Jan. 30	1	Kerse	Patna	Wilson & Co.	William Wilson	Collier	50	Fall of roof at the face	–	1	–	–	–	1
Feb. 4	2	Gartgill	Coatbridge	William Baird & Co.	George Samuel	Ditto	34	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 9	3	Thornton	Kilmarnock	Archibald Finnie	David Wallace	Sinker	35	A "seizing" of the pipes gave way while the deceased was engaged connecting the column of pumps with a lodgment.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 28	4	Eastfield	Rutherglen	Thos. G. Buchanan	John Jackson	Drawer	14	By falling down a "blind" shaft or staple.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	5	Garthamlock	Baillieston	James Panton	Daniel Martin	Collier	44	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mar. 8	6	Campsie Mine	Lennoxtown	Hurlet and Campsie Alum Co.	John Bennie	Drawer	55	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	7	Dreghorn	Irvine	Archibald Kenneth	George Martin	Collier	34	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 30	8	Espieside	Coatbridge	William Baird & Co.	Hugh Kay	Drawer	13	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
Apr. 1	9	Portland	Kilmarnock	Portland Iron Co.	William Kennedy	Bottomer	42	Fall of material in the shaft	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 15	10	Abercorn	Paisley	Merry and Cunningham	Robert Richardson	Collier	21	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	11	Bartonholm No. 3	Kilwinning	William Baird & Co.	Samuel Carr	Drawer	14	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 17	12	Braehead	Baillieston	Charles Tennant & Co.	Robert Clarkson	Ditto	12	His cravat got entangled with the spindle of a screwing machine and caused strangulation.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 27	13	Palacecraig	Airdrie	William Baird & Co.	Owen Buttle	Brusher	29	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
May 6	14	Woodhill	Kilmarnock	Merry and Cunningham	James Stewart	Collier	22	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 8	15	Upper Wellwood	Muirkirk	William Baird & Co.	George Loggie	Ditto	16	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 11	16	Gauchland	Galston	Kinloch Gibb & Co.	William Steven	Drawer	11	Fall of coal	–	1	–	–	–	1
June 19	17	Warrickhill	Dreghorn	Merry and Cunningham	William Spence	Collier	45	Fall of roof	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	18	Bargeddie	Baillieston	Anderson and Young	William Gray	Roadsman	35	Explosion of fire-damp	1	–	–	–	–	1

SCHEDULE I.—List of Fatal Colliery Accidents—*continued.*

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Deaths and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Coal and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
July 9	19	Eglinton -	Kilwinning -	Archibald Kenneth -	Thomas Mackay -	Drawer -	13	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 16	20	Kelvinside -	Glasgow - -	Montgomerie and Fleming	Alexander Aitken	Miner -	47	Inundation from an adjoining waste.	–	–	–	1	–	2
					Henry Fagan -	Labourer -	17	Ditto ditto - - -	–	–	–	1	–	
Aug. 1	21	Stevenson -	Stevenson -	Merry and Cunningham -	Robert Wilson -	Pitheadman	23	Fell down the shaft when foolishly attempting to cross it on a plank.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 3	22	Enterkine -	Ayr - - -	J. T. Gordon - - -	John Stewart -	Ditto -	23	Getting entangled with the pumping crank of the engine.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 19	23	Hurlford -	Kilmarnock -	Allan Gilmour & Co. -	Allan Syme - -	Collier -	32	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 23	24	Towerlands -	Irvine - -	John Watt - - -	Andrew Strachan -	- - -	14	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 27	25	Westmuir -	Glasgow - -	Robert Gray & Co. -	Charles Findlay -	- - -	15	Got crushed by the beam of the pumping engine.	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ „	26	Titwood -	Pollockshaws -	Sir John Maxwell - -	John Cumming -	Collier -	45	Walked into the shaft unknowingly from the surface.	–	–	1	–	–	1
Sept. 17	27	Gartgill - -	Coatbridge -	William Baird & Co. -	Robert Henan -	Ditto -	46	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 26	28	Gartsherrie -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	James McGaffery -	Ditto -	40	Explosion of fire-damp - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Oct. 17	29	Govan - -	Glasgow - -	William S. Dixon - -	Thomas Dick -	Ditto -	33	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	30	Bonnyton -	Kilmarnock -	Merry and Cunningham -	William Lindsay -	Ditto -	45	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nov. 29	31	Stonelaw -	Rutherglen -	John R. Reid - -	James McJones -	Ditto -	61	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dec. 5	32	HeatheryKnowe	Baillieston -	Blochairn Iron Co. - -	John Waller -	Sinker -	40	A stone fell from the side of the shaft.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ „	33	East Thornton	Kilmarnock -	Archibald Finnie - -	Daniel Frew -	Fireman -	24	Explosion of fire-damp - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
„ 9	34	Campsie Mine -	Lennoxtown -	Hurlet & Campsie Alum Co.	William Gallacher	Collier -	44	Fall of coal - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 12	35	Craigie - -	Ayr - - -	Robert Brown - -	George Dunlop -	Ditto -	60	By a hutch falling down the shaft from an upper working.	–	–	1	–	–	1
„ 27	36	Bartonholm No. 3	Kilwinning -	William Baird & Co. -	Charles George -	Ditto -	60	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
									4	21	7	2	3	37

SCHEDULE No. II.

List of the Fatal Accidents in Ironstone Mines, and Loss of Life arising therefrom, in the Western District of Scotland, during the Year ended 31st December 1861.

Date.	No. of Accidents.	Name of Colliery.	Where situate.	Owners' Names.	Persons killed.	Occupation.	Age.	Cause of Deaths and Remarks.	Number of Lives Lost.					
									Explosions.	Falls of Iron-stone and Roof.	In Shafts.	Miscellaneous.	Above ground.	Total.
1861.														
Mar. 6	1	Braehead -	Cumnock - -	William Baird & Co. -	John Copeland -	Miner -	21	Fall of ironstone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	2	Dixon - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	Patrick Monachan	Ditto -	27	Fall of ironstone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ 22	3	Braehead -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	John Clark - -	Fire-boy -	15	Boiler bursting - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	2
„ „		- - -	- - - -	- - - -	John Hanning -	Labourer -	—	Ditto - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	
„ 29	4	Drummillan -	Denny - -	Ditto - - - -	Michael Campbell	Miner -	55	By a fall of stone in a sinking pit -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Apr. 30	5	Palace Craig No. 2	Airdrie - -	Ditto - - - -	Joseph Paterson -	Fireman -	29	Suffocated by going into a body of fire-damp.	–	–	–	1	–	1
May 16	6	Greenbank -	Dalry - -	Merry and Cunningham -	John Ronalds -	Drawer -	33	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
„ „	7	Palace Craig No. 3	Airdrie - -	William Baird & Co. -	James Miles -	Miner -	17	Fall of ironstone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
June 6	8	Kilbirnie No. 29	Dalry - -	Merry and Cunningham -	John Douglas -	Ditto -	33	Fall of roof - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
ug. 8	9	Drummillan -	Denny - -	William Baird & Co. -	George McCaully	Ditto -	18	Inundation from an old waste -	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ 23	10	Possil - -	Glasgow - -	Wilsons & Co. - -	John Craig - -	Ditto -	23	Fall of ironstone - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Oct. 31	11	Faskine - -	Airdrie - -	William Baird & Co. -	John McIlvane -	Bottomer -	46	Fell from a mid-working - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Nov. 12	12	Todhill - -	Dalry - -	Ditto - - - -	William Sharpe -	Drawer -	46	Fell from a mid-working - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
									–	6	3	2	2	13

Mr. Morton's Report.

REPORT of the WORKING of the ACT for the REGULATION and INSPECTION of MINES (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.), in YORKSHIRE, for the Year ending 31st December 1861, by CHARLES MORTON, Esq.

SIR, Wakefield, March 1862.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you, for your information and consideration, my Report as an Inspector of Mines, for the year ending the 31st December 1861.

Under the old Inspection Acts (now repealed) my annual Reports and lists of fatal accidents referred specially to casualties that occurred in coal mines; and did not include or particularize the accidents which happened in ironstone mines, and in experimental or trial shafts, technically termed "new sinking pits."

The existing Inspection Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) has a much wider range of operation; and affects not only collieries, but such ironstone mines of the coal-measures as are worked in connexion with coal, or with disused or exhausted collieries; and also extends to shafts in the course of being sunk, and levels in the course of being driven for commencing or opening mines.

The tabular list of fatal accidents attached to this Report, therefore, sets forth the loss of life sustained in all and each of the several branches of mining industry just alluded to; and hence the aggregate of deaths recorded in the list seems at first sight to be considerably greater than usual.

Such, however, is not the fact; for, on deducting the mortality in ironstone mines and "new sinking pits,"—which was not specified in my former annual Reports,—I find that the deaths in collieries during last year were 55, against 50 in the year 1860, and 63 in the year 1859.

Although the loss of life in the coal mines of Yorkshire, in 1861, was unhappily rather heavier than that of 1860, it is yet consoling to know that it is 31 per cent less than the average coal-mining mortality of the previous 10 years in this county.

It is also gratifying to observe, that although the number of working collieries in Yorkshire has augmented during the last 11 years from 260 to 390, (being an increase of 50 per cent.); and although the annual production of coal during the same period has advanced from $6\frac{3}{4}$ millions to $9\frac{1}{4}$ millions of tons, (being an increase of 37 per cent.); yet the number of deaths has diminished from 106 in the year 1851, to 55 in the year 1861, (being a decrease of 48 per cent.)

It appears from a Parliamentary Return printed by order of the House of Commons on the 6th ultimo, that the average quantity of coal raised (to each life lost) in the British coal mines, since the system of Inspection commenced, has been about 67,500 tons; whilst in the Yorkshire district, the same Return shows that (for each life lost) 97,920 tons of coal have been raised; and during the four years ending 31st December last, the average product of coal, for each life lost in the Yorkshire collieries, has been above 160,000 tons.

From the before-mentioned Parliamentary paper, and Mr. Robert Hunt's useful and comprehensive mineral statistics, I am enabled to state further, that although my district contains more than one-eighth of the whole number of coal mines in Great Britain, and has contributed at least an eighth of the total tonnage of coal produced in this island since the year 1850, yet its proportion of fatal colliery accidents, when compared with the coal-mining mortality of the kingdom, falls short of one-eleventh.

Remembering the dreadful explosion at Warren Vale, near Rotherham, and the still more terrible explosion at Lundhill, near Barnsley, it will perhaps be difficult to believe that Yorkshire is one of the safest of our colliery districts.

Nevertheless, the figures in the Parliamentary Return (already quoted) prove, that when the lives lost in 10 years are contrasted with the quantities of coal drawn, there are only four Inspection districts out of the 12 which exhibit more favourable results; namely, the South Durham, West Scotland, East Scotland, and Midland.

I beg leave to announce with satisfaction and thankfulness, that the Yorkshire mines have not been visited by any very appalling or devastating calamity (as regards loss of life) during the past year; but I have still abundant reason to regret, that by the lamentable occurrence of 65 separate accidents, 69 unfortunate persons were killed; that is to say, at the collieries there were 55 deaths; at the ironstone mines there were seven deaths; and in experimental or trial shafts (usually called "new sinking pits") there were seven other deaths.

The following analysis of this grievous loss of life will serve to show the principal causes which gave rise to it.

Causes of Death.	Number of Separate Accidents.	Number of Deaths.
Explosion of fire-damp and suffocation by gases	8	11
Explosion of gunpowder	6	6
Tumbling down shafts	7	8
Struck by falling substances in shafts	5	5
Crushed in or at the bottom of shafts	1	1
Roof falling in the mines	18	18
Coal or other mineral falling in the mines	13	13
Run over or crushed by corves in the mines	5	5
Water bursting into the mines	—	—
Ropes and chains breaking	1	1
Machinery	—	—
Boilers bursting	—	—
Incidental causes	1	1
Total	65	69

The sacrifice of human life occasioned by the prevalence of noxious gases in mines, was smaller last year than it was in either of the two preceding years; and I have again to inform you, that in every fatal case of explosion, the gas was kindled either by the imprudent use of naked lights, or by the indiscriminate blasting of coal with gunpowder.

The mortal injuries originating from falls of roof and other mineral in the underground roads and working places of collieries and ironstone pits, are still so numerous as to demand the most earnest attention and careful vigilance of agents and their subordinate officers; with a view to inculcate, and (if needful) even to enforce greater caution on the part of the labourers.

It is my painful duty to relate that the unexpected ignition of gunpowder in mines has caused not less than six deaths in the twelve months. These are chiefly attributable to the indiscreet use of iron rammers (instead of copper or wooden ones) when preparing "shots," and to the dangerous practice of drilling out "shots" which had missed fire.

The fatal casualties that have happened in shafts, are mainly owing to imperfections in and improper working of the drawing machinery; to a disregard of established signals; and to neglect of the General Rule which requires that the sides of shafts shall be securely cased or lined.

Other fatal misfortunes mentioned in the tabular list at the end of this Report, deserve and will receive more detailed notice in the following pages; and it is desirable and necessary that the particular circumstances attending each of the most important accidents, should be recorded and published, in order that judicious measures may be devised and adopted to prevent similar disasters in future.

I now proceed to execute this disagreeable, though (I trust) useful and beneficial task.

Accident No. 1 *in the Tabular List.*

Falling down Mr. Waud's "sinking pit" at Brownmoor, near Leeds.

Early in the morning of new year's day, John Greenough and two other miners were directed to go down this shaft on a wooden cradle or platform, which was suspended from the end of the pit-rope; and at the first movement of the engine, the crank suddenly broke; when the rope, the cradle, and the three unfortunate persons descended with frightful velocity to the bottom. Greenough marvellously escaped, but his companions were killed.

According to custom and to the Special Rules, the engineman and banksman ought to have run *the rope and a loaded tub* twice up and down the pit, for the purpose of ascer-

taining the condition of the drawing apparatus and tackle, before the miners went down; but this simple and easy precaution was forgotten on that unlucky morning, although the engine had been quite motionless for 12 hours, during which an intense frost prevailed; and therefore it was more than usually needful for the men in charge of the machinery carefully to examine it, and to test its safety.

There was but one rope on the drum, and it had no counterbalance; consequently, when the crank failed, the "brake" was the only resource left for arresting or retarding the rapid and violent descent of the cradle and its ill-fated occupants.

The engineman instantly applied the "brake;" but the smooth ice that thinly coated the rubbing surfaces, rendered it for the moment practically useless.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," but they strongly censured the engineman (John Ward) and the banksman (John Simpson) for having disobeyed the Special Rules.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State, I subsequently prosecuted both these persons before the Leeds magistrates, who fined each of the offenders 20*s*. and costs.

Accident No. 2 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of fire-damp at the Low Moor Iron Company's Oakenshaw Colliery, near Bradford.

The deceased miner (Matthew Dinsley) by his folly and insubordination, caused his own and a poor boy's death.

His working place was ventilated by air pipes, and was approaching "old hollows," which were suspected to contain inflammable gas.

The underground-viewer's deputy *had recommended* Dinsley to be cautious in striking through, and to use safety lamps; but the unfortunate though foolish man slighted these warnings. He holed into the old works soon afterwards, naked lights were close at hand, and the fire-damp flowing through the aperture immediately ignited.

On further investigation it was discovered, that he had actually stuffed his clothes into the end of the air-pipe, to avoid the trivial and temporary inconvenience of being in a draught; and by so doing, he stopped the ventilation when it was most needed.

It transpired on the other hand, that the deputy (John Newby) had *not positively ordered* safety lamps to be used and naked lights excluded; and he omitted to stop the collier even when he saw him disregarding the prudent hint which had been given.

There was also great laxity in the supervision and discipline of the mine, for which the underground-viewer (Squire Beanland) was blameable; and his employers deservedly caused him to pay a penalty of 5*l*. for his neglect.

With a laudable anxiety to improve the management of, and to prevent dangerous accidents in their pits, which are more than 50 in number, the Low Moor Iron Company have published, and their servants have accepted the following Regulations:—

"First. To insure stricter attention by underground stewards to the safety of the persons employed in our mines, we deem it necessary to make a Regulation that, whenever gross neglect of an order, or of a General Rule or Special Rule is proved against a steward, a penalty not exceeding 5*l*. will be inflicted on him. The fines will be given to a public charity; and they will not necessarily exempt the offender from such legal proceedings as the Inspector of Mines may institute for neglect of the Act of Parliament. To encourage the utmost attention by underground stewards to their duties, we further propose to give an annual reward of 10*l*. to each steward who has so managed his pits during the year, that no loss of life or serious personal injury has occurred from any cause over which he had control."

"Second.—Any miner, underground labourer, or other person (except the deputy appointed to examine the lamps) found with his safety lamp unlocked, or having a key or other instrument to open the lamp, will be fined the sum of 3*l*.; and such fines will be given to a public charity."

Accident No. 4 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of fire-damp in Bedford and Co's. Dean Hall Colliery, near Leeds.

In this instance, the unlucky sufferer (John Kaye) was unwisely permitted by the deputy to work with a naked light at the edge of a "goaf," and near to a large fault or dislocation of the strata; from which and from falls of roof in the "goaf," inflammable gas might at any time be suddenly liberated: therefore safety lamps ought to have been used.

At the moment of the explosion, Kaye, who had carelessly stuck his candle on a prop close to the "goaf," was in the act of throwing some rubbish into the "goaf;" the effect was, to drive out upon the candle a part of the gas that lodged there; and instantly the whole volume burst into flames, which burnt one poor fellow fatally and another partially.

I earnestly recommended the owners of the mine to introduce locked safety lamps; and they promised to do so.

Accident No. 5 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of fire-damp at Thorp and Co.'s North Gawber Colliery, near Barnsley.

Three unfortunate men were burnt on this occasion; two of whom died, and the third recovered.

The disaster arose from one of the three miners entering the "goaf" with a lighted candle, which kindled some gas that had been unexpectedly set free by a fall of roof in the Thick Coal.

Nearly all the terrible explosions in the Barnsley district have arisen from the presence of naked lights in this seam of coal; and a recurrence of them can only be averted by the united influence of powerful ventilation, strict discipline, and the best safety lamps.

Accident No. 6 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of gunpowder at Smith and Co.'s Rockwell Colliery, near Bradford.

A luckless lad, named Dixon, was tempted to play with some gunpowder, which had been improperly left exposed in one of the underground roads; his lighted candle fell upon the powder, and he died from the fearful blast which ensued.

I found that the requirements of the law were so flagrantly set at nought by the owners of this mine, that I was authorized by the Secretary of State to prosecute them for several of their delinquencies.

The defendants had neglected to give notice to the Secretary of State, and the Inspector, concerning the above-mentioned accident; they had not published the General Rules contained in the Mining Act; they had left entirely unfenced the top of the air-pit; they had allowed the air-ways to become so contracted as to be only half the size prescribed by the Special Rules, and consequently the working places were very short of air, and were much infested with choke-damp; and the safety of the ropes and tackling connected with the drawing pit, was not tested in a morning before the men and boys went down.

For each of these five transgressions, the Bradford magistrates inflicted a fine of 4*l.* and costs; or in default of payment, one month's imprisonment for each offence;—the total amount of penalties and costs being about 23*l.*

It is due to the defendants to add, that they afterwards expressed their sorrow; and promised to remedy not only the complaints just mentioned, but also to repair the casing or lining of the pits, to increase the ventilation, and in other respects to amend the condition and management of the mine.

Accident No. 10 in the Tabular List.

Fall of stone in the shaft at Messr's Jowett's Eastfield Colliery, near Sheffield.

A portion of the sides of this shaft had not been thoroughly cased or lined, because the agent thought that the natural strata of hard stone were safe under ordinary circumstances.

The fatal event now under review must, however, have convinced him that he had erred in judgment; for although the cage in which the deceased boy ascended was shielded by an iron cover, the detached stone that fell, struck the cage so forcibly as to fracture the cover and the poor lad's head.

There can be little doubt that it is penurious and bad engineering,—and eventually it will be found to be false economy,—to leave the sides of pits thus unprotected.

I urgently advised Messrs. Jowett effectually to line their shafts either with brick walling or wooden sheeting, and to put stronger covers on their cages.

Accident No. 12 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of fire-damp at Messrs. Haigh's Gawthorpe Colliery, near Dewsbury.

The underground viewer sent (with a naked light) his own son to cut through a thin pillar of coal from one "heading" into another; which, being unventilated, contained inflammable gas.

As soon as a small opening was made from the first "heading" to the second, the fire-damp in the latter ignited at the unfortunate young man's candle, and he was mortally burnt.

The underground viewer (James Broad) alleged that he was not cognizant of the gas being there; but he might have known, if (according to the Special Rules) he had gone to look. The place had not been examined for some days prior to the explosion.

These "headings" were alongside a fault or dislocation of the strata, and were therefore likely to be troubled either with fire-damp, or black-damp, or a mixture of both. Consequently, it was proper and necessary that they should have been artificially ventilated by brattices or air-pipes, and carefully watched; and these precautions were of course still more needful where naked lights and blasting of coal were permitted.

Messrs. Haighs, the owners of the mine, gave me a pledge that such ignorance, incompetence, and inattention as were here manifested, should forthwith terminate

Accident No. 16 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of roof in Pope & Co.'s Altofts Colliery, near Normanton.

Two little brothers, one of whom had been only a few days employed in a pit, were dreadfully crushed beneath a huge stone that fell from the roof of the mine; the result being the death of the younger lad.

These accidents are generally owing to deficiency of timber, or to want of experience in using it, or to indifference as to whether props are requisite, or to erroneous judgment concerning the soundness (or otherwise) of the strata, or to a dangerous and often fatal delay in fixing timber where it is absolutely necessary.

The propping of underground roads and working-places is sometimes neglected until the roof falls, and kills or cripples the miners.

The misfortune at Altofts Colliery happened in a tramway-siding seven feet wide; and there were no props to support the roof for a distance of 80 yards, although the measures were said to be somewhat disturbed, and therefore were more liable to fall.

After long consideration and much diversity of opinion as to who was responsible for this dereliction of duty, the Coroner's jury arrived at a verdict of "accidental death."

Accidents No. 17, 24, 27, 31, *and* 64, *in the Tabular List.*

These deadly injuries were inflicted by the unlooked-for explosion of gunpowder.

No. 17 occurred in Earl Fitzwilliam's Tankersley ironstone pit, near Barnsley; where a thoughtless lad went stealthily with a candle during dinner hour, and opened the lid of a gunpowder barrel. In so doing he blew up the entire contents.

No. 24 took place in a "sinking pit" belonging to the Thrybergh Hall Coal Company, near Rotherham; where a man, who ought to have known better, imprudently drilled out a "shot" that had missed fire; and the charge of powder was ignited by a spark from the chisel.

No. 27, which happened at Barber & Co.'s Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley; and No. 31, at Micklethwaite & Co.'s Wrenthorpe Colliery, near Wakefield; and No. 64, at Earl Fitzwilliam's Park Gate Colliery, near Rotherham, were casualties arising from the unsafe practice of ramming "shots" with iron rammers, by which sparks were struck that prematurely kindled the powder.

With a view to warn and deter heedless miners from these hazardous experiments, the following Special Rule has been established: "No person shall take blasting powder "into the mine in large quantities, or leave it exposed, or in a dangerous manner, or use "it carelessly. Powder must be enclosed in cartridges, or in a flask or horn, and a "'shot' that has missed fire, must not be drilled out."

I have proposed the use of rammers made of copper (or of hard wood and hooped with copper at the ends) when preparing "shots" for blasting stone or coal; and I am glad to say that the suggestion is being to some extent acted upon.

Accident No. 18 *in the Tabular List.*

Fall of coal in Mr. Leather's Waterloo Colliery, near Leeds.

The ill-fated but self-willed man (Joseph Lunn) was a victim to his own disregard of the Special Rules, and of orders given to him by the deputy.

He was undermining a great mass of coal, and he knowingly omitted to set "sprags"

or short props for its temporary support; the result was, that it suddenly dropped and buried him under its fearfully crushing weight.

Such deplorable examples of fatal obstinacy are unhappily but too common; and although some of the miserable deaths and frightful wounds caused by falls of coal and roof are attributable to inexperience, carelessness, or stubbornness on the part of miners; and whilst others are traceable to unskilfulness, relaxed vigilance, dilatoriness, or neglect on the part of their superiors; there are still very many that may be and ought to be foreseen and prevented by the combined exercise of better education, ordinary intelligence, reasonable obedience, salutary discipline, temperate firmness, diligent attention, vigorous promptitude, and judicious management.

Accident No. 21 in the Tabular List.

Overwinding at the Darfield Main Coal Company's Colliery, near Barnsley.

By this grievous mishap a poor lad, named Taylor, was killed, and three men were seriously injured.

The pit was 335 yards deep, being the deepest in Yorkshire; and it was worked by a powerful drawing engine.

The four unfortunate miners were being pulled up the shaft by one rope, while a heavily loaded cage was being lowered from the surface by the other.

The latter in its descent attained such velocity, that notwithstanding the application of the "brake" by the engineman, the rapidly ascending cage (with the persons in it) was dragged over the pit-pulleys and dashed through the roof of the engine-house.

The mechanical effect of sending down a *loaded cage* at the moment when the miners were coming up, was, greatly to accelerate their speed, and weaken the command of the engineman over the machinery.

The hanger-on at the bottom of the pit ought not to have allowed persons to ascend in one cage, if he had known that heavy weights were about to descend in the other; and on the contrary, the banksman on the surface ought not to have sent down the heavy weights, if he had known that persons were about to come up.

But there seems to have been a mistake or misunderstanding relative to the signals; because the signalling apparatus was defective and not completed, though the owners of the colliery had furnished to the agent all the requisite materials.

The Coroner's jury, whilst they attached great blame to Richard Pease, the agent; John Parker, the engineman; George Smith, the banksman; and Bingley Swallow, the hanger-on; returned a verdict of "accidental death."

The Secretary of State afterwards authorized me to prosecute the agent at the Barnsley Court-house.

The other delinquents would also have been brought to justice; but as the agent had not fully established the Special Rules, legal proceedings could not in this instance have been successful against the workmen.

The charges laid and proved against the agent, were, for having neglected to provide proper signals, and to fence the fly-wheel of the engine, as required by General Rules 7 and 14 of the Act of Parliament.

The presiding magistrates commented on the great importance to the mining community of a strict observance of the law; and they fined the defendant 6*l.* and costs for the offences of which he had been guilty.

Accident No. 29 in the Tabular List.

Fall of stone in Messrs. Unwin and Co.'s "Sinking Pit," at Brightside, near Sheffield.

The deceased (Jeremiah Buckley) undertook to sink and wall this new shaft; but he and his comrades had left uncased a length of 17 yards at the bottom; and they were commencing to wall this portion, when a lump of stone fell from the unprotected strata, and inflicted a death-blow on poor Buckley's head.

Such calamitous events fully demonstrate the imprudence and risk of unnecessarily postponing the needful operations to make secure the sides of all pits.

Accident No. 30 in the Tabular List.

Breaking of a round iron wire pit-rope, at the Low Moor Iron Company's Wibsey Iron-stone Mine, near Bradford.

The unfortunate man (John Illingworth) was descending the shaft with a lot of bulky materials loosely (and contrary to Rule) put into the same cage; and it is

not improbable that some of the material projecting out of the cage, had, for a moment or two, wedged the latter against the pit-side, and had thus caused the wire rope to slacken; but immediately afterwards the cage got free, and suddenly dropped; the effect being to produce a violent jerk which snapped the rope, and the cage and its contents were precipitated to the bottom.

The banksman violated the Special Rules when he allowed Illingworth to take with him in the cage the bulky materials alluded to; and it was also shown that the underground-viewer and his deputies had not kept sufficient clearance in the shaft to admit of the cage passing safely up and down.

For these acts of neglect the following fines were levied; namely, 40*s.* on John Holden, the underground-viewer; 20*s.* on Thomas Hardy, a deputy; 10*s.* on Richard Dickinson, a deputy; and 10*s.* on Jonathan Thomas, the banksman.

Accident No. 34 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of fire-damp at Mr. Day's Mount Osborne Colliery, near Barnsley.

This disaster occurred in the Thick Coal; about a score of persons were more or less burnt or injured thereby, and one poor lad died from the suffocating influence of the insidious after-damp.

At a distance of about 90 yards from the bottom of the shaft, there was an old "goaf" partially ventilated, and bounded on one of its sides by a large fault or dislocation in the strata.

At a distance of about 80 yards from the shaft, and alongside the principal air-way, there was a small excavation (called a tool-cabin); one end of which was divided from the air-way by a door, and the other end was separated from the old "goaf" by a dirt-stopping which was not tight.

At the appointed hour on the morning of June 26th, about 130 men and boys descended the pit with naked lights. Expecting that all was safe, one of the labourers proceeded to open as usual the door of the cabin to obtain some tools; and quickly the inflammable gas took fire at his candle.

The *working places* had been examined, and were pronounced well ventilated and free from gas before the miners went down; but the actual condition of the old "goaf" was at the time unknown, as it had not been visited for a period of four or five days previously, when it was said to be clear of fire-damp.

A subsequent search, however, discovered that in the interval, and most likely during the night preceding the explosion, a great fall of roof occurred in this "goaf," and brought with it a quantity of gas; which filled the "goaf" and passed through the loose dirt-stopping into the tool-cabin.

Such sudden falls are very frequent in the Barnsley Thick Coal, and they are often accompanied by a copious influx of fire-damp; consequently, naked lights ought to be excluded from the mines where similar phenomena prevail.

I took the opportunity to renew a recommendation that I formerly offered to the manager at Mount Osborne, relative to the use of safety lamps (in lieu of candles) at this colliery; and I further advised him to isolate, as far as practicable, the ventilation of the "goaf" where the inflammable gas burst in; and not to allow the fire-damp generated there to mingle with the air passing onward to the remote and working parts of the mine.

Accident No. 37 in the Tabular List.

Falling out of the cage at the bottom of Messrs. Charlesworth's Rothwell Haigh Pit, near Leeds.

The deceased (Benjamin Taylor) was killed by the engineman's inattention to or misunderstanding of the established signals; and it is really lamentable that so many serious bodily injuries should be sustained through such heedless blundering.

The engineman lowered to the pit-bottom the cage containing Taylor and four other persons. He then left the engine for a moment; and on his return, he hastily (and without waiting for the signal "to go on,") drew up the cage whilst Taylor was getting out of it. The result was, that the poor fellow tumbled head first on some iron plates, and fractured his skull.

This misconduct on the part of the engineman (William Baxter) was afterwards punished by a fine of 40*s.*, which was paid to poor Taylor's family.

Accident No. 43 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of fire-damp at Craik and Co.'s East Gawber Colliery, near Barnsley.

This painful event is worthy of particular notice, because of the grievous and unnecessary loss of life and property which it involved.

Soon after the horrible catastrophe at Lundhill in 1857, I persuaded the owners of East Gawber Colliery, which was but moderately ventilated, to prohibit naked lights and indiscriminate blasting of coal in their pits; and they continued for a while to follow this wholesome advice.

Unfortunately, however, the same mistaken prejudice and short-sighted economy which had rejected safety lamps at Lundhill, and thereby produced such awful calamities at that colliery, again became paramount at East Gawber, and wrought very mischievous consequences for Messrs. Craik and Co. and their servants, in 1861.

By degrees, and for the sake of cheapness, the use of safety lamps was unwisely abandoned; candles were generally re-introduced; and gunpowder was employed as freely and imprudently as ever.

The natural result was, that apparently unimportant flashes and faint explosions of inflammable gas gradually became more frequent and less thought of.

On different days during the last week of July 1861, two such ignitions of fire-damp were produced in a "heading," by blasting the coal;—the first did no damage, but the second set fire to the Barnsley Thick Bed; and two valuable lives were sacrificed and others jeopardized in the abortive attempt to arrest the flames. With a view to check the spread of the fire to adjoining parts of the mine, the underground-viewer (Mark Ward) and his deputy (John Warhurst) commenced building a couple of stoppings, to exclude air from the burning mass; and whilst thus engaged, another explosion occurred which burnt them so severely as to cause their death.

Similar efforts were also made by other adventurous persons to erect stoppings, in order to prevent air from feeding the increased conflagration; but these efforts were frustrated by still more forcible explosions, which blew out the brick-work and knocked down the courageous builders.

The injured persons and the horses were then speedily brought to the surface; the mine was abandoned; and the mouths of two of the shafts, (namely, the water-pumping pit and the coal-drawing pit,) were covered as tightly as possible; leaving open the top of the upcast or furnace shaft, situated about 340 yards to the rise of the other two pits.

Explosive shocks were felt aboveground twelve hours afterwards, but they were not strong enough to remove the shaft coverings.

In a day or two, the top of the upcast pit was closed, with the exception of a wooden pipe seven inches square, which was used for observing the temperature and chemical qualities of the gases and other matter evolved.

These were fire-damp, coal-gas, tarry vapours, and steam, with a slight admixture of pale smoke which soon vanished.

In the course of three weeks, the heat at 120 yards deep, decreased from 84° to 58°; the smell of tar abated; the watery vapour was less in quantity; but the peculiar odour of coal-gas was still perceptible in the fire-damp that issued from the pipe and from joints in the masonry; the shafts and underground works being mainly charged with inflammable gases.

The utmost watchfulness was therefore requisite to banish naked lights of every kind from the pit-tops; and even the boiler fires had to be screened.

Notwithstanding all these sinister indications, some of the owners were impatient to have the mine at work again; and after a period of 32 days from the first breaking out of the fire, two of the shafts were uncovered; leaving the pumping pit closed at the bottom by the water which had designedly and cautiously been left there.

Meanwhile, I had asked for and received a promise that no man's life should be hazarded by sending him below the surface, until the expiration of a week; during which time it was hoped that air might be harmlessly passing through and clearing the subterranean works.

The absolute necessity for this stipulation was very soon demonstrated. The shaft coverings had been off half an hour, only, when a slight explosion was felt, and another and similar shock followed almost immediately.

Strenuous though unavailing exertions were now put forth to replace the covering on the top of the drawing pit; but a third and violent explosion blew up all the materials,

and dismayed the anxious spectators; while dense clouds of black smoke burst from the mouth of the upcast pit.

In less than four hours after the first uncovering, any attempt to close again the top of the drawing shaft became impossible; and therefore it was determined to block the bottom of it by throwing down earth and rubbish from the pit-hill.

This labour went on without intermission until next day, when the rapid issue of black smoke ceased at the upcast pit, and was succeeded by a slow discharge of brown smoke and light-coloured vapour, which also disappeared in three or four days, and the fury of the underground flames became subdued.

Luckily, the bottom of the pumping shaft had been kept tightly sealed with water; otherwise, the colliery might have been ruined by the fierceness and magnitude of this obstinate fire.

My previous experience of such accidents, elsewhere, enabled me to suggest, that the numerous explosions which had thus been going on at East Gawber, had probably kindled a series of fires in various parts of the mine; and that their highly heated embers could not with safety be again exposed to the action of air until after the lapse of several months.

It was therefore decided at the joint recommendation of Mr. John Brown, colliery viewer, and myself, (Mr. Edwin Booth, one of the owners, fully concurring), that the mine should remain closed for a considerable time; during which the pit-tops should be covered, as before; and the water allowed further to accumulate underground, so as more completely to shut out air, and to submerge and quench (within certain limits) the burning matter.

Accordingly, about Christmas, the water had attained a depth of 15 or 16 yards in the pumping shaft; representing a rise of water in the mine to an extent of perhaps 250 yards above the main levels.

In the interval betwixt the end of August 1861 and the beginning of March 1862, the temperature at 120 yards deep in the upcast pit, gradually receded from 70° to 54°; and the tarry and watery vapours, (which for the first two months escaped so plentifully from the pipe at the top of that pit, along with coal-gas, carbonic acid gas, and fire-damp,) very much abated.

The smell of coal-gas remained for many weeks; and at all times, large quantities of fire-damp ascended.

To such a dangerous degree did combustible gas from below prevail at the surface, that no fires or lights, except the boiler fires and locked Stephenson's safety lamps, could be permitted.

But even these wise and well-observed arrangements were defeated in February, by an accidental spark from the blow of a mason's hammer, that ignited the gas at the upcast pit-top; from which flames instantly arose to a height of several feet, and continued to burn for many hours, when they suddenly died out.

Since January in the present year, the engines have been gradually lifting the water; a 14 feet ventilating fan, to be driven by steam power, has been erected near the top of the upcast shaft, for the purpose of extracting the noxious gases and of airing the mine; and I am of opinion, that before next July, the underground works will be re-opened, and re-occupied by coal hewers.

Accident No. 44 in the Tabular List.

Suffocation by black-damp in Mr. Kitson's Bunker Hill Colliery, near Dewsbury.

The ill-fated boy (Thomas Brook) improperly trespassed from the main tramway into an abandoned excavation, where carbonic acid gas had unexpectedly collected; and he never returned alive.

The entrance had been partly barricaded by a dirt-stopping, which the lad crept over; and the accumulation of black-damp was owing to the neglect of some person unknown, who carelessly left open a door during the night, and the air-current thus got diverted from its right course.

Accident No. 52 in the Tabular List.

Explosion of fire-damp at Hall and Co.'s High Royd Colliery, near Barnsley.

The unfortunate man (George Allatt) and his assistant (William Barraclough) were severely burnt in the Thick Coal, through the shameful misconduct of the underground-

viewer (James Herbert), who disregarded not only General Rules and Special Rules, but the commonly recognized maxims of prudential management in "fiery" mines.

Some of the working places had been for weeks together so full of inflammable gas in a morning, that the colliers at great personal risk—naked lights being close at hand—were obliged to beat out the fire-damp with their jackets, before they could begin their own accustomed labour.

Sometimes this beating out of gas had to be repeated in the afternoon, because the places became dangerous during the cessation from active work at dinner-hour.

Neither brattices nor air-pipes were rightly applied; even in very hazardous positions the men and boys were but scantily provided with safety lamps; and these were never locked.

The ventilation of several "fiery" portions of the mine wholly depended on a single tarpaulin-sheet, or on a single door; though the inadvertent leaving open of either might have produced disastrous consequences.

The ventilating furnace was not regularly attended to; the air-ways were little more than half the prescribed size; the stoppings were far from being tight; and workings that were known by Herbert to contain gas, were neither aired, nor guarded by fire-boards or danger signals.

Under such disgraceful conditions it is certain that human life will be constantly imperilled, and it may be destroyed.

Poor Allatt was beating the fire-damp out of his unventilated working place at the commencement of the day,—Barraclough being near with a naked light,—when the gas ignited, and burnt Allatt fatally and his comrade partially.

The usual notices required by law to be given in these cases, were not duly sent to the Secretary of State, or to me.

The Coroner's jury strongly censured the underground-viewer (James Herbert) and the deputy (Charles Nixon) for their neglect of the mine; but concluded with a verdict of "accidental death."

In accordance with your direction, I instituted legal proceedings against Herbert at the Barnsley Court-house, for several of his violations of the General Rules and Special Rules; and the magistrates convicted him on five charges, relating to inadequate ventilation, insufficient air-courses, defective doors and stoppings, unlocked safety lamps, and unwarrantable use of naked lights in "fiery" situations.

He was therefore fined in two cases 10*l.* each, and in three cases 1*l.* each, (being 23*l.*, including costs), or in default of payment, three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Accident No. 60 *in the Tabular List.*

Falling down Mr. Crosland's "sinking pit" at Ellerby Lane, near Leeds.

The deceased (Charles Prince) unwarily slipped off the landing boards at the pit-top, and was instantly precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Fortunately, the sinkers were not down at the time, or the results might have been much more serious.

The landing boards and fencing were not so complete and secure as they should have been. I therefore earnestly requested the owner of the pit to remedy these deficiencies without delay, and he promised to do so.

Aided by the more comprehensive provisions of the new Mining Act, I am able now to lay before you a Return of the number of *non-fatal* accidents in and about collieries and ironstone pits, and of the number of persons injured thereby.

Under the old Mining Acts such statistics were not ascertainable.

I find that in Yorkshire, 115 persons were more or less seriously wounded (though not mortally) by the occurrence of 86 separate accidents during the year 1861.

On analyzing the sad catalogue, it appears that 42 persons were burnt but not killed by explosions of fire-damp; 36 persons were lamed and crushed under falls of roof and coal; 10 persons were run over by corves on underground tramways; 10 persons were dashed down pits or dragged over pit-pulleys, but miraculously escaped with their lives; six persons were maimed by explosions of gunpowder; three persons were bruised by machinery; one person was scalded by a boiler bursting; and seven others were much hurt by mishaps of a miscellaneous character.

Whether this gloomy list is heavier or lighter than heretofore, I know not; owing to the fact that there has not previously been any authorized or accurate method of registering such misfortunes.

As regards the seven explosions of fire-damp which involved death, and the 18 or 20 explosions which were not fatal, it is important to remember that not one arose from the safety lamp; and the whole of them (excepting a solitary instance) might have been avoided if locked safety lamps had been employed instead of naked lights; and if blasting powder had not been almost recklessly used in "fiery" places.

The investigation of the circumstances connected with the *non-fatal* accidents has deservedly occupied a large share of my time; and it may probably be advantageous to record a few details concerning one or two of the cases.

In the beginning of last year, a young boy, named Harrison, was crippled by a fall of roof in Messrs. Healey's Birkenshaw Colliery, near Leeds; and as there seemed to be some blame attached to them, I persuaded them to give the poor lad 7*l.* not as compensation for, but as a first and perhaps final pecuniary recognition of his sad affliction.

In March 1861, a couple of miners (named Page and Clark) were burned by fire-damp, whilst passing with candles along the tramway which led to their working place in Mr. Joseph Marsland's Providence Colliery, Wakefield.

The explosion arose from inadequate ventilation; the furnace was not properly attended to at nights and on Sundays; the air-courses were much obstructed; doors were not fixed where requisite; and the stoppings were very defective.

Moreover, the owner of the mine did not give notice of the explosion, as required by law; he had neglected to publish the General Rules; and he omitted to fence the fly-wheel of the drawing engine, although I had already invited his attention to it.

I was therefore instructed to prosecute Mr. Marsland, and his agent (William Arundel), for some of these delinquencies; and the Wakefield magistrates fined the defendants 7*l.* and costs.

In consideration of the pitiable injuries sustained by the two miners who were burnt here, the Secretary of State was pleased to direct that the sum of 6*l.* should be bestowed on the unfortunate sufferers.

Representations from workmen and others, complaining of unsafe arrangements, hazardous practices, and illegal or improper conduct in mines, have been frequent during the past year.

These have been duly inquired into by me; and although some proved groundless, and others were exaggerated, I found that the majority of them were substantially correct, and demanded redress.

It is gratifying to add, that I have generally (*I cannot say uniformly*) succeeded in obtaining by amicable negotiation the necessary remedies.

Complaints have often reached me relative to the unfenced and dangerous condition of old and abandoned shafts; and I am glad to inform you, that at my suggestion, the owners willingly and promptly made the pits secure.

The beneficial consequences which have been experienced since the year 1855, from the establishment and operation of Special Rules for collieries, have stimulated proprietors and agents of mines to improve and strengthen these salutary regulations; and I have been sedulously, and (I trust) usefully engaged in counselling and assisting to prepare new Rules, and to revise old ones; in order that the enlarged provisions of the Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 151.) may be more thoroughly understood and obeyed.

At more than 300 of the collieries and ironstone works in this district, the new and amended Special Rules are now adopted and promulgated.

The educational clauses of the Mining Act, which apply to boys between 10 and 12 years of age, came into force on the 1st of July 1861; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that they have here been fairly complied with.

The extent of the instruction imparted to boys of this age who are employed in the West Riding coal and ironstone mines, rarely goes beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the schools which such boys attend, are chiefly those connected with the National, or the British and Foreign School Societies; but there are also some very suitable schools that have been built and are supported by the owners of mineral property.

Lastly, I beg leave respectfully to intimate, that a wider distribution of the Inspectors' Reports is much desired and needed by subordinate mining officers in this district.

I have, &c.

CHARLES MORTON,
Inspector of Mines.

To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

TABULAR LIST of FATAL MINING ACCIDENTS in YORKSHIRE, referred to by Mr. MORTON, in his Report for the Year ending 31st December 1861.

Number of Fatal Accidents.	Dates of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Owners.	Whether Coal Mine, Ironstone Mine, or Sinking Pit.	Causes of Death.
	1861.							
1	January 1	2	William Ambler and Robt. Taylor.	Brownmoor - -	Leeds - -	Edward Waud, Esq. - -	S.	Falling down the shaft.
2	„ 2	2	Matthew Dinsley and Abraham Itson (a boy).	Oakenshaw - -	Bradford -	Low Moor Iron Co. - -	C.	Explosion of fire-damp.
3	„ „	1	Henry Bedford - -	Roundwood - -	Wakefield -	Terry and Co. - -	S.	Falling down the shaft.
4	„ 15	1	John Kaye - -	Dean Hall - -	Leeds - -	Bedford and Co. - -	C.	Explosion of fire-damp.
5	February 4	2	Charles Smith and James Kerrigan.	North Gawber -	Barnsley -	Thorpe and Co. - -	C.	Ditto.
6	„ 15	1	William Dixon (a boy) -	Rock Well - -	Bradford -	Smith and Co. - - -	C.	Explosion of gunpowder in the mine.
7	„ 20	1	Charles Crosland -	Allerton Bywater -	Normanton -	Carter and Co. - -	C.	Falling down the shaft.
8	March 2	1	John Young - -	Lundhill - -	Barnsley -	Lundhill Coal Co. -	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
9	„ 4	1	Benjamin Dyson - -	Grimescar - -	Huddersfield -	Jones and Co. - -	C.	Fall of a corf-wheel in the shaft.
10	„ 7	1	Samuel Ridgway (a boy) -	Eastfield - -	Sheffield -	Messrs. Jawett - -	C.	Fall of stone in the shaft.
11	„ 9	1	Thomas Howson (a boy) -	North Bierley -	Bradford -	Low Moor Iron Co. -	I.	Fall of roof in the mine.
12	„ 15	1	Peter Broad - -	Gawthorpe - -	Dewsbury -	Messrs. Haigh - -	C.	Explosion of fire-damp.
13	„ „	1	Thomas Rigg - -	Howley Park -	Leeds - -	Haigh and Co. - -	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
14	„ 21	1	William Gaunt - -	Dean Hall - -	Ditto - -	Bedford and Co. -	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
15	„ 27	1	William Shepherd -	Willow Bank -	Barnsley -	Thorp's Executors -	C.	Ditto.
16	„ 28	1	Thomas Atmore - -	Altofts - -	Normanton -	Pope and Co. - -	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
17	„ 29	1	James Burtoft (a boy) -	Tankersley - -	Barnsley -	Earl Fitzwilliam -	I.	Explosion of gunpowder in the mine.
18	April 5	1	Joseph Lunn - -	Waterloo Main -	Leeds - -	J. T. Leather, Esq. -	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
19	„ 8	1	Thomas Howson - -	Garforth - -	Ditto - -	T. C. T. Gascoigne, Esq. -	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
20	„ 18	1	Edmund Broadley -	North Bierley -	Bradford -	Low Moor Iron Co. -	I.	Ditto.
21	„ „	1	Joseph Taylor (a boy) -	Darfield Main -	Barnsley -	Darfield Main Coal Co. -	C.	Drawn over the pit-pulleys.
22	„ 23	1	Edward Waller - -	Altofts - -	Normanton -	Pope and Co. - -	C.	Falling down the shaft.
23	„ 25	1	Roger Brandwood -	Shaw Lane - -	Halifax - -	Michael Stocks, Esq. -	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
24	„ 28	1	George Jaggar - -	Thrybergh Hall -	Rotherham -	Thrybergh Hall Coal Co.	S.	Explosion of gunpowder in a shaft.
25	„ 29	1	John Smith (a boy) -	Oaks - -	Barnsley -	Barber and Co. - -	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
26	May 3	1	Thomas Mosely (a boy) -	Brightside - -	Sheffield -	Unwin and Co. - -	C.	Crushed by corves in the mine.
27	„ 8	1	William Clayton - -	Oaks - -	Barnsley -	Barber and Co. - -	C.	Explosion of gunpowder in the mine.
28	„ 11	1	Joseph Warner - -	Providence - -	Wakefield -	Mr. J. Marsland - -	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
29	„ 19	1	Jeremiah Buckley -	Brightside - -	Sheffield -	Unwin and Co. - -	S.	Fall of stone in the shaft.
30	„ 21	1	John Illingworth - -	Wibsey - -	Bradford -	Low Moor Iron Co. -	I.	Breaking of a round iron wire pit-rope.
31	„ 27	1	Robert Ramsden - -	Wrenthorpe - -	Wakefield -	Micklethwaite and Co. -	C.	Explosion of gunpowder in the mine.
32	June 4	1	Reuben Hoyland -	Brightside - -	Sheffield -	Unwin and Co. - -	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
33	„ 18	1	John Hutchinson -	Old Silkstone -	Barnsley -	Messrs. Charlesworth -	C.	Crushed by corves in the mine.
34	„ 26	1	George Rollin (a boy) -	Mount Osborne -	Ditto - -	William Day, Esq. - -	C.	Explosion of fire-damp.
35	„ „	1	William Hatfield -	Morley Main -	Leeds - -	Messrs. Ackroyd - -	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
36	„ 27	1	Squire Jackson - -	Beeston Manor -	Ditto - -	Harding and Co. - -	I.	Ditto.

Tabular List of Fatal Mining Accidents in Yorkshire—*continued.*

Number of Fatal Accident	Dates of Accidents.	Number of Lives lost.	Names of the Persons killed.	Names of the Mines where Accidents occurred.	Where situate.	Names of the Owners.	Weather Coal Mine, Ironstone Mine, or Sinking Pit.	Causes of Death.
	1861.							
37	June 28	1	Benjamin Taylor	Rothwell Haigh	Leeds	Messrs. Charlesworth	C.	Falling out of the cage at the bottom of the shaft.
38	July 1	1	David Jagger	Thrybergh Hall	Rotherham	Thrybergh Hall Coal Co.	S.	Fall of a chain in the shaft.
39	„ 3	1	Benjamin Brown	Mount Osborne	Barnsley	William Day, Esq.	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
40	„ 12	1	Isaac Birch	Edmund's Main	Ditto	Mitchell and Co.	C.	Ditto.
41	„ 23	1	Thomas Wilby	Allerton Bywater	Normanton	Carter and Co.	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
42	„ 29	1	Thomas Caley	Middleton	Leeds	Brandling's Trustees	C.	Ditto.
43	August 2	2	Mark Ward and John Warhurst.	East Gawber	Barnsley	Craik and Co.	C.	Explosion of fire-damp.
44	„ 6	1	Thomas Brook (a boy)	Bunker Hill	Dewsbury	Mr. Luke Kitson	C.	Suffocated by black-damp.
45	„ 31	1	Jonathan Kellatt	Morley Main	Leeds	Messrs. Ackroyd	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
46	September 16	1	Jonathan Johnson	Seacroft	Ditto	Edward Waud, Esq.	C.	Falling down the shaft.
47	„ 19	1	George Frost	Carhouse	Rotherham	Hague and Co.	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
48	„ 24	1	Anthony Fryer	North Gawber	Barnsley	Thorpe and Co.	C.	Ditto.
49	„ 27	1	Edward Frost	Darfield Main	Ditto	Darfield Main Coal Co.	C.	Ditto.
50	„ „	1	Thomas Howarth (a boy)	Mount Osborne	Ditto	William Day, Esq.	C.	Run over by corves in the mine.
51	October 4	1	Robert Green	New Gawber	Ditto	Sturges and Co.	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
52	„ 14	1	George Allatt	High Royd	Ditto	Hall and Co.	C.	Explosion of fire-damp.
53	„ „	1	Samuel Potter	Lundhill	Ditto	Lundhill Coal Co.	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
54	„ 26	1	John Yeates	Mount Osborne	Ditto	William Day, Esq.	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
55	„ 28	1	John Hart	Thrybergh Hall	Rotherham	Thrybergh Hall Coal Co.	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
56	November 6	1	Thomas Jones	Whitley	Dewsbury	Messrs. Cardwell	C.	Fall of stone in the shaft.
57	„ 7	1	Elijah Taylor (a boy)	Whitwood	Normanton	Briggs and Co.	C.	Run over by a corf in the mine.
58	„ 19	1	Thomas Patchett	East Bierley	Bradford	Low Moor Iron Co.	I.	Fall of roof in the mine.
59	„ 25	1	Walter Lockwood (a boy)	North Gawber	Barnsley	Thorpe and Co.	C.	Fall of coal in the mine.
60	„ 28	1	Charles Prince	Ellerby Lane	Leeds	Mr. W. Crosland	S.	Falling down the shaft.
61	December 14	1	William Mallinson	North Bierley	Bradford	Low Moor Iron Co.	I.	Fall of roof in the mine.
62	„ 17	1	William Grayson	Dropping Well	Rotherham	Mrs. Barber	C.	Falling down the shaft.
63	„ 18	1	George Whiteley	St. John's	Wakefield	Burnley's Executors	C.	Fall of roof in the mine.
64	„ 19	1	Joseph Cawthorn	Park Gate	Rotherham	Earl Fitzwilliam	C.	Explosion of gunpowder in the mine.
65	„ 29	1	John Sellars	Castle	Sheffield	Hormsfield and Co.	C.	Run over by a corf in the mine.
	Total	69						

Number of lives lost in Coal Mines	(marked C. in the above list)	55
Ditto in Ironstone Mines	(marked I. ditto)	7
Ditto in experimental or trial shafts, technically termed "New Sinking Pits"	(marked S. ditto)	7
	Total	69

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